

# Converting Colors

YIQ(151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(151.7680, 59.1910,  
1.0710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D18758
RGB	209, 135, 88
RGB Percent	82%, 53%, 35%
CMY	0.1802, 0.4707, 0.6546
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.58, 0.18
HSL	23°, 57%, 58%
HSV	23°, 58%, 82%
XYZ	36.7290, 31.5857, 13.4084
YIQ	151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

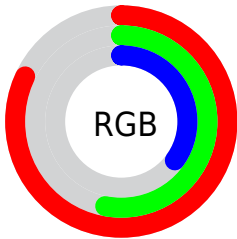
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	209, 165, 88
Decimal	13731672
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	63.00, 23.68, 36.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	63, 43.676, 57.174
Yxy	31.5857, 0.4494, 0.3865
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291921752 (0xFFD18758)
YUV	151.7680, -31.4376, 50.1925
Hunter-Lab	56.2012, 18.3026, 25.1955

# Details

The YIQ color **151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710** 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 **145.2320, -59.1910, -1.0710**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.0340, 55.3860, -1.5580**, and **99.7180, 53.4600, 0.3080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141.7430, 69.5070, 1.3390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030**.

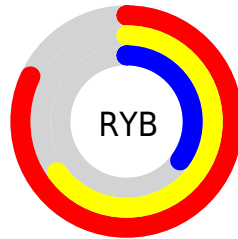
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (53%)

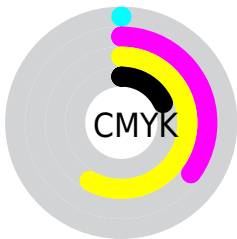
Blue (35%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (35%)

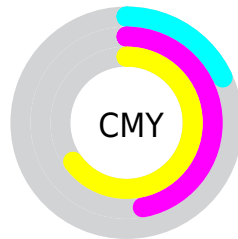


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (58%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (47%)


Yellow (65%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710 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 151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 151.7680, 59.1910,  
1.0710


 151.7680, 59.1910,  
1.0710


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 125.0990, 56.7610,  
1.0570


 203.0340, 55.3860,  
-1.5580


 99.7180, 53.4600,  
0.3080


 222.5480, 39.0190,  
-7.8050


 74.2230, 50.4800,  
-0.7520


 242.0620, 22.6520,  
-14.0520

 50.7110, 46.1700,  
0.2660

 251.1240, 10.9140,  
-10.5740

 29.4250, 35.5320,  
5.8360

 254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

 12.8570, 25.6280,  
9.1160

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 151.7680, 59.1910,  
1.0710

■ 151.7680, 59.1910,  
1.0710

■ 141.7430, 69.5070,  
1.3390

■ 161.7930, 48.8750,  
0.8030

■ 131.7180, 79.8230,  
1.6070

■ 171.8180, 38.5590,  
0.5350

■ 122.2800, 89.8640,  
1.3520

■ 181.2560, 28.5180,  
0.7900

■ 112.2550,  
100.1800, 1.6200

■ 191.2810, 18.2020,  
0.5220

■ 110.0380,  
102.2890, 1.9450

■ 201.3060, 7.8860,  
0.2540

■ 211.2170, -2.1090,  
-0.3250

■ 221.2420,  
-12.4250, -0.5930

■ 230.6800,  
-22.4660, -0.3380

■ 238.3110,  
-26.0410, -7.1370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.0420, 62.0760, 20.3800



151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710



149.3060, 42.2760, -17.2760

# Triad

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



151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710



117.7220, -94.4870, -44.2390



154.6860, -21.4620, 25.5300

# Complementary

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



151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710



145.2320, -59.1910, -1.0710

# 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.



141.9890, -71.3880, 5.2200



151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710



122.2820, -107.3270, -31.7990

# Square

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



151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710



138.8490, -25.7610, -34.2490



122.7670, -115.5820, -19.8540



156.8560, 19.3420, 34.9420



# Rectangle

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



151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710



146.8690, 24.2130, -25.8270



122.7670, -115.5820, -19.8540



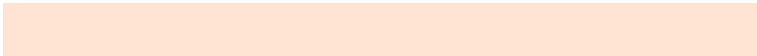
151.9120, -36.9580, 20.0180

# Sweetspot

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



151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710



234.2490, 21.2280, 0.7480



132.7290, 48.0410, 48.9770



115.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820



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.



151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710



171.5400, 86.1960, 1.7480



186.9880, 42.6910, -30.3090



99.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



88.3870, 82.2530, 1.6210



21.6510, 20.0360, 0.3240



# Inverse Universe

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



145.2320, -59.1910, -1.0710



162.4600, -86.1960, -1.7480



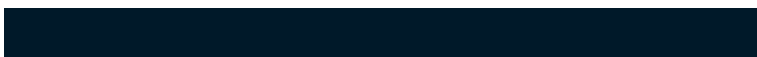
110.0120, -42.6910, 30.3090



98.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



79.6130, -82.2530, -1.6210



19.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

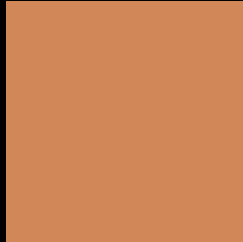
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710 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 151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.7680, 59.1910,



# 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

151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710

### Protanopia

150.5740, 26.9620, -15.0700

### Deuteranopia

151.4190, 43.6960, -9.9680



## Tritanopia

155.1420, 47.1750, 20.6070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710

## Protanomaly

150.6080, 38.7900, -9.1620

## Deuteranomaly

151.5770, 49.2430, -5.8690

## Tritanomaly

153.9650, 51.8070, 13.7510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710

## Achromatopsia

152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

152.1350, 21.5490, 0.4370

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710 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(209, 135, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 135, 88)  
}
```

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(209, 135, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 135, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710 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(209, 135, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 135, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(209, 135, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 135, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 135, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 135,  
88) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 151.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 135, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
135, 88) }
```

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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