

# Converting Colors

YIQ(151.0490, 67.0840,  
-37.3640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(151.0490, 67.0840,  
-37.3640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C09D0D
RGB	192, 157, 13
RGB Percent	75%, 62%, 5%
CMY	0.2471, 0.3844, 0.9486
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.93, 0.25
HSL	48°, 87%, 40%
HSV	48°, 93%, 75%
XYZ	33.8655, 35.3444, 5.4213
YIQ	151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

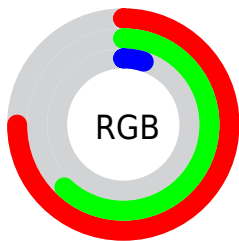
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	57, 192, 13
Decimal	12623117
CIELab	66.02, 0.95, 67.83
CIElCh	66, 67.836, 89.197
Yxy	35.3444, 0.4538, 0.4736
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290813197 (0xFFC09D0D)
YUV	151.0490, -68.0582, 35.9140
Hunter-Lab	59.4512, -2.3595, 36.2092

# Details

The YIQ color **151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640** 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 **53.9510, -67.0840, 37.3640**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.2110, 66.8080, -32.3600**, and **102.2880, 50.7140, -27.0300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147.8060, 72.0820, -39.8380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.5630, 59.8850, -33.5470**.

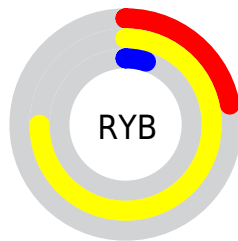
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (62%)

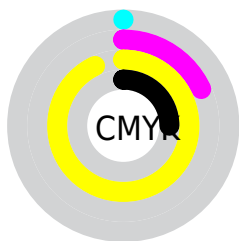
Blue (5%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (5%)

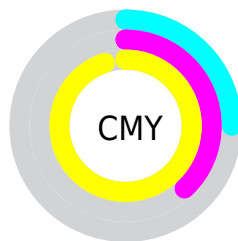


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640 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 151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 151.0490, 67.0840,  
-37.3640

■ 151.0490, 67.0840,  
-37.3640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 125.6340, 61.1230,  
-33.9570

■ 208.2110, 66.8080,  
-32.3600

■ 102.2880, 50.7140,  
-27.0300

■ 228.7360, 51.9080,  
-37.6600

■ 79.5290, 40.0300,  
-20.6260

■ 241.3200, 38.5200,  
-37.3200

■ 58.5420, 29.9880,  
-14.8440

■ 244.5120, 29.5320,  
-28.6120

■ 37.8540, 20.5420,  
-8.8500

■ 247.7040, 20.5440,  
-19.9040

■ 18.6390, 11.1420,  
-3.6900

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.8850

0.0000

254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

151.0490, 67.0840,  
-37.3640

151.0490, 67.0840,  
-37.3640

147.8060, 72.0820,  
-39.8380

155.5630, 59.8850,  
-33.5470

160.1910, 52.3650,  
-29.4190

164.1180, 45.4410,  
-25.0790

168.6320, 38.2420,  
-21.2620

173.1460, 31.0430,  
-17.4450

■ 177.6600, 23.8440,  
-13.6280

■ 181.7010, 16.5990,  
-8.9770

■ 186.2150, 9.4000,  
-5.1600

■ 190.7290, 2.2010,  
-1.3430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155.5740, 88.8560, -2.4080



151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640



146.2800, 17.6610, -50.2670

# Triad

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



151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640



135.2080, -121.6780, -30.5260



163.5830, 34.1930, 57.6570

# Complementary

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



151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640



53.9510, -67.0840, 37.3640

# 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.



160.8290, -28.7540, 36.5420



151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640



135.9040, -131.9050, -15.8810

# Square

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



151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640



128.8410, -102.3720, -50.0200



127.6860, -128.0550, -8.5590



153.7550, 71.5150, 53.0750



# Rectangle

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



151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640



137.8200, -27.9580, -55.0140



127.6860, -128.0550, -8.5590



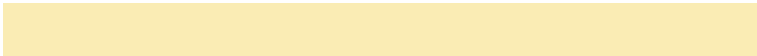
164.8240, 14.3410, 53.9970

# Sweetspot

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



151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640



233.8020, 26.3200, -14.4480



70.6250, 95.1280, 49.1440



115.4020, 16.0030, -9.1890



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640



192.7370, 93.7250, -52.1230



155.4480, 25.2750, -67.1170



94.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640



123.8620, 60.4810, -33.3350



25.7160, 12.2430, -7.1250



# Inverse Universe

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



53.9510, -67.0840, 37.3640



57.2630, -93.7250, 52.1230



49.5520, -25.2750, 67.1170



89.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



36.5510, -60.2060, 33.8580

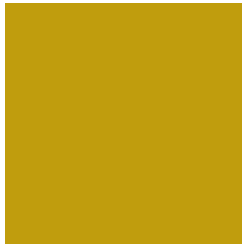


7.2840, -12.2430, 7.1250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640 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 151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640 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 151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640.

-37.3640.

# 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

151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640

### Protanopia

150.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660

### Deuteranopia

152.0870, 73.0890, -30.5510



## Tritanopia

163.4000, 28.6530, 14.8690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640

## Protanomaly

150.8310, 61.7660, -40.1060

## Deuteranomaly

151.8370, 70.7970, -33.0670

## Tritanomaly

158.9230, 42.4570, -4.0310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640

## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

150.9590, 24.4400, -13.4160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640 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(192, 157, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 157, 13)  
}
```

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(192, 157, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 157, 13) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640 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(192, 157, 13) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 157, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 157, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 157, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 157, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 157,  
13) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 151.0490, 67.0840, -37.3640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 157, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
157, 13) }
```

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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