

# Converting Colors

YIQ(150.9410, 76.4360,  
-30.6360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(150.9410, 76.4360,  
-30.6360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CD960E
RGB	205, 150, 14
RGB Percent	80%, 59%, 5%
CMY	0.1960, 0.4118, 0.9446
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.93, 0.20
HSL	43°, 87%, 43%
HSV	43°, 93%, 80%
XYZ	36.1627, 34.8180, 5.2337
YIQ	150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

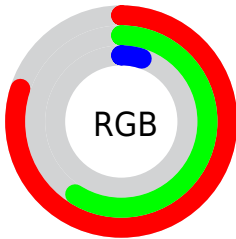
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	91, 205, 14
Decimal	13473294
CIE Lab	65.61, 10.55, 67.98
CIE LCh	66, 68.797, 81.175
Yxy	34.8180, 0.4745, 0.4568
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291663374 (0xFFCD960E)
YUV	150.9410, -67.5119, 47.4097
Hunter-Lab	59.0068, 6.1329, 36.0459

# Details

The YIQ color **150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **68.0590, -76.4360, 30.6360**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.9990, 70.5210, -28.0630**, and **102.0550, 58.9200, -21.5600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.9970, 82.0300, -32.8980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.8570, 68.0450, -27.2430**.

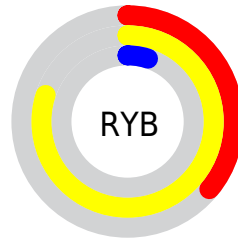
# Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (59%)

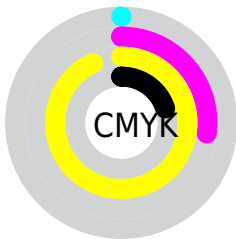
Blue (5%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (5%)

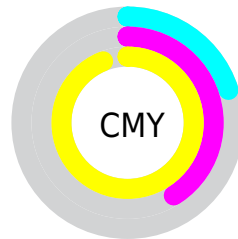


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360 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 150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



150.9410, 76.4360,  
-30.6360

150.9410, 76.4360,  
-30.6360

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

125.1130, 70.2000,  
-27.7520

204.9990, 70.5210,  
-28.0630

102.0550, 58.9200,  
-21.5600

224.6270, 53.8330,  
-33.9990

79.5950, 48.8320,  
-14.9440

241.2060, 38.8410,  
-37.6310

57.4230, 37.8730,  
-9.0630

244.3980, 29.8530,  
-28.9230

37.0230, 27.5560,  
-3.8040

247.5900, 20.8650,  
-20.2150

17.2210, 18.4310,  
1.8790

250.8960, 11.5560,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.1960

0.0000

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

150.9410, 76.4360,  
-30.6360

150.9410, 76.4360,  
-30.6360

146.9970, 82.0300,  
-32.8980

156.8570, 68.0450,  
-27.2430

162.6590, 59.9750,  
-24.1610

168.5750, 51.5840,  
-20.7680

174.3770, 43.5140,  
-17.6860

180.2930, 35.1230,  
-14.2930

■ 185.5080, 27.3280,  
-10.6880

■ 191.4240, 18.9370,  
-7.2950

■ 197.2260, 10.8670,  
-4.2130

■ 203.1420, 2.4760,  
-0.8200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



154.1220, 93.4850, 7.3170



150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360



146.0770, 34.3500, -49.8580

# Triad

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



150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360



133.3840, -116.5420, -35.5020



163.8030, 18.8340, 55.1700

# Complementary

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



150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360



68.0590, -76.4360, 30.6360

# 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.



154.4840, -50.0720, 26.4080



150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360



137.0780, -132.4550, -16.9270

# Square

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



150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360



125.5010, -95.7230, -54.8830



130.0340, -129.1550, -10.6510



155.4650, 66.7000, 57.7400



# Rectangle

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



150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360



140.9980, -7.9680, -53.8560



130.0340, -129.1550, -10.6510



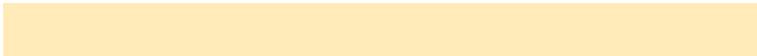
163.4350, -3.6770, 50.1390

# Sweetspot

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



150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360



234.5790, 28.5660, -11.0980



77.6070, 95.5390, 58.2190



115.3530, 17.6990, -6.8850



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.



150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360



182.4920, 102.2050, -40.6030



171.8640, 38.6630, -67.4570



99.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410



118.9000, 66.4860, -26.5220



27.2110, 15.2230, -6.0650



# Inverse Universe

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



68.0590, -76.4360, 30.6360



72.5080, -102.2050, 40.6030



47.1360, -38.6630, 67.4570



94.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410



47.1000, -66.4860, 26.5220



10.7890, -15.2230, 6.0650



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360 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 150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360 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 150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360.



# 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

150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360

### Protanopia

149.7920, 57.5020, -39.9220

### Deuteranopia

150.4030, 75.0150, -32.4170



## Tritanopia

162.0810, 39.9770, 18.8970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360

## Protanomaly

150.0210, 64.2870, -36.2330

## Deuteranomaly

150.8160, 75.2900, -31.8940

## Tritanomaly

157.9460, 52.8180, 0.9300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360

## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

151.2800, 27.9700, -11.3100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360 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(205, 150, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 150, 14)  
}
```

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(205, 150, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 150, 14) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360 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(205, 150, 14) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 150, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(205, 150, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 150, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 150, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 150,  
14) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.9410, 76.4360, -30.6360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 150, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
150, 14) }
```

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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