

# Converting Colors

YIQ(148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(148.9630, 63.3160,  
8.9160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D77E5E
RGB	215, 126, 94
RGB Percent	84%, 49%, 37%
CMY	0.1567, 0.5060, 0.6311
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.56, 0.16
HSL	16°, 60%, 61%
HSV	16°, 56%, 84%
XYZ	37.5183, 30.1760, 14.4534
YIQ	148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

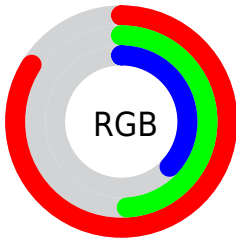
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	215, 138, 94
Decimal	14122590
CIE Lab	61.81, 31.41, 32.12
CIE LCh	62, 44.928, 45.645
Yxy	30.1760, 0.4567, 0.3673
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292312670 (0xFFD77E5E)
YUV	148.9630, -27.0968, 57.9144
Hunter-Lab	54.9327, 25.7809, 22.8531

# Details

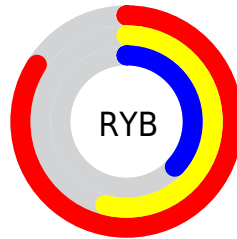
The YIQ color **148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **160.0370, -63.3160, -8.9160**, and the grayscale version is **149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198.4350, 55.9350, 5.0150**, and **96.0270, 57.2640, 8.4640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137.1770, 74.4570, 10.7530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.8630, 51.8540, 7.3900**.

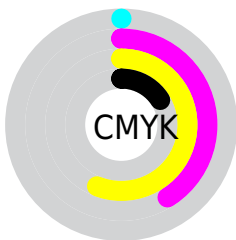
# Distribution



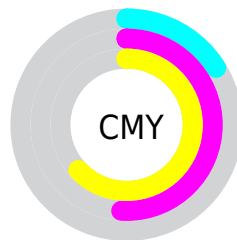
- Red (84%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (63%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160 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 148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 148.9630, 63.3160,  
8.9160


 148.9630, 63.3160,  
8.9160


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 121.9950, 60.2900,  
8.6900


 198.4350, 55.9350,  
5.0150


 96.0270, 57.2640,  
8.4640


 217.3620, 39.8430,  
-0.7090


 70.7600, 53.6420,  
8.0260

 237.4630, 23.2010,  
-7.4790

 45.4500, 51.5790,  
6.8670

 251.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

 22.1150, 42.6370,  
14.7410

 14.0530, 28.0120,  
9.9640

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 148.9630, 63.3160,  
8.9160

■ 148.9630, 63.3160,  
8.9160

■ 137.1770, 74.4570,  
10.7530

■ 160.8630, 51.8540,  
7.3900

■ 125.2770, 85.9190,  
12.2790

■ 172.6490, 40.7130,  
5.5530

■ 113.4910, 97.0600,  
14.1160

■ 183.9620, 29.5260,  
4.5500

■ 102.1780,  
108.2470, 15.1190

■ 195.7480, 18.3850,  
2.7130

■ 97.7440, 112.4650,  
15.7690

■ 207.6480, 6.9230,  
1.1870

■ 219.4340, -4.2180,  
-0.6500

■ 231.3340,  
-15.6800, -2.1760

■ 241.8660,  
-23.2900, -7.4340

■ 243.0400,  
-23.8400, -8.4800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



150.7740, 60.1950, 26.9390



148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160



146.7850, 51.3530, -11.0710

# Triad

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



148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160



125.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640



147.6450, -40.5800, 19.5800

# Complementary

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



148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160



160.0370, -63.3160, -8.9160

# 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.



119.0970, -116.2710, -12.8710



148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160



119.0560, -100.9990, -36.3510

# Square

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



148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160



138.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410



121.3990, -111.7300, -23.5860



153.7880, 4.8540, 33.1900



# Rectangle

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



148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160



145.3220, 36.1790, -22.4210



121.3990, -111.7300, -23.5860



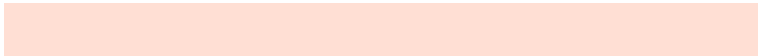
143.0340, -58.0930, 12.0750

# Sweetspot

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



148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160



231.3140, 22.6030, 3.3630



140.5530, 42.9050, 53.9530



113.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



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.



148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160



160.1420, 90.7330, 13.1410



183.5960, 47.0910, -21.9410



101.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



77.5440, 89.5410, 12.7170



19.3140, 22.6030, 3.3630



# Inverse Universe

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



160.0370, -63.3160, -8.9160



176.2710, -90.4580, -12.6180



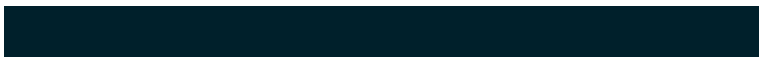
125.4040, -47.0910, 21.9410



101.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



93.4560, -89.5410, -12.7170



23.6860, -22.6030, -3.3630



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

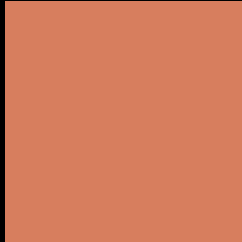
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160 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 148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.9630, 63.3160,

8.9160.

# 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

148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160

### Protanopia

148.3440, 21.9180, -11.7620

### Deuteranopia

148.4340, 39.3400, -8.1160



## Tritanopia

151.0290, 54.9230, 23.3630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160

## Protanomaly

148.2860, 37.0010, -4.2710

## Deuteranomaly

148.6140, 47.8210, -2.1230

## Tritanomaly

150.4220, 57.9500, 18.0620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160

## Achromatopsia

149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

149.2000, 22.9240, 3.0520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160 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(215, 126, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 126, 94)  
}
```

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(215, 126, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 126, 94) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160 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(215, 126, 94) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 126, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 126, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 126, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 126, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 126,  
94) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 148.9630, 63.3160, 8.9160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 126, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
126, 94) }
```

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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