

# Converting Colors

YIQ(150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(150.6900, 86.1940,  
12.8020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1774D
RGB	241, 119, 77
RGB Percent	95%, 47%, 30%
CMY	0.0546, 0.5335, 0.6977
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.68, 0.05
HSL	15°, 85%, 62%
HSV	15°, 68%, 95%
XYZ	44.2323, 32.4312, 10.9674
YIQ	150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

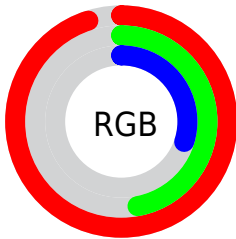
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	241, 133, 77
Decimal	15824717
CIE Lab	63.70, 43.94, 44.35
CIE LCh	64, 62.437, 45.266
Yxy	32.4312, 0.5048, 0.3701
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294014797 (0xFFFF1774D)
YUV	150.6900, -36.3292, 79.2019
Hunter-Lab	56.9484, 38.9826, 28.4455

# Details

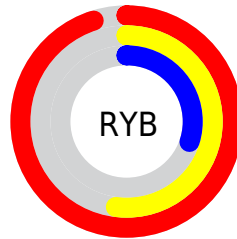
The YIQ color **150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **167.3100, -86.1940, -12.8020**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.2740, 63.6380, 3.0780**, and **96.1560, 78.9500, 11.9260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137.3880, 98.8480, 14.7520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.9920, 73.5400, 10.8520**.

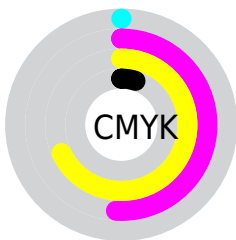
# Distribution



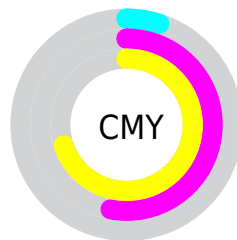
- Red (95%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020 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 150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



150.6900, 86.1940,  
12.8020

150.6900, 86.1940,  
12.8020

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

123.4230, 82.5720,  
12.3640

192.2740, 63.6380,  
3.0780

96.2700, 78.6290,  
12.2370

211.7880, 47.2710,  
-3.1690

68.3020, 75.6030,  
12.0110

231.8890, 30.6290,  
-9.9390

39.1030, 69.2740,  
22.0900

249.7560, 14.7660,  
-14.3060

26.6110, 53.0440,  
18.8680

252.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

18.2390, 36.3560,  
12.9320

9.0840, 17.5590,

6.6710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.6900, 86.1940,  
12.8020

■ 150.6900, 86.1940,  
12.8020

■ 137.3880, 98.8480,  
14.7520

■ 163.9920, 73.5400,  
10.8520

■ 124.0860,  
111.5020, 16.7020

■ 177.2940, 60.8860,  
8.9020

■ 110.7840,  
124.1560, 18.6520

■ 190.5960, 48.2320,  
6.9520

■ 108.4530,  
126.5860, 18.6660

■ 204.0120, 35.2570,  
5.3130

■ 217.3140, 22.6030,  
3.3630

■ 230.6160, 9.9490,  
1.4130

■ 243.9180, -2.7050,  
-0.5370

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



150.7110, 82.8420, 40.5220



150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



149.2800, 71.5280, -18.7760

# Triad

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



150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



119.2090, -89.0290, -55.0530



147.6070, -63.7800, 21.5320

# Complementary

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



150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



167.3100, -86.1940, -12.8020

# 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.



127.6860, -128.0550, -8.5590



150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



126.9950, -108.1970, -38.0610

# Square

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



150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



137.1530, -15.5340, -48.8940



130.9340, -123.4220, -20.9420



158.8180, 5.3100, 46.9580



# Rectangle

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



150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



146.2030, 52.0910, -35.4690



130.9340, -123.4220, -20.9420



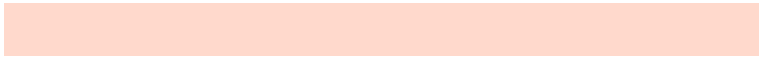
129.6010, -108.3420, 3.1300

# Sweetspot

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



150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



226.8800, 26.8210, 4.0130



140.0580, 58.2610, 73.0210



110.9650, 16.2760, 2.3880



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.



150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



139.6020, 109.9890, 16.5890



198.2370, 63.9190, -29.5610



113.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750



82.6050, 96.7390, 14.4270



24.9620, 29.5260, 4.5500



# Inverse Universe

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



167.3100, -86.1940, -12.8020



161.3980, -109.9890, -16.5890



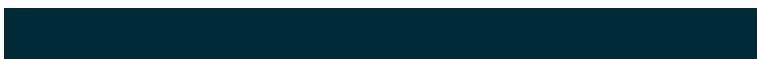
119.7630, -63.9190, 29.5610



114.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



101.3950, -96.7390, -14.4270



31.0380, -29.5260, -4.5500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020 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 150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020 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 150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.6900, 86.1940,



# 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

150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020

### Protanopia

151.9610, 30.1260, -17.3460

### Deuteranopia

151.4920, 50.6200, -14.3080



## Tritanopia

152.7820, 74.9120, 30.0480

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020

## Protanomaly

151.6480, 50.4810, -6.2790

## Deuteranomaly

151.2320, 63.4560, -4.6400

## Tritanomaly

151.8330, 78.9020, 23.8140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020

## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

150.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020 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(241, 119, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(241, 119, 77)  
}
```

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(241, 119, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(241, 119, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020 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(241, 119, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(241, 119, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(241, 119, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(241, 119, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 119, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 119,  
77) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(241, 119, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(241,  
119, 77) }
```

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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