

# Converting Colors

YIQ(150.7030, 101.3740,  
-9.0100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(150.7030, 101.3740,  
-9.0100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F28117
RGB	242, 129, 23
RGB Percent	95%, 51%, 9%
CMY	0.0508, 0.4943, 0.9093
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.90, 0.05
HSL	29°, 89%, 52%
HSV	29°, 90%, 95%
XYZ	44.6356, 34.6367, 5.1501
YIQ	150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

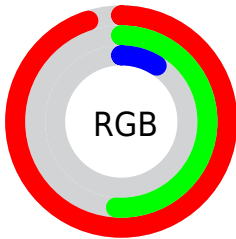
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	242, 228, 23
Decimal	15892759
CIE Lab	65.46, 37.50, 68.13
CIE LCh	65, 77.767, 61.169
Yxy	34.6367, 0.5287, 0.4103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294082839 (0xFFFF28117)
YUV	150.7030, -62.9576, 80.0675
Hunter-Lab	58.8529, 32.3863, 36.0087

# Details

The YIQ color **150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **114.2970, -101.3740, 9.0100**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193.0140, 75.3330, -16.1470**, and **99.3070, 85.2340, -2.8460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141.0370, 112.0570, -9.8870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.4830, 90.3700, -7.8220**.

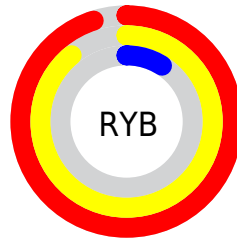
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (51%)

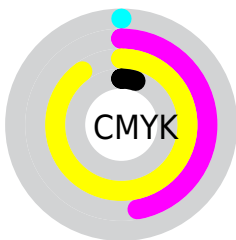
Blue (9%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (9%)

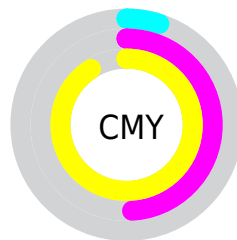


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (49%)


Yellow (91%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100 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 150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 150.7030,  
101.3740, -9.0100

 150.7030,  
101.3740, -9.0100


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 123.2510, 96.8350,  
-9.3490


 193.0140, 75.3330,  
-16.1470


 99.3070, 85.2340,  
-2.8460


 212.5280, 58.9660,  
-22.3940


 75.3630, 73.6330,  
3.6570


 232.6290, 42.3240,  
-29.1640

 50.8320, 62.3070,  
10.6830

 244.6260, 29.2110,  
-28.3010

 26.3120, 52.4480,  
18.6560

 247.8180, 20.2230,  
-19.5930

 17.9400, 35.7600,  
12.7200

 251.1240, 10.9140,

 9.6820, 18.7510,

-10.5740

7.0950

254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

150.7030,  
101.3740, -9.0100

150.7030,  
101.3740, -9.0100

141.0370,  
112.0570, -9.8870

160.4830, 90.3700,  
-7.8220

170.9640, 78.7700,  
-6.8460

180.7440, 67.7660,  
-5.6580

191.1110, 56.4870,  
-4.9930

200.8910, 45.4830,  
-3.8050

■ 211.2580, 34.2040,  
-3.1400

■ 221.1520, 22.8790,  
-1.6410

■ 231.5190, 11.6000,  
-0.9760

■ 241.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.5580, 96.0940, 31.6300



150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100



148.3710, 68.8730, -42.2550

# Triad

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



150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100



129.7700, -103.6100, -49.6100



157.9050, -25.9120, 40.1040

# Complementary

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



150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100



114.2970, -101.3740, 9.0100

# 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.



127.0990, -127.7800, -8.0360



150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100



137.7500, -126.0800, -27.8400

# Square

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



150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100



119.1000, -79.0770, -70.2210



136.4910, -132.1800, -16.4040



159.8820, 43.9570, 67.9330



# Rectangle

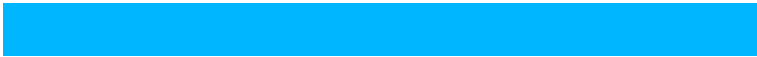
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100



142.8460, 39.0740, -58.3820



136.4910, -132.1800, -16.4040



149.4230, -57.2700, 24.6980

# Sweetspot

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



150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100



226.0020, 32.0490, -2.6310



101.3630, 94.2510, 81.5710



110.4120, 19.2110, -1.2450



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.



150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100



148.4460, 118.1550, -10.2690



214.6860, 71.3990, -66.0170



115.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940



107.2590, 85.1890, -7.5390



32.5930, 25.9510, -2.2490



# Inverse Universe

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



114.2970, -101.3740, 9.0100



106.5540, -118.1550, 10.2690



50.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170



112.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



76.7410, -85.1890, 7.5390



23.4070, -25.9510, 2.2490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100 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 150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100 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 150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100.

-9.0100.

# 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

150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100

### Protanopia

151.0890, 52.4120, -35.7800

### Deuteranopia

149.0350, 78.8670, -36.1490



## Tritanopia

158.7000, 72.2070, 29.5110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100

## Protanomaly

151.1670, 70.1080, -26.0840

## Deuteranomaly

149.7360, 87.4390, -26.2970

## Tritanomaly

155.7160, 83.3050, 15.6010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100

## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

150.8130, 36.9550, -3.4370

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100 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(242, 129, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 129, 23)  
}
```

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(242, 129, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 129, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100 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(242, 129, 23) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 129, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(242, 129, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 129, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 129, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 129,  
23) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.7030, 101.3740, -9.0100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 129, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
129, 23) }
```

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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