

# Converting Colors

YIQ(149.7760, 99.1300,  
-23.4140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(149.7760, 99.1300,  
-23.4140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E68A00
RGB	230, 138, 0
RGB Percent	90%, 54%, 0%
CMY	0.0979, 0.4589, 0.9995
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 1.00, 0.10
HSL	36°, 100%, 45%
HSV	36°, 100%, 90%
XYZ	41.7276, 34.9946, 4.5590
YIQ	149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

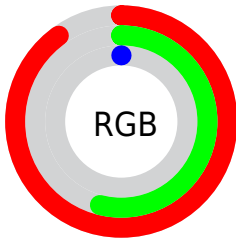
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">153, 230, 0</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15108608</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">65.74, 27.67, 71.49</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">66, 76.656, 68.844</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">34.9946, 0.5134, 0.4305</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293298688</a> <a href="#">(0xFFE68A00)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">149.7760, -73.8396, 70.3564</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">59.1563, 22.3867, 36.8401</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9900**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **80.2240, -99.1300, 23.4140**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197.2710, 75.7470, -23.6530**, and **101.3010, 76.2030, -9.8850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157.6810, 89.2720, -20.9680**.

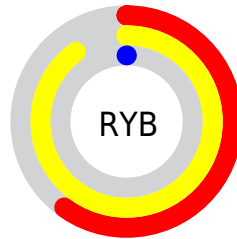
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (54%)

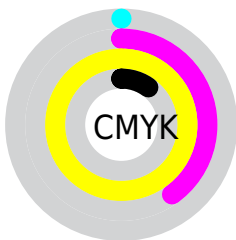
Blue (0%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (0%)

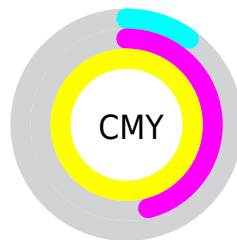


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140 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 149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



149.7760, 99.1300,  
-23.4140

149.7760, 99.1300,  
-23.4140

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

125.2450, 87.8040,  
-16.3880

197.2710, 75.7470,  
-23.6530

101.3010, 76.2030,  
-9.8850

216.8990, 59.0590,  
-29.5890

77.9440, 64.3270,  
-3.9050

236.4130, 42.6920,  
-35.8360

55.7720, 53.3680,  
1.9760

243.7140, 31.7790,  
-30.7890

33.6000, 42.4090,  
7.8570

246.9060, 22.7910,  
-22.0810

15.5480, 30.9920,  
11.0240

250.2120, 13.4820,

6.2790, 12.5160,

-13.0620

4.4520

253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

149.7760, 99.1300,  
-23.4140

157.6810, 89.2720,  
-20.9680

165.5860, 79.4140,  
-18.5220

174.0780, 69.2810,  
-16.5990

181.9830, 59.4230,  
-14.1530

189.8880, 49.5650,  
-11.7070

■ 197.7930, 39.7070,  
-9.2610

■ 205.6980, 29.8490,  
-6.8150

■ 214.1900, 19.7160,  
-4.8920

■ 222.0950, 9.8580,  
-2.4460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



147.2450, 98.1130, 22.5690



149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140



147.4080, 58.2830, -48.5730

# Triad

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



149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140



132.5230, -109.9840, -44.2240



162.4670, -6.7030, 49.9130

# Complementary

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



149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140



80.2240, -99.1300, 23.4140

# 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.



123.5770, -126.1300, -4.8980



149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140



138.8730, -130.6200, -22.6520

# Square

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



149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140



122.5540, -86.0470, -65.0470



134.7300, -131.3550, -14.8350



157.8250, 57.2990, 68.4270



# Rectangle

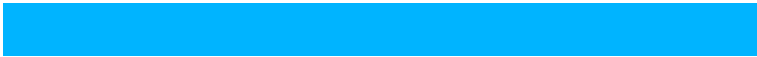
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140



140.3990, 26.9710, -64.8130



134.7300, -131.3550, -14.8350



157.2740, -31.5050, 36.8390

# Sweetspot

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



149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140



228.1390, 32.9210, -7.4230



79.7140, 106.2640, 78.6160



111.6030, 19.9910, -4.3690



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.



149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140



166.0560, 109.9050, -25.9590



198.0990, 62.5060, -75.5580



110.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



116.3300, 77.2590, -18.0130



33.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



# Inverse Universe

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



80.2240, -99.1300, 23.4140



88.9440, -109.9050, 25.9590



31.9010, -62.5060, 75.5580



107.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



62.0830, -76.9840, 18.5360



17.5540, -21.8710, 5.4010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140 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 149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140 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 149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140.

-23.4140.

# 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

149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140

### Protanopia

150.5640, 58.1440, -40.5440

### Deuteranopia

149.6220, 78.5920, -36.6720



## Tritanopia

161.1330, 60.5620, 25.7940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140

## Protanomaly

150.5660, 72.9980, -34.4100

## Deuteranomaly

149.6770, 85.9270, -31.9370

## Tritanomaly

157.1830, 74.3200, 7.7280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140

## Achromatopsia

150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

150.1670, 35.7180, -8.5540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140 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(230, 138, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 138, 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(230, 138, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 138, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140 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(230, 138, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 138, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 138, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 138, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 138, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 138,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 149.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 138, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
138, 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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