

# Converting Colors

YIQ(149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(149.5850, 90.3230,  
-1.4610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EB7E2F
RGB	235, 126, 47
RGB Percent	92%, 49%, 18%
CMY	0.0782, 0.5060, 0.8153
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.80, 0.08
HSL	25°, 82%, 55%
HSV	25°, 80%, 92%
XYZ	42.2489, 32.7873, 6.8025
YIQ	149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

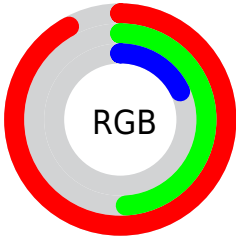
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	235, 183, 47
Decimal	15433263
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	63.99, 36.81, 58.55
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	64, 69.162, 57.842
Yxy	32.7873, 0.5162, 0.4006
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293623343 (0xFFEB7E2F)
YUV	149.5850, -50.5744, 74.9090
Hunter-Lab	57.2602, 31.4990, 33.0385

# Details

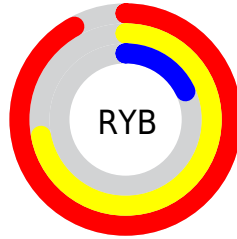
The YIQ color **149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **132.4150, -90.3230, 1.4610**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193.1910, 70.7010, -9.2910**, and **95.7520, 82.4830, -2.5490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138.7450, 101.5560, -1.2920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.5390, 78.7690, -1.3190**.

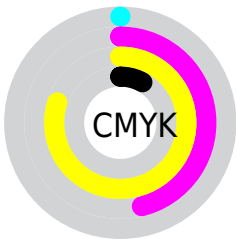
# Distribution



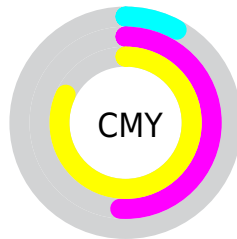
- Red (92%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610 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 149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



149.5850, 90.3230,  
-1.4610

149.5850, 90.3230,  
-1.4610

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

121.7480, 88.3060,  
-3.4540

193.1910, 70.7010,  
-9.2910

95.7520, 82.4830,  
-2.5490

212.5910, 54.6550,  
-15.8490

72.1070, 71.4780,  
4.1660

232.1050, 38.2880,  
-22.0960

47.5760, 60.1520,  
11.1920

246.4500, 24.0750,  
-23.3250

24.8170, 49.4680,  
17.5960

249.6420, 15.0870,  
-14.6170

16.7440, 33.3760,  
11.8720

252.9480, 5.7780,

6.8770, 13.7080,

-5.5980

4.8760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 149.5850, 90.3230,  
-1.4610

■ 149.5850, 90.3230,  
-1.4610

■ 138.7450,  
101.5560, -1.2920

■ 160.5390, 78.7690,  
-1.3190


■ 128.3780,  
112.8350, -1.9570


■ 170.7920, 67.8110,  
-0.9650


■ 181.7460, 56.2570,  
-0.8230


■ 192.5860, 45.0240,  
-0.9920

■ 202.9530, 33.7450,  
-0.3270

 213.7930, 22.5120,  
-0.4960

 224.1600, 11.2330,  
0.1690

 235.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

 245.4980,  
-10.2700, -1.1020

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



147.0460, 91.7840, 32.6480



149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610



145.1480, 71.1190, -38.9050

# Triad

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



149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610



124.4070, -98.1540, -49.3700



155.1920, -34.2100, 36.3020

# Complementary

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



149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610



132.4150, -90.3230, 1.4610

# 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.



125.3380, -126.9550, -6.4670



149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610



131.4750, -118.0560, -30.0880

# Square

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



149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610



118.3510, -69.3580, -64.6380



133.5560, -130.8050, -13.7890



158.3270, 32.0380, 58.1660



# Rectangle

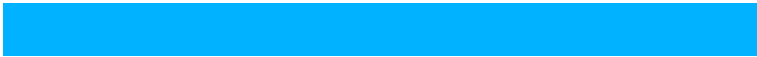
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610



140.9870, 43.2910, -52.2050



133.5560, -130.8050, -13.7890



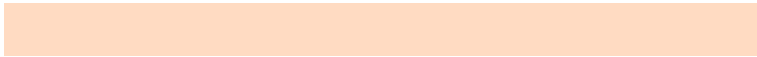
146.7320, -62.6340, 22.7900

# Sweetspot

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



149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610



226.9140, 29.4810, -0.1430



115.7520, 76.7380, 74.0660



110.8680, 17.9270, -0.0010



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.



149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610



143.7160, 117.6950, -1.9290



204.1760, 64.7480, -50.1000



111.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



98.7310, 86.9760, -1.3760



29.0600, 26.1340, -0.0580



# Inverse Universe

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



132.4150, -90.3230, 1.4610



121.2840, -117.6950, 1.9290



77.8240, -64.7480, 50.1000



110.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



82.2690, -86.9760, 1.3760



24.3530, -25.8590, 0.5810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610 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 149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610 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 149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610.

-1.4610.

# 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

149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610

### Protanopia

149.8680, 43.1490, -27.5950

### Deuteranopia

149.9260, 63.5970, -23.7230



## Tritanopia

155.0910, 69.5480, 28.1400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610

## Protanomaly

149.6470, 60.2490, -18.1110

## Deuteranomaly

149.7580, 73.1780, -15.6380

## Tritanomaly

153.2470, 77.4360, 17.3400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610

## Achromatopsia

150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

149.7680, 32.8280, -0.2280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610 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(235, 126, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(235, 126, 47)  
}
```

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(235, 126, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(235, 126, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610 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(235, 126, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(235, 126, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(235, 126, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(235, 126, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 126, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 126,  
47) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 149.5850, 90.3230, -1.4610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(235, 126, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(235,  
126, 47) }
```

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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