

# Converting Colors

YIQ(145.4220, 109.5350,  
-8.2330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(145.4220, 109.5350,  
-8.2330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F5790A
RGB	245, 121, 10
RGB Percent	96%, 47%, 4%
CMY	0.0390, 0.5257, 0.9602
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.96, 0.04
HSL	28°, 92%, 50%
HSV	28°, 96%, 96%
XYZ	44.5628, 33.1071, 4.3326
YIQ	145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

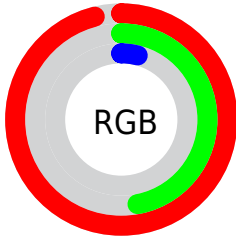
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	245, 220, 10
Decimal	16087306
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.25, 42.54, 70.08
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	64, 81.978, 58.742
Yxy	33.1071, 0.5434, 0.4037
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294277386 (0xFFFF5790A)
YUV	145.4220, -66.7630, 87.3299
Hunter-Lab	57.5387, 37.5526, 35.8127

# Details

The YIQ color **145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6600**. The color can be described as dark saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **109.5780, -109.5350, 8.2330**, and the grayscale version is **146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187.5200, 79.7800, -14.1400**, and **94.6220, 88.9010, 2.2850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141.3470, 114.1200, -8.7280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.9030, 97.9350, -7.2570**.

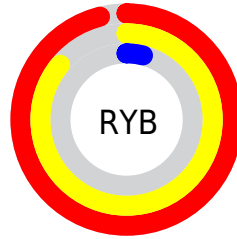
# Distribution



Red (96%)

Green (47%)

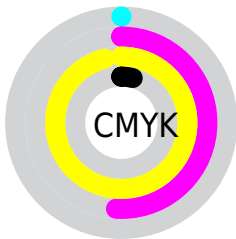
Blue (4%)



Red (96%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (4%)

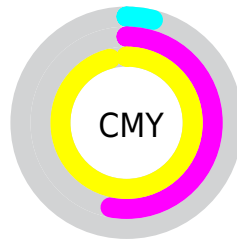


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (4%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330 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 145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



145.4220,  
109.5350, -8.2330

145.4220,  
109.5350, -8.2330

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

119.4520,  
100.8230, -4.5290

187.5200, 79.7800,  
-14.1400

94.6220, 88.9010,  
2.2850

207.0340, 63.4130,  
-20.3870

70.0910, 77.5750,  
9.3110

227.1350, 46.7710,  
-27.1570

43.2120, 67.3490,  
18.4290

243.8280, 31.4580,  
-30.4780

26.6110, 53.0440,  
18.8680

247.0200, 22.4700,  
-21.7700


18.2390, 36.3560,  
12.9320

250.2120, 13.4820,


9.3830, 18.1550,


-13.0620


6.8830


 253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 145.4220,  
109.5350, -8.2330


 145.4220,  
109.5350, -8.2330


 141.3470,  
114.1200, -8.7280

 155.9030, 97.9350,  
-7.2570

 166.2700, 86.6560,  
-6.5920

 176.7510, 75.0560,  
-5.6160

 187.1180, 63.7770,  
-4.9510

 197.5990, 52.1770,  
-3.9750

■ 207.9660, 40.8980,  
-3.3100

■ 218.4470, 29.2980,  
-2.3340

■ 228.8140, 18.0190,  
-1.6690

■ 238.7080, 6.6940,  
-0.1700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



135.8130, 99.9900, 38.1180



145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330



146.0340, 71.4400, -39.2160

# Triad

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



145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330



127.4560, -99.8500, -51.6740



151.9470, -34.8980, 37.7580

# Complementary

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



145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330



109.5780, -109.5350, 8.2330

# 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.



126.5120, -127.5050, -7.5130



145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330



136.0060, -123.9250, -28.3490

# Square

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



145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330



115.8570, -74.0790, -72.6950



135.9040, -131.9050, -15.8810



156.1360, 40.4260, 71.3540



# Rectangle

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



145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330



140.4980, 40.1740, -56.2900



135.9040, -131.9050, -15.8810



139.5670, -75.4710, 18.6490

# Sweetspot

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



145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330



223.6710, 34.4790, -2.6170



94.5150, 99.9350, 88.6950



108.7820, 21.0450, -1.4430



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.



145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330



146.6850, 118.9800, -8.7000



213.5140, 77.6350, -68.9010



117.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940



107.2700, 86.6560, -6.5920



34.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360



# Inverse Universe

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



109.5780, -109.5350, 8.2330



108.3150, -118.9800, 8.7000



41.4860, -77.6350, 68.9010



115.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



78.7300, -86.6560, 6.5920



24.9230, -27.4640, 2.1360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330 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 145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330 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 145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330.

-8.2330.

# 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

145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330

### Protanopia

147.5190, 54.0170, -37.3350

### Deuteranopia

145.7790, 76.7120, -35.6400



## Tritanopia

154.4620, 78.8090, 31.0090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330

## Protanomaly

146.7930, 74.0970, -26.7910

## Deuteranomaly

145.4480, 88.3100, -25.5620

## Tritanomaly

151.3640, 90.2280, 16.7880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330

## Achromatopsia

145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

144.8950, 39.6600, -2.9000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330 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(245, 121, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 121, 10)  
}
```

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(245, 121, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 121, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330 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(245, 121, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 121, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(245, 121, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 121, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 121, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 121,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 145.4220, 109.5350, -8.2330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 121, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
121, 10) }
```

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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