

# Converting Colors

YIQ(154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(154.2450, 70.6090,  
-7.6230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D98C3F
RGB	217, 140, 63
RGB Percent	85%, 55%, 25%
CMY	0.1489, 0.4511, 0.7526
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.71, 0.15
HSL	30°, 67%, 55%
HSV	30°, 71%, 85%
XYZ	38.8985, 33.8635, 9.2015
YIQ	154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

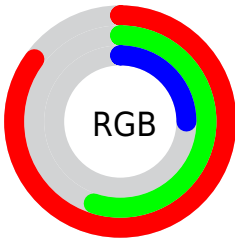
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	217, 217, 63
Decimal	14257215
CIE Lab	64.85, 22.71, 51.64
CIE LCh	65, 56.412, 66.256
Yxy	33.8635, 0.4746, 0.4132
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292447295 (0xFFD98C3F)
YUV	154.2450, -44.9838, 55.0361
Hunter-Lab	58.1924, 17.4811, 31.3596

# Details

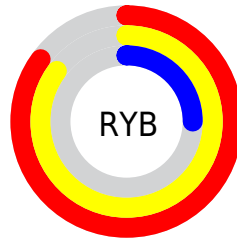
The YIQ color **154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **125.7550, -70.6090, 7.6230**, and the grayscale version is **155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.1190, 62.0360, -11.9480**, and **100.5710, 66.5750, -11.6090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.2800, 80.6960, -8.7120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.2100, 60.5220, -6.5340**.

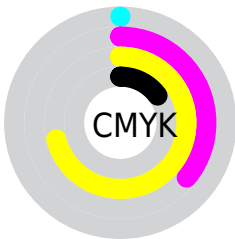
# Distribution



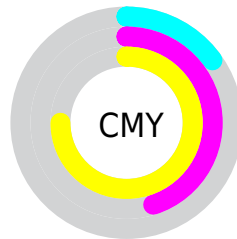
- Red (85%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230 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 154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



154.2450, 70.6090,  
-7.6230

154.2450, 70.6090,  
-7.6230

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

127.0490, 68.2250,  
-8.4710

203.1190, 62.0360,  
-11.9480

100.5710, 66.5750,  
-11.6090

222.6330, 45.6690,  
-18.1950

77.0140, 58.1380,  
-7.3820

242.1470, 29.3020,  
-24.4420

55.1410, 47.7750,  
-1.2890

248.2740, 18.9390,  
-18.3490

33.8550, 37.1370,  
4.2810

251.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

13.7540, 27.4160,  
9.7520

254.7720, 0.6420,

0.2990, 0.5960,

-0.6220

0.2120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 154.2450, 70.6090,  
-7.6230

■ 154.2450, 70.6090,  
-7.6230

■ 145.2800, 80.6960,  
-8.7120

■ 163.2100, 60.5220,  
-6.5340

■ 136.4290, 90.4620,  
-9.4900

■ 172.0610, 50.7560,  
-5.7560

■ 128.2790, 99.6320,  
-10.4800

■ 181.0260, 40.6690,  
-4.6670

■ 189.4040, 30.8570,  
-3.0550

■ 198.3690, 20.7700,  
-1.9660

■ 207.2200, 11.0040,  
-1.1880

■ 216.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 225.1500, -9.1700,  
0.9900

■ 233.6590,  
-17.9730, 0.8350

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155.3830, 80.0490, 19.5450



154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230



150.6570, 45.1210, -30.2950

# Triad

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



154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230



125.8720, -103.6570, -43.2490



161.4520, -11.5150, 37.9970

# Complementary

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



154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230



125.7550, -70.6090, 7.6230

# 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.



145.1270, -80.2840, 12.2600



154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230



130.8710, -119.1110, -27.4870

# Square

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



154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230



128.3490, -65.8760, -50.6440



129.9370, -127.5040, -13.0400



160.9990, 38.4130, 47.2530



# Rectangle

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



154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230



147.7290, 18.2550, -39.0010



129.9370, -127.5040, -13.0400



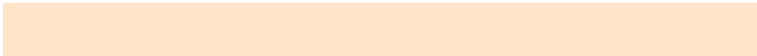
158.8130, -31.8250, 31.6230

# Sweetspot

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



154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230



232.9950, 24.7590, -2.6730



118.1660, 66.1040, 57.5280



114.9600, 14.6720, -1.5840



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.



154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230



166.8660, 99.3570, -11.0030



197.6830, 50.2590, -46.3250



105.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



102.7960, 79.1830, -8.8250



27.2550, 21.0910, -2.2770



# Inverse Universe

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



125.7550, -70.6090, 7.6230



126.7210, -99.6320, 10.4800



82.3170, -50.2590, 46.3250



103.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



70.7910, -79.4580, 8.3020

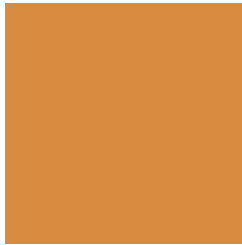


18.7450, -21.0910, 2.2770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

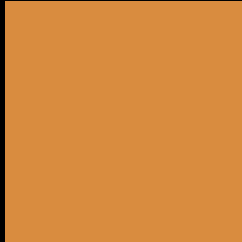
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230 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 154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230.

-7.6230.

# 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

154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230

### Protanopia

152.8230, 39.0220, -24.3860

### Deuteranopia

153.7930, 56.9020, -18.0260



## Tritanopia

159.9360, 50.7510, 21.8790

## Trichromacy



### Original Color

154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230

### Protanomaly

152.9710, 50.5290, -18.1670

### Deuteranomaly

153.6520, 61.8530, -14.1390

### Tritanomaly

157.9070, 57.7220, 11.1780

## Monochromacy



### Original Color

154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230

### Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

### Achromatomaly

154.1800, 25.6760, -2.7720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230 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(217, 140, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 140, 63)  
}
```

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(217, 140, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 140, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230 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(217, 140, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 140, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 140, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 140, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 140, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 140,  
63) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 154.2450, 70.6090, -7.6230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 140, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
140, 63) }
```

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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