

# Converting Colors

YIQ(135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(135.4150, 67.8550,  
9.2550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CE6F4C
RGB	206, 111, 76
RGB Percent	81%, 44%, 30%
CMY	0.1920, 0.5648, 0.7017
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.63, 0.19
HSL	16°, 57%, 55%
HSV	16°, 63%, 81%
XYZ	32.4553, 25.0123, 9.9685
YIQ	135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

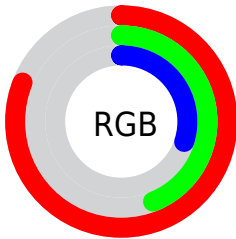
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	206, 124, 76
Decimal	13528908
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.09, 34.45, 35.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 49.732, 46.162
Yxy	25.0123, 0.4813, 0.3709
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291718988 (0xFFCE6F4C)
YUV	135.4150, -29.2916, 61.9030
Hunter-Lab	50.0123, 28.3154, 23.1908

# Details

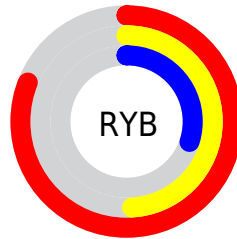
The YIQ color **135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted orange. A complement of this color would be **146.5850, -67.8550, -9.2550**, and the grayscale version is **136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186.8770, 66.4340, 7.4740**, and **83.1800, 61.2070, 8.5910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146.6140, 56.9890, 7.9410**.

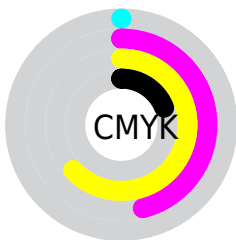
# Distribution



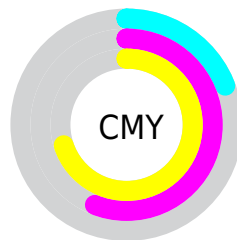
- Red (81%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (19%)




- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (70%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550 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 135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 135.4150, 67.8550,  
9.2550


 135.4150, 67.8550,  
9.2550


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 109.1480, 64.2330,  
8.8170


 186.8770, 66.4340,  
7.4740


 83.1800, 61.2070,  
8.5910


 205.6900, 50.6630,  
1.4390


 57.2120, 58.1810,  
8.3650


 225.7910, 34.0210,  
-5.3310

 32.1930, 51.1650,  
14.3730

 246.0060, 17.0580,  
-11.7900

 18.2390, 36.3560,  
12.9320

 252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

 10.8780, 21.1350,  
7.9430

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 135.4150, 67.8550,  
9.2550

■ 135.4150, 67.8550,  
9.2550

■ 124.2160, 78.7210,  
10.5690

■ 146.6140, 56.9890,  
7.9410

■ 113.1310, 89.2660,  
12.1940

■ 157.6990, 46.4440,  
6.3160

■ 101.9320,  
100.1320, 13.5080

■ 168.8980, 35.5780,  
5.0020

■ 93.8790, 107.6510,  
14.9070

■ 179.9830, 25.0330,  
3.3770

■ 191.1820, 14.1670,  
2.0630

■ 202.3810, 3.3010,  
0.7490

■ 213.4660, -7.2440,  
-0.8760

■ 225.2520,  
-18.3850, -2.7130

■ 235.6530,  
-27.0040, -6.2040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.1060, 65.1920, 29.9920



135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550



134.0580, 54.8380, -13.6580

# Triad

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



135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550



105.2690, -80.0900, -46.3460



134.5350, -46.0820, 20.1740

# Complementary

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



135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550



146.5850, -67.8550, -9.2550

# 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.



111.4830, -111.3660, -8.1500



135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550



110.9860, -94.8100, -32.8740

# Square

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



135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550



124.2710, -12.5100, -37.6140



114.2580, -106.7790, -19.6990



141.4940, 5.8620, 36.9500



# Rectangle

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



135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550



131.8830, 38.7930, -25.7430



114.2580, -106.7790, -19.6990



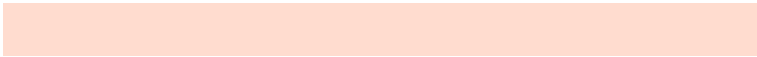
127.6460, -68.6840, 11.2840

# Sweetspot

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



135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550



228.9830, 25.0330, 3.3770



125.7000, 46.9850, 57.1050



111.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760



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.



135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550



149.5300, 101.3240, 13.9320



173.5700, 49.9800, -24.7400



96.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



75.4620, 86.8360, 12.1800



17.2320, 19.8980, 2.8260



# Inverse Universe

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



146.5850, -67.8550, -9.2550



166.4700, -101.3240, -13.9320



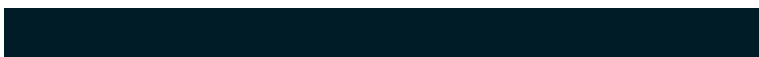
108.4300, -49.9800, 24.7400



97.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



89.9510, -86.5610, -11.6570

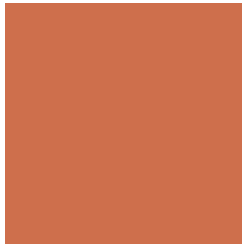


20.7680, -19.8980, -2.8260



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550 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 135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550 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 135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.4150, 67.8550,

9.2550.

# 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

135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550

### Protanopia

135.6600, 23.8440, -13.6280

### Deuteranopia

135.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930



## Tritanopia

137.4100, 58.2240, 24.1120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550

## Protanomaly

135.3140, 39.7980, -5.4020

## Deuteranomaly

135.5280, 50.9390, -3.5650

## Tritanomaly

136.6890, 61.5720, 18.5000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550

## Achromatopsia

135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

135.0970, 24.7120, 3.6880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550 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(206, 111, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 111, 76)  
}
```

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(206, 111, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 111, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550 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(206, 111, 76) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 111, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 111, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 111, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 111, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 111,  
76) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 135.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 111, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
111, 76) }
```

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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