

# Converting Colors

YIQ(146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(146.4800, 77.2570,  
-6.9590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D88231
RGB	216, 130, 49
RGB Percent	85%, 51%, 19%
CMY	0.1528, 0.4903, 0.8075
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.77, 0.15
HSL	29°, 68%, 52%
HSV	29°, 77%, 85%
XYZ	36.8647, 30.7831, 6.9149
YIQ	146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

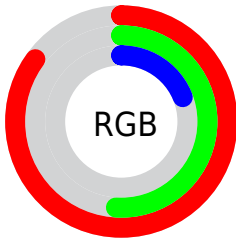
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 206, 49
Decimal	14189105
CIE Lab	62.32, 27.03, 55.25
CIE LCh	62, 61.506, 63.927
Yxy	30.7831, 0.4944, 0.4128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292379185 (0xFFD88231)
YUV	146.4800, -48.0576, 60.9690
Hunter-Lab	55.4825, 21.5079, 31.4483

# Details

The YIQ color **146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **118.5200, -77.2570, 6.9590**, and the grayscale version is **147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.1800, 69.2340, -10.2380**, and **93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137.5150, 87.3440, -8.0480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.4450, 67.1700, -5.8700**.

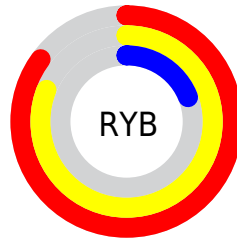
# Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (51%)

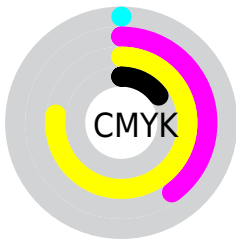
Blue (19%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (19%)

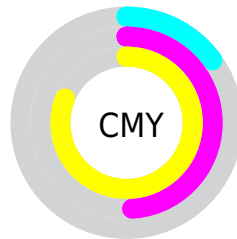


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (77%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590 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 146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



146.4800, 77.2570,  
-6.9590

146.4800, 77.2570,  
-6.9590

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

119.0560, 75.5150,  
-8.4290

195.1800, 69.2340,  
-10.2380

93.6040, 70.9760,  
-8.7680

214.5800, 53.1880,  
-16.7960

70.5460, 59.6960,  
-2.5760

234.6810, 36.5460,  
-23.5660

48.3740, 48.7370,  
3.3050

246.5640, 23.7540,  
-23.0140

25.9140, 38.6490,  
9.9210

249.8700, 14.4450,  
-13.9950

13.1560, 26.2240,  
9.3280

253.0620, 5.4570,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-5.2870

0.0000

■ 146.4800, 77.2570,  
-6.9590

■ 146.4800, 77.2570,  
-6.9590

■ 137.5150, 87.3440,  
-8.0480

■ 155.4450, 67.1700,  
-5.8700

■ 128.6640, 97.1100,  
-8.8260

■ 164.2960, 57.4040,  
-5.0920

■ 126.2190, 99.8610,  
-9.1230

■ 173.2610, 47.3170,  
-4.0030

■ 182.8130, 36.9550,  
-3.4370

■ 191.6640, 27.1890,  
-2.6590

■ 200.6290, 17.1020,  
-1.5700

■ 209.4800, 7.3360,  
-0.7920

■ 218.4450, -2.7510,  
0.2970

■ 227.4100,  
-12.8380, 1.3860

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



146.9540, 85.8710, 24.1670



146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590



142.4420, 52.9160, -33.9000

# Triad

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



146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590



121.6830, -98.7510, -44.0550



153.7980, -18.3010, 39.8350

# Complementary

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



146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590



118.5200, -77.2570, 6.9590

# 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.



120.0550, -124.4800, -1.7600



146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590



127.2520, -115.8100, -26.7380

# Square

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



146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590



112.9510, -79.6750, -59.3790



127.4750, -126.0830, -11.2590



153.7480, 37.8620, 51.7340



# Rectangle

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



146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590



139.6170, 24.2620, -43.2420



127.4750, -126.0830, -11.2590



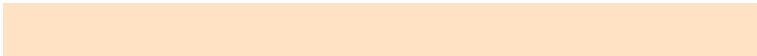
150.5500, -41.2700, 32.0900

# Sweetspot

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



146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590



230.6640, 27.1890, -2.6590



108.7370, 71.9260, 62.1500



112.7430, 16.7810, -1.2590



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.



146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590



156.3680, 109.6270, -9.9010



195.2010, 54.4320, -50.3680



102.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



99.8500, 79.0910, -7.1570



25.1840, 19.8530, -1.8670

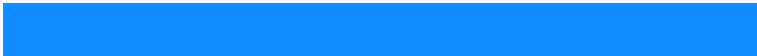


# Inverse Universe

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



118.5200, -77.2570, 6.9590



116.6320, -109.6270, 9.9010



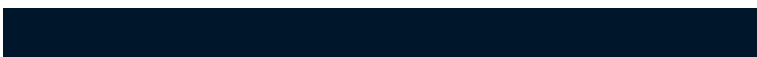
69.7990, -54.4320, 50.3680



100.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



71.1500, -79.0910, 7.1570



17.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590 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 146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590 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 146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590.

-6.9590.

# 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

146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590

### Protanopia

145.4380, 41.5440, -26.0400

### Deuteranopia

145.7670, 59.7910, -20.8250



## Tritanopia

152.3280, 55.5190, 23.5750

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590

## Protanomaly

145.5970, 54.5180, -18.8740

## Deuteranomaly

145.7510, 65.8880, -15.6800

## Tritanomaly

150.3700, 63.7280, 12.4640

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590

## Achromatopsia

146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

145.9630, 27.7850, -2.4470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590 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(216, 130, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 130, 49)  
}
```

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(216, 130, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 130, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590 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(216, 130, 49) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 130, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 130, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 130, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 130, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 130,  
49) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.4800, 77.2570, -6.9590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 130, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
130, 49) }
```

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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