

# Converting Colors

YIQ(149.4190, 68.9180,  
-37.5620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(149.4190, 68.9180,  
-37.5620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C09B09
RGB	192, 155, 9
RGB Percent	75%, 61%, 4%
CMY	0.2471, 0.3922, 0.9643
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.95, 0.25
HSL	48°, 91%, 39%
HSV	48°, 95%, 75%
XYZ	33.5066, 34.6637, 5.1861
YIQ	149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

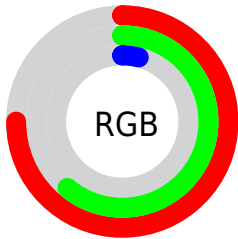
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	55, 192, 9
Decimal	12622601
CIELab	65.49, 1.98, 68.00
CIELCh	65, 68.024, 88.334
Yxy	34.6637, 0.4568, 0.4725
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290812681 (0xFFC09B09)
YUV	149.4190, -69.2266, 37.3435
Hunter-Lab	58.8759, -1.4475, 35.9906

# Details

The YIQ color **149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **51.5810, -68.9180, 37.5620**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.2220, 68.2750, -31.4130**, and **101.1140, 51.2640, -25.9840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147.2190, 72.3570, -39.3150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153.9330, 61.7190, -33.7450**.

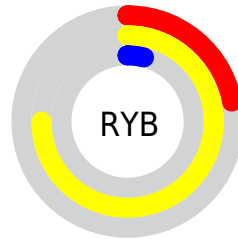
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (61%)

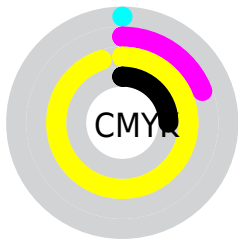
Blue (4%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (4%)

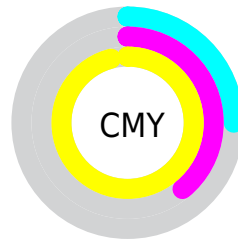


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (39%)


Yellow (96%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620 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 149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 149.4190, 68.9180,  
-37.5620


 149.4190, 68.9180,  
-37.5620


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 124.1610, 61.0770,  
-33.1230


 207.2220, 68.2750,  
-31.4130


 101.1140, 51.2640,  
-25.9840


 227.3340, 53.1000,  
-37.2360


 78.9420, 40.3050,  
-20.1030


 241.0920, 39.1620,  
-37.9420

 57.3680, 30.5380,  
-13.7980

 244.2840, 30.1740,  
-29.2340

 36.9680, 20.2210,  
-8.5390

 247.4760, 21.1860,  
-20.5260

 17.4650, 11.6920,  
-2.6440

 250.7820, 11.8770,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.5070

0.0000

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

149.4190, 68.9180,  
-37.5620

149.4190, 68.9180,  
-37.5620

147.2190, 72.3570,  
-39.3150

153.9330, 61.7190,  
-33.7450

158.5610, 54.1990,  
-29.6170

163.0750, 47.0000,  
-25.8000

167.5890, 39.8010,  
-21.9830

171.5160, 32.8770,  
-17.6430

■ 176.0300, 25.6780,  
-13.8260

■ 180.6580, 18.1580,  
-9.6980

■ 185.1720, 10.9590,  
-5.8810

■ 189.6860, 3.7600,  
-2.0640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.9870, 89.1310, -1.8850



149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620



144.6500, 19.4950, -50.4650

# Triad

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



149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620



134.2790, -120.4400, -30.9360



162.6860, 32.4050, 57.0210

# Complementary

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



149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620



51.5810, -68.9180, 37.5620

# 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.



158.7470, -31.4590, 36.0050



149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580

# Square

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



149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620



127.3250, -100.8590, -49.9070



127.0990, -127.7800, -8.0360



153.1680, 71.7900, 53.5980



# Rectangle

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



149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620



137.1900, -26.1240, -55.2120



127.0990, -127.7800, -8.0360



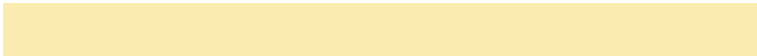
163.6280, 11.9570, 53.1490

# Sweetspot

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



149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620



232.8730, 27.5580, -14.8580



68.2770, 96.2280, 51.2360



114.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620



191.5630, 94.2750, -51.0770



155.5900, 27.7510, -67.9370



94.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640



123.2750, 60.7560, -32.8120



25.1290, 12.5180, -6.6020



# Inverse Universe

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



51.5810, -68.9180, 37.5620



58.4370, -94.2750, 51.0770



45.4100, -27.7510, 67.9370



89.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



37.7250, -60.7560, 32.8120

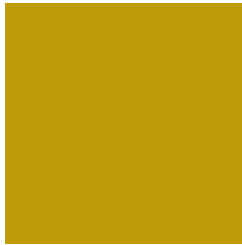


7.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

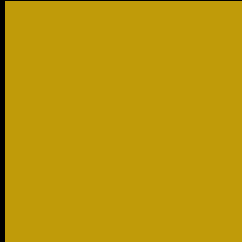
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620 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 149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620.



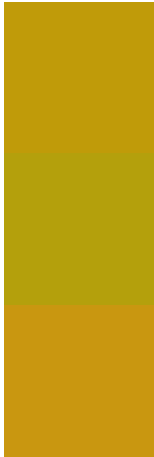
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.4190, 68.9180,

-37.5620.

# 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

149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620

### Protanopia

149.1080, 59.4280, -41.7880

### Deuteranopia

150.5600, 73.1350, -31.3850



## Tritanopia

161.9980, 29.8450, 15.2930

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620

## Protanomaly

149.0160, 62.6830, -40.2050

## Deuteranomaly

149.9080, 72.0350, -33.4770

## Tritanomaly

157.4070, 43.9700, -3.9180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620

## Achromatopsia

149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

149.1440, 25.3570, -13.5150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620 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(192, 155, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 155, 9)  
}
```

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(192, 155, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 155, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620 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(192, 155, 9) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 155, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 155, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 155, 9); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 155, 9);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 155,  
9) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 149.4190, 68.9180, -37.5620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 155, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
155, 9) }
```

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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