

# Converting Colors

YIQ(146.0800, 84.1350,  
-10.4650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(146.0800, 84.1350,  
-10.4650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                       |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex         | DC8223                      |
| RGB         | 220, 130, 35                |
| RGB Percent | 86%, 51%, 14%               |
| CMY         | 0.1371, 0.4903, 0.8623      |
| CMYK        | 0.00, 0.41, 0.84, 0.14      |
| HSL         | 31°, 73%, 50%               |
| HSV         | 31°, 84%, 86%               |
| XYZ         | 37.8097, 31.2989, 5.6467    |
| YIQ         | 146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

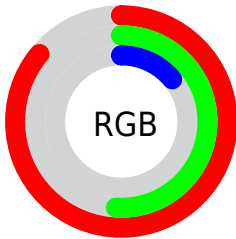
| Format                              | Color                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 210, 220, 35                   |
| Decimal                             | 14451235                       |
| CIE Lab                             | 62.76, 28.25, 61.21            |
| CIE LCh                             | 63, 67.412, 65.227             |
| Yxy                                 | 31.2989, 0.5058,<br>0.4187     |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4292641315<br>(0xFFDC8223)     |
| YUV                                 | 146.0800, -54.7624,<br>64.8278 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 55.9454, 22.7313,<br>33.1775   |

# Details

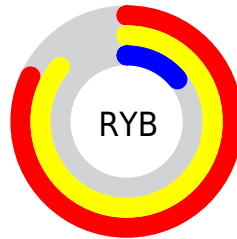
The YIQ color **146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **108.9200, -84.1350, 10.4650**, and the grayscale version is **147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193.8120, 73.0860, -13.9700**, and **94.5010, 72.7640, -8.1320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137.1150, 94.2220, -11.5540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.0450, 74.0480, -9.3760**.

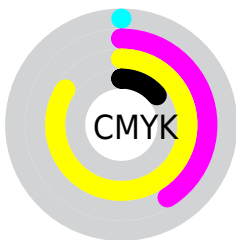
# Distribution



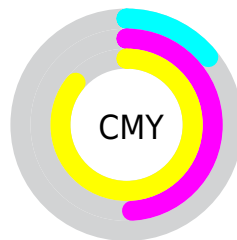
- Red (86%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (86%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650 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 146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 146.0800, 84.1350,  
-10.4650


 146.0800, 84.1350,  
-10.4650


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 117.5590, 84.0440,  
-14.3240


 193.8120, 73.0860,  
-13.9700


 94.5010, 72.7640,  
-8.1320


 213.3260, 56.7190,  
-20.2170


 71.4430, 61.4840,  
-1.9400


 233.4270, 40.0770,  
-26.9870

 49.2710, 50.5250,  
3.9410

 245.3100, 27.2850,  
-26.4350

 26.5120, 39.8410,  
10.3450

 248.5020, 18.2970,  
-17.7270

 13.7540, 27.4160,  
9.7520

 251.8080, 8.9880,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-8.7080

0.0000

■ 146.0800, 84.1350,  
-10.4650

■ 146.0800, 84.1350,  
-10.4650

■ 137.1150, 94.2220,  
-11.5540

■ 155.0450, 74.0480,  
-9.3760

■ 132.1110,  
100.0450, -12.4590

■ 163.4230, 64.2360,  
-7.7640

■ 172.3880, 54.1490,  
-6.6750

■ 181.3530, 44.0620,  
-5.5860

■ 190.3180, 33.9750,  
-4.4970

■ 198.6960, 24.1630,  
-2.8850

■ 207.6610, 14.0760,  
-1.7960

■ 216.6260, 3.9890,  
-0.7070

■ 225.0040, -5.8230,  
0.9050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



146.2000, 93.9860, 25.7780



146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650



140.3530, 60.1160, -43.2440

# Triad

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



146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650



124.0140, -101.1810, -44.0690



155.0310, -17.3390, 44.4290

# Complementary

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



146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650



108.9200, -84.1350, 10.4650

# 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.



120.6420, -124.7550, -2.2830



146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650



129.5660, -119.5700, -24.6740

# Square

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



146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650



114.5980, -80.1790, -61.2590



129.4470, -128.8800, -10.1280



153.5580, 44.5090, 57.9250



# Rectangle

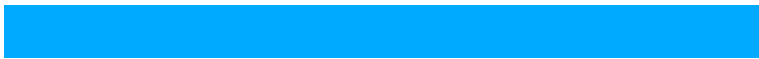
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650



137.8850, 26.1430, -49.8010



129.4470, -128.8800, -10.1280



150.7180, -41.6830, 34.0690

# Sweetspot

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



146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650



229.5070, 29.0690, -3.6910



100.9170, 80.4070, 68.1430



112.4010, 17.7440, -2.1920



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.



146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650



153.1420, 115.9550, -14.4530



198.9100, 59.3850, -57.5350



105.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



103.9700, 78.6330, -9.8710



27.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



# Inverse Universe

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



108.9200, -84.1350, 10.4650



101.8580, -115.9550, 14.4530



56.0900, -59.3850, 57.5350



103.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



69.0300, -78.6330, 9.8710



18.1580, -20.8160, 2.8000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650 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 146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650 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 146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650.

-10.4650.

# 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

146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650

### Protanopia

145.6140, 46.6800, -31.0160

### Deuteranopia

145.0140, 66.1650, -26.2110



## Tritanopia

153.1220, 59.0950, 24.8470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650

## Protanomaly

146.0720, 60.2500, -23.6380

## Deuteranomaly

145.4110, 72.5370, -20.5430

## Tritanomaly

150.2950, 68.3130, 11.9690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650

## Achromatopsia

146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

145.9910, 30.5820, -3.5780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650 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(220, 130, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 130, 35)  
}
```

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(220, 130, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 130, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650 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(220, 130, 35) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 130, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 130, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 130, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 130, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 130,  
35) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.0800, 84.1350, -10.4650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 130, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
130, 35) }
```

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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