

# Converting Colors

YIQ(135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(135.0800, 93.3030,  
-0.4010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E06E1F
RGB	224, 110, 31
RGB Percent	88%, 43%, 12%
CMY	0.1213, 0.5688, 0.8780
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.86, 0.12
HSL	25°, 76%, 50%
HSV	25°, 86%, 88%
XYZ	36.5775, 27.0973, 4.6064
YIQ	135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

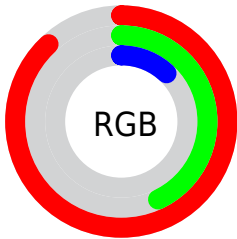
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	224, 165, 31
Decimal	14708255
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.06, 40.13, 59.73
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 71.963, 56.102
Yxy	27.0973, 0.5357, 0.3968
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292898335 (0xFFE06E1F)
YUV	135.0800, -51.3114, 77.9828
Hunter-Lab	52.0551, 34.3301, 31.1919

# Details

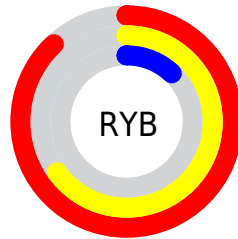
The YIQ color **135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **119.9200, -93.3030, 0.4010**, and the grayscale version is **136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181.5020, 80.1910, -5.0650**, and **83.0710, 80.3270, 3.4870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124.9410, 103.9400, -0.4440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145.3330, 82.3450, -0.0470**.

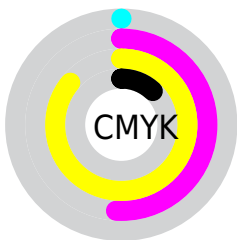
# Distribution



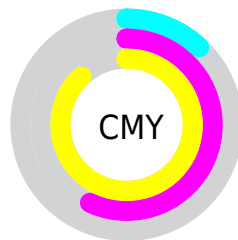
- Red (88%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Black (12%)




- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (88%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010 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 135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 135.0800, 93.3030,  
-0.4010


 135.0800, 93.3030,  
-0.4010


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 107.0150, 91.9280,  
-3.0160


 181.5020, 80.1910,  
-5.0650


 83.0710, 80.3270,  
3.4870


 200.9020, 64.1450,  
-11.6230


 58.5400, 69.0010,  
10.5130


 220.4160, 47.7780,  
-17.8700

 30.7860, 59.9210,  
20.8890

 240.5170, 31.1360,  
-24.6400

 21.5280, 42.9120,  
15.2640

 247.8180, 20.2230,  
-19.5930

 14.2810, 27.3700,  
10.5860

 251.0100, 11.2350,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.8850

0.0000

254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

135.0800, 93.3030,  
-0.4010

135.0800, 93.3030,  
-0.4010

124.9410,  
103.9400, -0.4440

145.3330, 82.3450,  
-0.0470

120.9800,  
108.2040, -0.6280

155.4720, 71.7080,  
-0.0040

166.1980, 60.7960,  
-0.4840

176.4510, 49.8380,  
-0.1300

186.5900, 39.2010,  
-0.0870

■ 196.8430, 28.2430,  
0.2670

■ 207.5690, 17.3310,  
-0.2130

■ 217.7080, 6.6940,  
-0.1700

■ 227.9610, -4.2640,  
0.1840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132.9700, 98.1100, 39.1500



135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010



133.6410, 68.4130, -33.9150

# Triad

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



135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010



114.8380, -89.1220, -47.8580



140.9720, -45.2140, 37.4900

# Complementary

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



135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010



119.9200, -93.3030, 0.4010

# 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.



118.2940, -123.6550, -0.1910



135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010



122.1340, -109.6660, -27.9540

# Square

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



135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010



104.3790, -66.5610, -65.7690



125.6000, -124.9370, -10.0010



144.4130, 28.9200, 59.6080



# Rectangle

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



135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010



129.6110, 41.5940, -48.9820



125.6000, -124.9370, -10.0010



129.2120, -81.6610, 20.6990

# Sweetspot

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



135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010



224.5830, 31.9110, -0.1290



101.9310, 77.7920, 76.9920



109.3520, 19.4400, 0.1120



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.



135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010



137.2930, 123.3800, -0.3320



190.8450, 67.1780, -50.0860



107.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



94.8880, 85.0960, -0.3440



26.0920, 23.1080, -0.2840

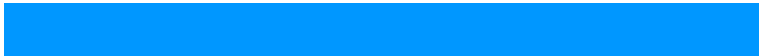


# Inverse Universe

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



119.9200, -93.3030, 0.4010



117.7070, -123.3800, 0.3320



64.1550, -67.1780, 50.0860



106.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



81.1120, -85.0960, 0.3440



22.4950, -23.3830, -0.2390



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010 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 135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010 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 135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010.

-0.4010.

# 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

135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010

### Protanopia

136.3410, 43.1950, -28.4290

### Deuteranopia

134.6610, 65.6610, -28.0910



## Tritanopia

140.8740, 71.6570, 28.4650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010

## Protanomaly

135.8320, 61.1660, -18.2100

## Deuteranomaly

134.8460, 75.7460, -18.1260

## Tritanomaly

139.0300, 79.5450, 17.6650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010

## Achromatopsia

135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

134.9530, 33.7450, -0.3270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010 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(224, 110, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 110, 31)  
}
```

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(224, 110, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 110, 31) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010 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(224, 110, 31) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 110, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(224, 110, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 110, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 110, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 110,  
31) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 135.0800, 93.3030, -0.4010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 110, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224,  
110, 31) }
```

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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