

# Converting Colors

YIQ(134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(134.8710, 74.5980,  
-8.3300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C97826
RGB	201, 120, 38
RGB Percent	79%, 47%, 15%
CMY	0.2116, 0.5295, 0.8506
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.81, 0.21
HSL	30°, 68%, 47%
HSV	30°, 81%, 79%
XYZ	31.1608, 25.9877, 5.2153
YIQ	134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

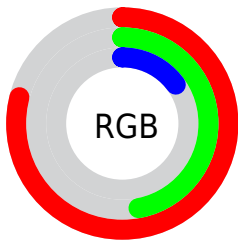
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	199, 201, 38
Decimal	13203494
CIELab	58.03, 25.69, 55.00
CIElCh	58, 60.702, 64.960
Yxy	25.9877, 0.4997, 0.4167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291393574 (0xFFC97826)
YUV	134.8710, -47.7574, 57.9951
Hunter-Lab	50.9782, 19.8976, 29.6191

# Details

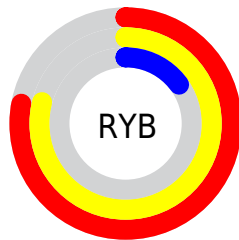
The YIQ color **134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. The color can be described as dark muted orange. A complement of this color would be **104.1290, -74.5980, 8.3300**, and the grayscale version is **135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188.0560, 75.5150, -8.4290**, and **83.8360, 64.5110, -7.2410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126.7210, 83.7680, -9.3200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143.0210, 65.4280, -7.3400**.

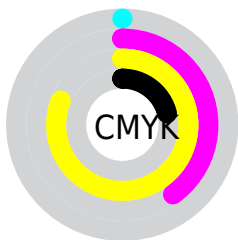
# Distribution



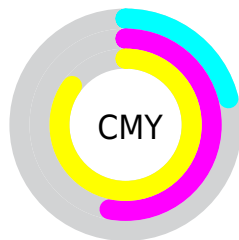
- Red (79%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (21%)




- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (85%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.


Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 134.8710, 74.5980,  
-8.3300


 134.8710, 74.5980,  
-8.3300

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 107.5780, 73.8650,  
-11.5670


 188.0560, 75.5150,  
-8.4290


 83.8360, 64.5110,  
-7.2410


 206.8690, 59.7440,  
-14.4640


 61.0770, 53.8270,  
-0.8370


 226.3830, 43.3770,  
-20.7110

 39.4920, 42.5930,  
4.5210

 245.3100, 27.2850,  
-26.4350

 17.9180, 32.8260,  
10.8260

 248.5020, 18.2970,  
-17.7270

 9.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830

 251.6940, 9.3090,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-9.0190

0.0000

■ 134.8710, 74.5980,  
-8.3300

■ 134.8710, 74.5980,  
-8.3300

■ 126.7210, 83.7680,  
-9.3200

■ 143.0210, 65.4280,  
-7.3400

■ 119.3860, 92.0210,  
-10.2110

■ 151.1710, 56.2580,  
-6.3500

■ 159.3210, 47.0880,  
-5.3600

■ 167.5850, 37.5970,  
-4.0590

■ 175.7350, 28.4270,  
-3.0690

■ 183.8850, 19.2570,  
-2.0790

■ 192.0350, 10.0870,  
-1.0890

■ 200.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 208.3350, -8.2530,  
0.8910

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



135.3450, 83.2120, 22.7960



134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300



130.7900, 51.8160, -35.9920

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300



113.0260, -92.2870, -40.0550



142.3530, -15.5500, 39.5380

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300



104.1290, -74.5980, 8.3300

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



111.9850, -118.2910, 1.7170



134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300



118.3670, -108.7040, -23.3600

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300



104.9950, -73.8070, -55.5910



118.9490, -118.6100, -9.0260



141.4060, 38.8250, 50.8010



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300



128.2470, 22.4280, -43.0440



118.9490, -118.6100, -9.0260



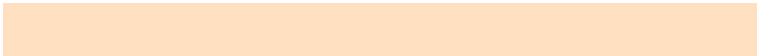
139.1050, -38.5190, 31.7930

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300



230.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810



96.0850, 70.8260, 60.0580



112.6290, 17.1020, -1.5700



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300



154.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880



182.4180, 52.3230, -50.6930



95.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



96.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300



21.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



104.1290, -74.5980, 8.3300



108.3590, -113.1120, 12.4880



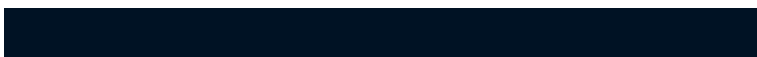
56.5820, -52.3230, 50.6930



93.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



66.1290, -74.5980, 8.3300



14.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300.

-8.3300.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300

### Protanopia

134.0250, 41.2690, -26.5630

### Deuteranopia

134.4570, 57.7280, -21.9840



## Tritanopia

140.7190, 52.8600, 22.2040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300

## Protanomaly

134.4720, 53.3720, -20.1320

## Deuteranomaly

134.4410, 63.8250, -16.8390

## Tritanomaly

138.7610, 61.0690, 11.0930

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300

## Achromatopsia

135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

135.2510, 26.9140, -3.1820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(201, 120, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(201, 120, 38)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(201, 120, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(201, 120, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(201, 120, 38) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(201, 120, 38) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(201, 120, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(201, 120, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 120, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 120,  
38) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 134.8710, 74.5980, -8.3300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(201, 120, 38) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(201,  
120, 38) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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