

# Converting Colors

YIQ(153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(153.3330, 55.9820,  
-1.3460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CE8B59
RGB	206, 139, 89
RGB Percent	81%, 55%, 35%
CMY	0.1920, 0.4550, 0.6507
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.57, 0.19
HSL	26°, 54%, 58%
HSV	26°, 57%, 81%
XYZ	36.4972, 32.3059, 13.7779
YIQ	153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

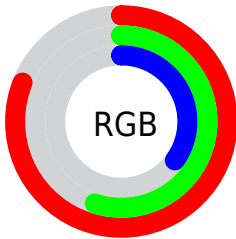
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	206, 176, 89
Decimal	13536089
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	63.59, 20.34, 36.82
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	64, 42.068, 61.086
Yxy	32.3059, 0.4420, 0.3912
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291726169 (0xFFCE8B59)
YUV	153.3330, -31.7162, 46.1890
Hunter-Lab	56.8383, 15.1519, 25.4146

# Details

The YIQ color **153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460** 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 **141.6670, -55.9820, 1.3460**, and the grayscale version is **154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.4960, 53.9650, -3.3390**, and **101.1690, 50.5720, -2.4200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143.8950, 66.0230, -1.6010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162.7710, 45.9410, -1.0910**.

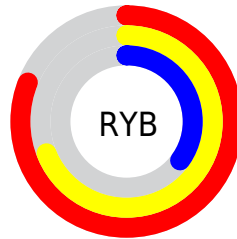
# Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (55%)

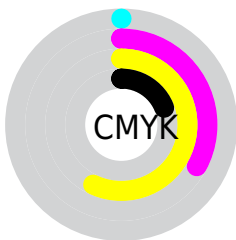
Blue (35%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (35%)

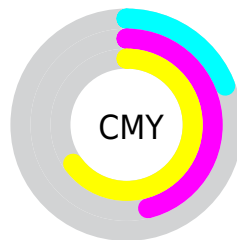


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (57%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (46%)


Yellow (65%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460 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 153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 153.3330, 55.9820,  
-1.3460


 153.3330, 55.9820,  
-1.3460


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 126.6640, 53.5520,  
-1.3600


 205.4960, 53.9650,  
-3.3390


 101.1690, 50.5720,  
-2.4200


 225.0100, 37.5980,  
-9.5860

 76.0870, 47.8670,  
-2.9570


 244.5240, 21.2310,  
-15.8330

 52.4610, 43.8780,  
-2.2500

 251.2380, 10.5930,  
-10.2630

 32.0610, 33.5610,  
3.0090

 254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

 12.2590, 24.4360,  
8.6920

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 153.3330, 55.9820,  
-1.3460

■ 153.3330, 55.9820,  
-1.3460

■ 143.8950, 66.0230,  
-1.6010

■ 162.7710, 45.9410,  
-1.0910

■ 134.5710, 75.7430,  
-1.5450

■ 172.0950, 36.2210,  
-1.1470

■ 125.7200, 85.5090,  
-2.3230

■ 180.9460, 26.4550,  
-0.3690

■ 116.3960, 95.2290,  
-2.2670

■ 190.2700, 16.7350,  
-0.4250

■ 113.2500, 98.5760,  
-2.3520

■ 199.7080, 6.6940,  
-0.1700

■ 209.1460, -3.3470,  
0.0850

■ 218.4700,  
-13.0670, 0.0290

■ 227.3210,  
-22.8330, 0.8070

■ 234.4790,  
-26.4540, -5.1580

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



154.5640, 60.4260, 17.2420



153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460



150.6260, 38.3790, -18.2370

# Triad

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



153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460



119.1070, -97.0090, -42.5850



156.9210, -14.8140, 26.1940

# Complementary

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



153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460



141.6670, -55.9820, 1.3460

# 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.



146.6700, -60.0640, 9.2480



153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460



123.4390, -109.2070, -30.7670

# Square

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



153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460



139.9240, -30.3460, -33.7540



122.9950, -116.2240, -19.2320



158.4820, 23.3310, 34.2350



# Rectangle

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



153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460



148.4170, 19.6740, -26.1660



122.9950, -116.2240, -19.2320



154.8590, -29.4390, 21.4170

# Sweetspot

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



153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460



235.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980



131.7350, 47.9040, 45.9520



116.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410



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.



153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460



177.1650, 82.7580, -2.0260



186.7920, 40.3070, -31.1570



97.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280



91.3110, 79.4110, -1.9410



20.7540, 18.2480, -0.3120



# Inverse Universe

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



141.6670, -55.9820, 1.3460



159.8350, -82.7580, 2.0260



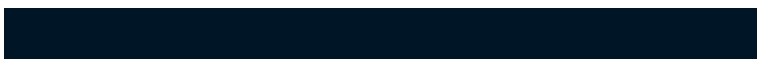
108.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570



96.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280



74.6890, -79.4110, 1.9410



17.2460, -18.2480, 0.3120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460 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 153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

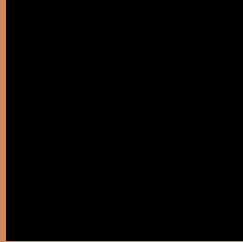
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460.

-1.3460.

# 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

153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460

### Protanopia

151.7590, 27.8790, -15.1690

### Deuteranopia

152.4190, 43.6960, -9.9680



## Tritanopia

156.4620, 43.2780, 19.6460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460

## Protanomaly

152.4830, 37.6440, -10.4200

## Deuteranomaly

152.8650, 48.3720, -6.6040

## Tritanomaly

155.7580, 47.9560, 11.9560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460

## Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

153.1240, 20.0820, -0.5100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460 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(206, 139, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 139, 89)  
}
```

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(206, 139, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 139, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460 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(206, 139, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 139, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 139, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 139, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 139, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 139,  
89) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 139, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
139, 89) }
```

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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