

# Converting Colors

YIQ(146.6410, 113.1120,  
-12.4880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(146.6410, 113.1120,  
-12.4880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F77C00
RGB	247, 124, 0
RGB Percent	97%, 49%, 0%
CMY	0.0312, 0.5139, 0.9994
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 1.00, 0.03
HSL	30°, 100%, 48%
HSV	30°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	45.5790, 34.1867, 4.2004
YIQ	146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

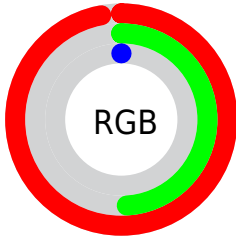
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	245, 247, 0
Decimal	16219136
CIE Lab	65.11, 41.75, 72.27
CIE LCh	65, 83.459, 59.985
Yxy	34.1867, 0.5428, 0.4071
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294409216 (0xFFFF77C00)
YUV	146.6410, -72.2940, 88.0148
Hunter-Lab	58.4694, 36.8258, 36.6692

# Details

The YIQ color **146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880** 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 **100.3590, -113.1120, 12.4880**, and the grayscale version is **147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188.8250, 80.2390, -16.9530**, and **96.9810, 89.2680, 1.1400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.5350, 101.7870, -10.9890**.

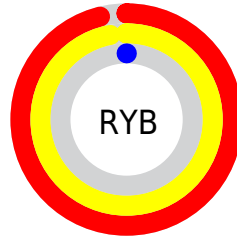
# Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (49%)

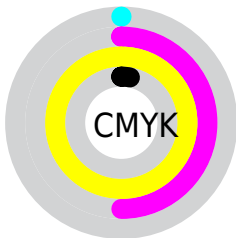
Blue (0%)



Red (96%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (0%)

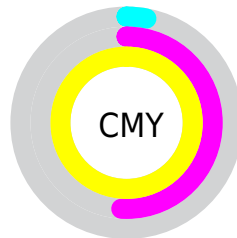


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880 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 146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



146.6410,  
113.1120, -12.4880

146.6410,  
113.1120, -12.4880

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

121.8110,  
101.1900, -5.6740

188.9390, 79.9180,  
-16.6420

96.9810, 89.2680,  
1.1400

208.4530, 63.5510,  
-22.8890

73.0370, 77.6670,  
7.6430

228.5540, 46.9090,  
-29.6590

46.7450, 67.1660,  
16.2380

243.4860, 32.4210,  
-31.4110

27.2090, 54.2360,  
19.2920

246.6780, 23.4330,  
-22.7030

18.8370, 37.5480,  
13.3560

249.9840, 14.1240,

10.2800, 19.9430,

-13.6840

7.5190

253.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

146.6410,  
113.1120, -12.4880

156.5350,  
101.7870, -10.9890

167.0160, 90.1870,  
-10.0130

176.7960, 79.1830,  
-8.8250

186.6900, 67.8580,  
-7.3260

197.1710, 56.2580,  
-6.3500

■ 206.9510, 45.2540,  
-5.1620

■ 216.8450, 33.9290,  
-3.6630

■ 226.7390, 22.6040,  
-2.1640

■ 237.1060, 11.3250,  
-1.4990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.7590, 100.0820, 36.4500



146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880



147.7950, 70.6150, -40.7850

# Triad

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



146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880



129.3140, -102.3260, -50.8540



154.9260, -30.4050, 38.9310

# Complementary

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



146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880



100.3590, -113.1120, 12.4880

# 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.



127.6860, -128.0550, -8.5590



146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880



137.8640, -126.4010, -27.5290

# Square

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



146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880



117.9600, -75.8670, -73.3310



137.0780, -132.4550, -16.9270



157.7560, 44.5520, 73.6720



# Rectangle

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



146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880



141.9600, 38.7530, -58.0710



137.0780, -132.4550, -16.9270



143.1440, -69.7860, 20.2460

# Sweetspot

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



146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880



224.0300, 34.8460, -3.7620



87.9890, 107.4080, 90.9280



109.2550, 21.0910, -2.2770



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.



146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880



151.3810, 116.7800, -12.8840



218.8420, 79.2870, -76.8170



117.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940



110.2050, 85.2810, -9.2070



34.6640, 27.1890, -2.6590



# Inverse Universe

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



100.3590, -113.1120, 12.4880



103.6190, -116.7800, 12.8840



28.1580, -79.2870, 76.8170



114.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



75.7950, -85.2810, 9.2070



23.7490, -26.9140, 3.1820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880 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 146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880 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 146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880.

-12.4880.

# 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

146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880

### Protanopia

149.3620, 55.8970, -38.3670

### Deuteranopia

147.8500, 77.9500, -36.0500



## Tritanopia

156.5760, 78.4880, 31.3200

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880

## Protanomaly

148.2940, 76.9400, -28.7560

## Deuteranomaly

147.6500, 90.5570, -27.7390

## Tritanomaly

152.9080, 91.5120, 15.5440

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880

## Achromatopsia

147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

147.0260, 40.6690, -4.6670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880 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(247, 124, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 124, 0)  
}
```

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(247, 124, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 124, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880 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(247, 124, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 124, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(247, 124, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 124, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 124, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 124,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 124, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
124, 0) }
```

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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