

# Converting Colors

YIQ(150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(150.0010, 86.5160,  
6.9640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	ED7A42
RGB	237, 122, 66
RGB Percent	93%, 48%, 26%
CMY	0.0704, 0.5217, 0.7408
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.72, 0.07
HSL	20°, 83%, 59%
HSV	20°, 72%, 93%
XYZ	42.8852, 32.3167, 9.1470
YIQ	150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

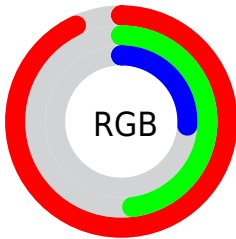
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	237, 149, 66
Decimal	15563330
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	63.60, 40.38, 49.65
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	64, 63.998, 50.885
Yxy	32.3167, 0.5084, 0.3831
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293753410 (0xFFED7A42)
YUV	150.0010, -41.4125, 76.2981
Hunter-Lab	56.8478, 35.1746, 30.2535

# Details

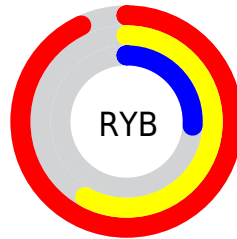
The YIQ color **150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **152.9990, -86.5160, -6.9640**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.7810, 66.3440, -1.9120**, and **95.1250, 80.2350, 5.1550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137.8730, 98.6200, 7.8680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162.1290, 74.4120, 6.0600**.

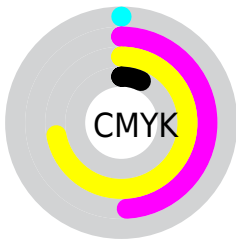
# Distribution



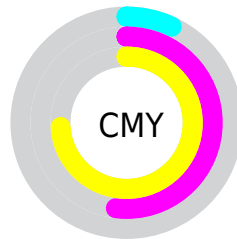
- Red (93%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (74%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640 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 150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 150.0010, 86.5160,  
6.9640


 150.0010, 86.5160,  
6.9640


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 122.7340, 82.8940,  
6.5260


 192.8950, 66.0230,  
-1.6010


 95.2390, 79.9140,  
5.4660


 212.2950, 49.9770,  
-8.1590

 69.7700, 74.0450,  
7.2050


 232.3960, 33.3350,  
-14.9290

 43.7770, 64.1400,  
16.0120

 248.5020, 18.2970,  
-17.7270

 25.4150, 50.6600,  
18.0200

 251.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190

 17.3420, 34.5680,  
12.2960

 7.8880, 15.1750,

5.8230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.0010, 86.5160,  
6.9640

■ 150.0010, 86.5160,  
6.9640

■ 137.8730, 98.6200,  
7.8680

■ 162.1290, 74.4120,  
6.0600

■ 125.8590,  
110.4030, 9.0830

■ 174.2570, 62.3080,  
5.1560

■ 116.0620,  
120.0770, 9.9730

■ 186.2710, 50.5250,  
3.9410

■ 198.3990, 38.4210,  
3.0370

■ 210.5270, 26.3170,  
2.1330

■ 222.5410, 14.5340,  
0.9180

■ 234.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140

■ 246.6830, -9.3530,  
-1.2010

■ 249.6180,  
-10.7280, -3.8160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149.4570, 86.3730, 37.1010



150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640



147.3950, 69.4660, -25.4620

# Triad

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



150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640



120.9360, -92.5140, -52.4660



150.9510, -49.8890, 28.5990

# Complementary

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



150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640



152.9990, -86.5160, -6.9640

# 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.



126.5120, -127.5050, -7.5130



150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640



128.2490, -111.7280, -34.6400

# Square

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



150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640



132.5580, -29.9760, -51.4800



131.4870, -126.3570, -17.3090



158.4990, 16.6340, 50.9860



# Rectangle

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



150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640



144.4040, 46.9110, -40.7130



131.4870, -126.3570, -17.3090



140.6970, -81.8890, 13.8150

# Sweetspot

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



150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640



226.3100, 28.4260, 2.4580



130.4670, 64.3590, 72.6390



110.6230, 17.2390, 1.4550



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.



150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640



142.2290, 112.2370, 8.8850



199.3090, 63.4160, -36.9680



111.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



88.7520, 91.6510, 7.5150



26.1250, 27.5090, 2.5570



# Inverse Universe

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



152.9990, -86.5160, -6.9640



146.3580, -112.5120, -9.4080



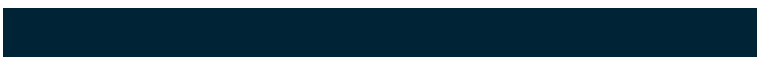
103.6910, -63.4160, 36.9680



111.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



92.2480, -91.6510, -7.5150



27.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640 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 150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640 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 150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.0010, 86.5160,

6.9640.

# 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

150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640

### Protanopia

150.7780, 34.8950, -21.1770

### Deuteranopia

150.5370, 54.7470, -17.5170



## Tritanopia

153.2870, 71.9320, 28.9880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640

## Protanomaly

150.4540, 53.7830, -11.0570

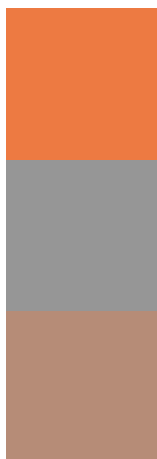
## Deuteranomaly

150.2660, 66.1160, -8.7960

## Tritanomaly

152.3550, 77.2520, 20.6760

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640

## Achromatopsia

150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

150.1640, 31.7730, 2.3730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640 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(237, 122, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 122, 66)  
}
```

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(237, 122, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 122, 66) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640 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(237, 122, 66) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 122, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(237, 122, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 122, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 122, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 122,  
66) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.0010, 86.5160, 6.9640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 122, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
122, 66) }
```

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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