

# Converting Colors

YIQ(151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(151.6000, 59.6040,  
-0.9080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D08854
RGB	208, 136, 84
RGB Percent	82%, 53%, 33%
CMY	0.1842, 0.4668, 0.6703
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.60, 0.18
HSL	25°, 57%, 57%
HSV	25°, 60%, 82%
XYZ	36.4253, 31.6560, 12.5924
YIQ	151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

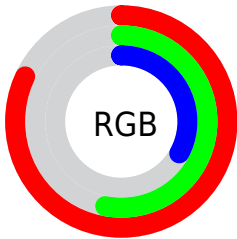
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	208, 174, 84
Decimal	13666388
CIE Lab	63.06, 22.42, 38.86
CIE LCh	63, 44.866, 60.023
Yxy	31.6560, 0.4515, 0.3924
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291856468 (0xFFD08854)
YUV	151.6000, -33.3268, 49.4628
Hunter-Lab	56.2637, 17.1001, 26.1148

# Details

The YIQ color **151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **140.4000, -59.6040, 0.9080**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.1650, 56.3950, -3.3250**, and **99.4360, 54.1940, -1.9820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142.1620, 69.6450, -1.1630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.0380, 49.5630, -0.6530**.

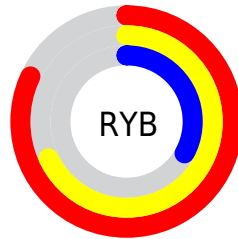
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (53%)

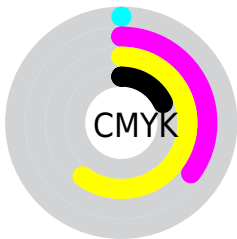
Blue (33%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (33%)

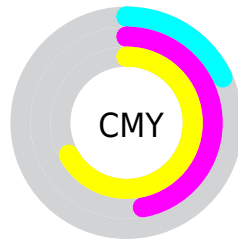


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (47%)


Yellow (67%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080 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 151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 151.6000, 59.6040,  
-0.9080


 151.6000, 59.6040,  
-0.9080


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 124.9310, 57.1740,  
-0.9220


 203.1650, 56.3950,  
-3.3250


 99.4360, 54.1940,  
-1.9820


 221.9780, 40.6240,  
-9.3600


 73.9410, 51.2140,  
-3.0420


 242.1930, 23.6610,  
-15.8190

 50.9990, 45.2990,  
-0.4690

 250.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180

 29.7130, 34.6610,  
5.1010

 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

 12.5580, 25.0320,  
8.9040

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

151.6000, 59.6040,  
-0.9080

151.6000, 59.6040,  
-0.9080

142.1620, 69.6450,  
-1.1630

161.0380, 49.5630,  
-0.6530

132.7240, 79.6860,  
-1.4180

170.4760, 39.5220,  
-0.3980

123.4000, 89.4060,  
-1.3620

179.8000, 29.8020,  
-0.4540

113.9620, 99.4470,  
-1.6170

189.2380, 19.7610,  
-0.1990

113.2610,  
100.0430, -1.4050

198.6760, 9.7200,  
0.0560

208.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 218.1390,  
-10.6370, 0.0430

■ 227.5770,  
-20.6780, 0.2980

■ 235.0770,  
-25.2620, -4.7340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



152.8850, 63.9560, 19.3480



151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080



148.7680, 40.8550, -19.0570

# Triad

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



151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080



118.7650, -96.0460, -43.5180



155.0070, -17.9320, 27.6360

# Complementary

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



151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080



140.4000, -59.6040, 0.9080

# 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.



143.1250, -68.7750, 7.4250



151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080



122.7380, -108.6110, -30.5550

# Square

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



151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080



137.8590, -31.7210, -36.3690



123.2230, -116.8660, -18.6100



156.9490, 23.5140, 36.4260



# Rectangle

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



151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080



146.7330, 21.6000, -28.0320



123.2230, -116.8660, -18.6100



152.6460, -33.1530, 22.6470

# Sweetspot

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



151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080



233.9070, 22.1910, -0.1850



129.2840, 50.7920, 48.6800



114.7150, 13.9840, -0.1280



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.



151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080



171.2150, 88.4890, -1.2630



187.9940, 42.5540, -33.3340



99.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



91.3220, 80.8780, -0.9940



22.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



# Inverse Universe

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



140.4000, -59.6040, 0.9080



154.7850, -88.4890, 1.2630



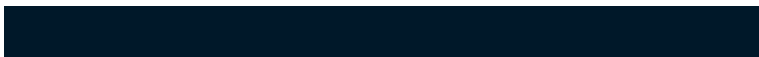
104.0060, -42.5540, 33.3340



98.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



76.6780, -80.8780, 0.9940



18.7620, -19.7610, 0.1990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

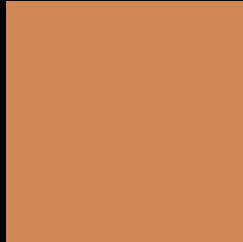
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

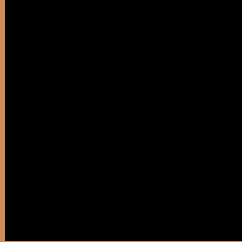
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.6000, 59.6040,

-0.9080.

# 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

151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080

### Protanopia

150.3030, 29.1630, -16.4130

### Deuteranopia

150.9630, 44.9800, -11.2120



## Tritanopia

154.9570, 46.2580, 20.7060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080

## Protanomaly

151.0380, 40.3950, -10.7170

## Deuteranomaly

151.1210, 50.5270, -7.1130

## Tritanomaly

154.1390, 51.2570, 12.7050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080

## Achromatopsia

152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

151.6080, 21.5950, -0.3970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080 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(208, 136, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 136, 84)  
}
```

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(208, 136, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 136, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080 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(208, 136, 84) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 136, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(208, 136, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 136, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 136, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 136,  
84) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 151.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 136, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
136, 84) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor