

# Converting Colors

YIQ(149.2000, 83.6770,  
-13.1790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(149.2000, 83.6770,  
-13.1790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DD8722
RGB	221, 135, 34
RGB Percent	87%, 53%, 13%
CMY	0.1332, 0.4707, 0.8662
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.85, 0.13
HSL	32°, 73%, 50%
HSV	32°, 85%, 87%
XYZ	38.7789, 32.8117, 5.8107
YIQ	149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

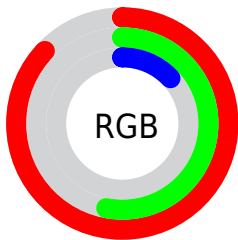
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	193, 221, 34
Decimal	14518050
CIE Lab	64.01, 25.98, 62.65
CIE LCh	64, 67.820, 67.476
Yxy	32.8117, 0.5010, 0.4239
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292708130 (0xFFDD8722)
YUV	149.2000, -56.7936, 62.9686
Hunter-Lab	57.2815, 20.5999, 34.0826

# Details

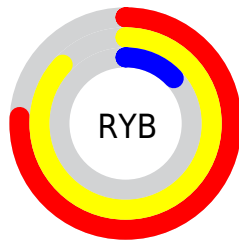
The YIQ color **149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **105.8000, -83.6770, 13.1790**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197.3340, 71.4360, -17.1080**, and **97.7350, 71.9850, -10.5350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140.8220, 93.4890, -14.7910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157.5780, 73.8650, -11.5670**.

# Distribution



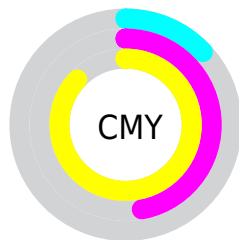
- Red (87%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (87%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790 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 149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 149.2000, 83.6770,  
-13.1790


 149.2000, 83.6770,  
-13.1790


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 120.7930, 83.2650,  
-16.7270


 197.3340, 71.4360,  
-17.1080


 97.7350, 71.9850,  
-10.5350


 216.2610, 55.3440,  
-22.8320


 74.6770, 60.7050,  
-4.3430


 236.3620, 38.7020,  
-29.6020

 52.5050, 49.7460,  
1.5380

 245.3100, 27.2850,  
-26.4350

 30.6320, 39.3830,  
7.6310

 248.6160, 17.9760,  
-17.4160

 14.0530, 28.0120,  
9.9640

 251.8080, 8.9880,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-8.7080

0.0000

■ 149.2000, 83.6770,  
-13.1790

■ 149.2000, 83.6770,  
-13.1790

■ 140.8220, 93.4890,  
-14.7910

■ 157.5780, 73.8650,  
-11.5670

■ 135.9320, 98.9910,  
-15.3850

■ 165.9560, 64.0530,  
-9.9550

■ 174.9210, 53.9660,  
-8.8660

■ 183.4130, 43.8330,  
-6.9430

■ 191.7910, 34.0210,  
-5.3310

■ 200.1690, 24.2090,  
-3.7190

■ 208.5470, 14.3970,  
-2.1070

■ 216.9250, 4.5850,  
-0.4950

■ 225.8900, -5.5020,  
0.5940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149.9180, 94.7200, 23.4880



149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790



143.2880, 58.7410, -45.8590

# Triad

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



149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790



126.6870, -104.5740, -43.1500



158.8360, -12.2960, 46.6480

# Complementary

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



149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790



105.8000, -83.6770, 13.1790

# 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.



121.2290, -125.0300, -2.8060



149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790



132.7120, -122.9170, -24.5890

# Square

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



149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790



117.7440, -83.5260, -61.1740



131.2080, -129.7050, -11.6970



156.2380, 48.4060, 58.8860



# Rectangle

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



149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790



141.0200, 21.3290, -50.6630



131.2080, -129.7050, -11.6970



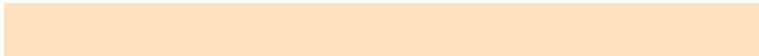
154.8930, -34.8060, 36.0900

# Sweetspot

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



149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790



230.6810, 28.5190, -4.7370



99.8310, 83.5250, 66.7010



112.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



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.



149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790



157.2510, 114.0300, -18.1140



197.8880, 56.4510, -59.4290



105.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



106.9050, 77.2580, -12.4860



28.4290, 20.5410, -3.3230



# Inverse Universe

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



105.8000, -83.6770, 13.1790



97.7490, -114.0300, 18.1140



57.1120, -56.4510, 59.4290



103.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



66.6820, -77.5330, 11.9630



17.5710, -20.5410, 3.3230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790 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 149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790 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 149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.2000, 83.6770,

-13.1790.

# 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

149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790

### Protanopia

148.3430, 48.8810, -32.3590

### Deuteranopia

148.5580, 67.4490, -27.4550



## Tritanopia

156.9260, 56.7110, 23.9990

## Trichromacy



### Original Color

149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790

### Protanomaly

148.5020, 61.8550, -25.1930

### Deuteranomaly

148.6560, 73.2250, -21.9990

### Tritanomaly

153.8710, 66.5710, 10.4990

## Monochromacy



### Original Color

149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790

### Achromatopsia

149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

### Achromatomaly

149.0510, 30.3530, -4.9350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790 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(221, 135, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 135, 34)  
}
```

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(221, 135, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 135, 34) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790 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(221, 135, 34) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 135, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(221, 135, 34)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(221, 135, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 135, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 135,  
34) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 149.2000, 83.6770, -13.1790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(221, 135, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
135, 34) }
```

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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