

# Converting Colors

YIQ(152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200)</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(152.1230, 91.7440,  
0.3200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F07F33
RGB	240, 127, 51
RGB Percent	94%, 50%, 20%
CMY	0.0586, 0.5021, 0.7996
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.79, 0.06
HSL	24°, 86%, 57%
HSV	24°, 79%, 94%
XYZ	44.1375, 33.9415, 7.3695
YIQ	152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

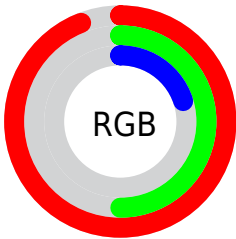
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 178, 51
Decimal	15761203
CIE Lab	64.92, 38.42, 58.00
CIE LCh	65, 69.572, 56.484
Yxy	33.9415, 0.5165, 0.3972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293951283 (0xFFFF07F33)
YUV	152.1230, -49.8536, 77.0681
Hunter-Lab	58.2594, 33.2783, 33.2817

# Details

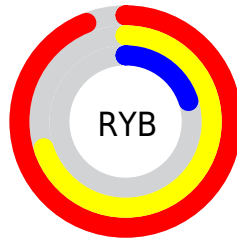
The YIQ color **152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **138.8770, -91.7440, -0.3200**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.2340, 69.1420, -8.5700**, and **97.5350, 84.5920, -2.2240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141.1690, 103.2980, 0.1780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.0770, 80.1900, 0.4620**.

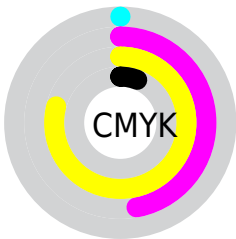
# Distribution



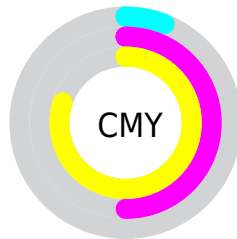
- Red (94%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (6%)




- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (80%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200 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 152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 152.1230, 91.7440,  
0.3200


 152.1230, 91.7440,  
0.3200


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 124.4000, 89.4060,  
-1.3620


 194.2340, 69.1420,  
-8.5700


 97.5350, 84.5920,  
-2.2240


 213.6340, 53.0960,  
-15.1280


 73.3030, 73.8620,  
5.0140


 233.7350, 36.4540,  
-21.8980

 49.0710, 63.1320,  
12.2520

 246.9060, 22.7910,  
-22.0810

 26.0130, 51.8520,  
18.4440

 250.0980, 13.8030,  
-13.3730

 17.6410, 35.1640,  
12.5080

 253.4040, 4.4940,

 9.0840, 17.5590,

-4.3540

6.6710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 152.1230, 91.7440,  
0.3200

■ 152.1230, 91.7440,  
0.3200

■ 141.1690,  
103.2980, 0.1780

■ 163.0770, 80.1900,  
0.4620

■ 129.6280,  
115.1270, 0.5590

■ 174.6180, 68.3610,  
0.0810

■ 128.1120,  
116.6400, 0.6720

■ 185.5720, 56.8070,  
0.2230

■ 196.5260, 45.2530,  
0.3650

■ 208.0670, 33.4240,  
-0.0160

219.0210, 21.8700,  
0.1260

230.5620, 10.0410,  
-0.2550

241.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



148.2030, 89.9040, 33.6800



152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200



147.2300, 73.8240, -38.3680

# Triad

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



152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200



126.0540, -98.6580, -51.2500



156.0560, -36.8230, 34.0970

# Complementary

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



152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200



138.8770, -91.7440, -0.3200

# 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



152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200



133.2360, -118.8810, -31.6570

# Square

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



152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200



125.2060, -58.5840, -61.6560



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580



160.6580, 29.6080, 58.1520



# Rectangle

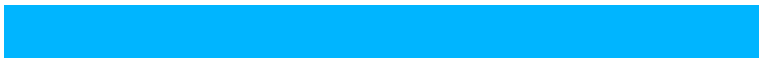
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200



143.6560, 45.7210, -52.1910



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580



147.5850, -66.7140, 19.6380

# Sweetspot

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



152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200



226.3270, 29.7560, 0.3800



120.3930, 76.3710, 75.2110



110.2810, 18.2020, 0.5220



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.



152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200



143.6990, 116.3650, 0.1490



207.3010, 65.8940, -48.8420



114.5230, 5.7770, -0.0710



98.4540, 89.3140, 0.3060



30.2450, 27.0510, -0.1570

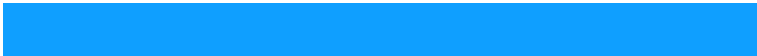


# Inverse Universe

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



138.8770, -91.7440, -0.3200



126.8880, -116.6400, -0.6720



83.6990, -65.8940, 48.8420



113.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



85.5460, -89.3140, -0.3060



26.3420, -27.3260, -0.3660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200 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 152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200 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 152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.1230, 91.7440,

0.3200.

# 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

152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200

### Protanopia

152.2100, 42.1860, -26.6620

### Deuteranopia

152.1540, 62.9550, -23.1010



## Tritanopia

157.2870, 71.9320, 28.9880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200

## Protanomaly

152.2880, 59.8820, -16.9660

## Deuteranomaly

152.2850, 73.1320, -14.8040

## Tritanomaly

155.5570, 79.4990, 18.4990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200

## Achromatopsia

152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

152.0670, 33.4240, -0.0160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200 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(240, 127, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 127, 51)  
}
```

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(240, 127, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 127, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200 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(240, 127, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 127, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(240, 127, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 127, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 127, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 127,  
51) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 127, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
127, 51) }
```

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