

# Converting Colors

YIQ(145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(145.6900, 86.1940,  
12.8020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EC7248
RGB	236, 114, 72
RGB Percent	93%, 45%, 28%
CMY	0.0742, 0.5531, 0.7173
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.69, 0.07
HSL	15°, 81%, 60%
HSV	15°, 69%, 93%
XYZ	41.7988, 30.3366, 9.7997
YIQ	145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

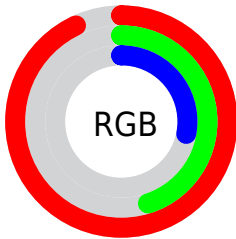
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 128, 72
Decimal	15495752
CIE Lab	61.94, 44.27, 44.76
CIE LCh	62, 62.949, 45.316
Yxy	30.3366, 0.5101, 0.3703
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293685832 (0xFFEC7248)
YUV	145.6900, -36.3292, 79.2019
Hunter-Lab	55.0786, 39.0747, 28.0060

# Details

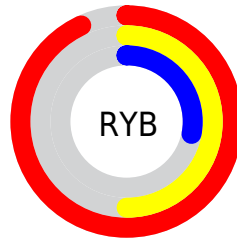
The YIQ color **145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **162.3100, -86.1940, -12.8020**, and the grayscale version is **146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188.7690, 66.6180, 4.1380**, and **91.1560, 78.9500, 11.9260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.3880, 98.8480, 14.7520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158.9920, 73.5400, 10.8520**.

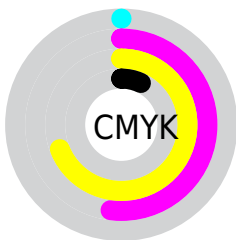
# Distribution



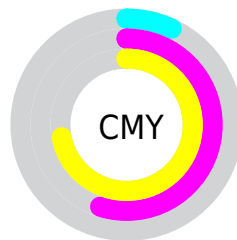
- Red (93%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020 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 145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 145.6900, 86.1940,  
12.8020


 145.6900, 86.1940,  
12.8020


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 118.4230, 82.5720,  
12.3640


 188.7690, 66.6180,  
4.1380


 91.2700, 78.6290,  
12.2370


 208.1690, 50.5720,  
-2.4200

 63.0140, 76.4740,  
12.7460


 228.2700, 33.9300,  
-9.1900

 34.0860, 67.9440,  
24.1680

 248.4850, 16.9670,  
-15.6490

 25.1160, 50.0640,  
17.8080

 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

 17.1570, 33.6510,  
12.3950

 6.2790, 12.5160,

4.4520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 145.6900, 86.1940,  
12.8020

■ 145.6900, 86.1940,  
12.8020

■ 132.3880, 98.8480,  
14.7520

■ 158.9920, 73.5400,  
10.8520

■ 119.7870,  
110.9060, 16.4900

■ 171.5930, 61.4820,  
9.1140


■ 106.4850,  
123.5600, 18.4400


■ 184.8950, 48.8280,  
7.1640


■ 105.7840,  
124.1560, 18.6520

■ 197.6100, 36.4490,  
5.7370

■ 210.7980, 24.1160,  
3.4760

 223.5130, 11.7370,  
2.0490

 236.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

 249.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



146.0100, 83.4380, 40.7340



145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



143.7530, 71.5740, -19.6100

# Triad

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



145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



115.7040, -86.0490, -53.9930



142.5790, -66.5770, 22.6630

# Complementary

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



145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



162.3100, -86.1940, -12.8020

# 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.



125.3380, -126.9550, -6.4670



145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



123.4900, -105.2170, -37.0010

# Square

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



145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



131.8540, -16.1300, -49.1060



127.5430, -120.7630, -19.5710



154.2310, 5.5850, 47.4810



# Rectangle

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



145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



140.7470, 53.3750, -36.7130



127.5430, -120.7630, -19.5710



118.8810, -123.9300, -0.7140

# Sweetspot

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



145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



225.3640, 28.3340, 4.1260



135.0580, 58.2610, 73.0210



110.2640, 16.8720, 2.6000



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.



145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



138.0860, 111.5020, 16.7020



193.2370, 63.9190, -29.5610



111.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



81.1210, 95.2260, 14.3140



24.3640, 28.3340, 4.1260



# Inverse Universe

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



162.3100, -86.1940, -12.8020



159.9140, -111.5020, -16.7020



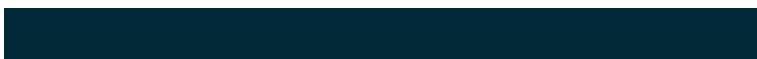
114.7630, -63.9190, 29.5610



111.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



99.8790, -95.2260, -14.3140



29.6360, -28.3340, -4.1260



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020 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 145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020 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 145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 145.6900, 86.1940,



# 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

145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020

### Protanopia

146.9610, 30.1260, -17.3460

### Deuteranopia

147.0790, 50.3450, -14.8310



## Tritanopia

148.3690, 74.6370, 29.5250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020

## Protanomaly

146.6480, 50.4810, -6.2790

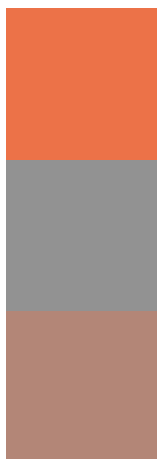
## Deuteranomaly

146.2320, 63.4560, -4.6400

## Tritanomaly

147.4200, 78.6270, 23.2910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020

## Achromatopsia

146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

145.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020 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(236, 114, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 114, 72)  
}
```

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(236, 114, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 114, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020 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(236, 114, 72) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 114, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 114, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 114, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 114, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 114,  
72) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 145.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 114, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
114, 72) }
```

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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