

# Converting Colors

YIQ(144.8740, 69.3750,  
-29.3210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(144.8740, 69.3750,  
-29.3210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C19112
RGB	193, 145, 18
RGB Percent	76%, 57%, 7%
CMY	0.2431, 0.4314, 0.9290
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.91, 0.24
HSL	44°, 83%, 41%
HSV	44°, 91%, 76%
XYZ	32.2268, 31.6271, 4.9825
YIQ	144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

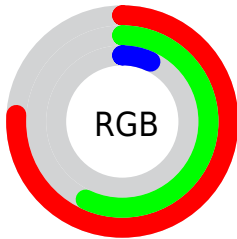
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	84, 193, 18
Decimal	12685586
CIELab	63.03, 7.99, 64.73
CIELCh	63, 65.220, 82.960
Yxy	31.6271, 0.4682, 0.4595
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290875666 (0xFFC19112)
YUV	144.8740, -62.5489, 42.2065
Hunter-Lab	56.2380, 3.8717, 34.1137

# Details

The YIQ color **144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **66.1260, -69.3750, 29.3210**, and the grayscale version is **145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201.8790, 70.9790, -25.3490**, and **95.8310, 53.7390, -21.2770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.8870, 76.5280, -32.3040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149.9750, 61.9010, -26.0270**.

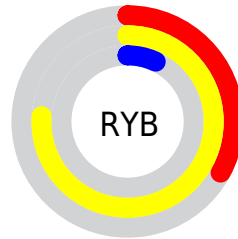
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (57%)

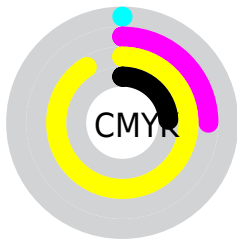
Blue (7%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (7%)

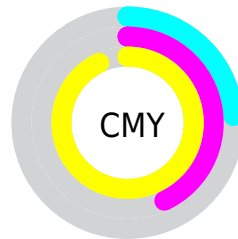


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210 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 144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 144.8740, 69.3750,  
-29.3210


 144.8740, 69.3750,  
-29.3210


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 118.5900, 64.4230,  
-27.6810


 201.8790, 70.9790,  
-25.3490


 95.8310, 53.7390,  
-21.2770


 221.1050, 55.4830,  
-30.8610

 73.9580, 43.3760,  
-15.1840


 241.2060, 38.8410,  
-37.6310

 52.0850, 33.0130,  
-9.0910

 244.3980, 29.8530,  
-28.9230

 32.5710, 23.0170,  
-4.1430

 247.5900, 20.8650,  
-20.2150

 10.7200, 15.5880,  
3.8440

 250.8960, 11.5560,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.1960

0.0000

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

144.8740, 69.3750,  
-29.3210

144.8740, 69.3750,  
-29.3210

139.8870, 76.5280,  
-32.3040

149.9750, 61.9010,  
-26.0270

155.7770, 53.8310,  
-22.9450

160.8780, 46.3570,  
-19.6510

165.9790, 38.8830,  
-16.3570

171.1940, 31.0880,  
-12.7520

■ 176.8820, 23.3390,  
-9.9810

■ 181.9830, 15.8650,  
-6.6870

■ 187.1980, 8.0700,  
-3.0820

■ 192.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



147.8330, 86.9290, 4.9850



144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210



140.2490, 28.1140, -46.9740

# Triad

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



144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210



128.0040, -112.4160, -33.1840



156.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700

# Complementary

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



144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210



66.1260, -69.3750, 29.3210

# 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.



150.6850, -46.0840, 31.2280



144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210



130.5410, -126.4490, -15.6410

# Square

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



144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210



120.5770, -92.8810, -51.3210



124.7510, -126.6800, -5.9440



150.9550, 68.0760, 54.8280



# Rectangle

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



144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210



134.8390, -11.7740, -50.9580



124.7510, -126.6800, -5.9440



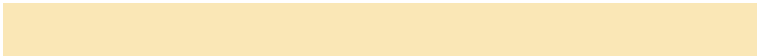
157.0070, 0.4040, 47.7640

# Sweetspot

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



144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210



231.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110



76.0250, 88.2500, 52.6500



113.9830, 15.8650, -6.6870



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210



180.9970, 99.2250, -41.6630



161.6880, 33.5270, -62.4810



94.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410



116.8180, 63.7810, -27.0590



23.9550, 13.0680, -5.5560



# Inverse Universe

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



66.1260, -69.3750, 29.3210



69.0030, -99.2250, 41.6630



49.3120, -33.5270, 62.4810



89.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410



44.1820, -63.7810, 27.0590



9.0450, -13.0680, 5.5560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210 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 ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210.

-29.3210.

# 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

144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210

### Protanopia

143.6330, 53.6960, -37.0240

### Deuteranopia

144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210



## Tritanopia

155.5750, 35.5300, 16.8900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210

## Protanomaly

144.1500, 59.6100, -34.0700

## Deuteranomaly

144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210

## Tritanomaly

151.7820, 47.4080, -0.1440

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210

## Achromatopsia

145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

144.8390, 24.8980, -10.7020

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210 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(193, 145, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 145, 18)  
}
```

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(193, 145, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 145, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210 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(193, 145, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 145, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 145, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 145, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 145, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 145,  
18) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 144.8740, 69.3750, -29.3210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 145, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
145, 18) }
```

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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