

# Converting Colors

YIQ(154.2940, 112.4710,  
-17.3930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930)</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(154.2940, 112.4710,  
-17.3930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FB8700
RGB	251, 135, 0
RGB Percent	98%, 53%, 0%
CMY	0.0155, 0.4708, 0.9994
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 1.00, 0.02
HSL	32°, 100%, 49%
HSV	32°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	48.4592, 37.8329, 4.7524
YIQ	154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

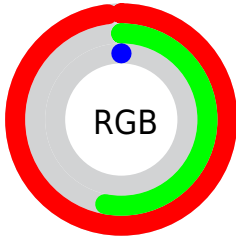
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 251, 0
Decimal	16484096
CIE Lab	67.90, 37.81, 74.23
CIE LCh	68, 83.308, 63.007
Yxy	37.8329, 0.5323, 0.4155
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294674176 (0xFFFB8700)
YUV	154.2940, -76.0669, 84.8112
Hunter-Lab	61.5084, 32.9908, 38.4749

# Details

The YIQ color **154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9900**. The color can be described as dark saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **96.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930**, and the grayscale version is **155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.6240, 76.2510, -21.7730**, and **104.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164.1880, 101.1460, -15.8940**.

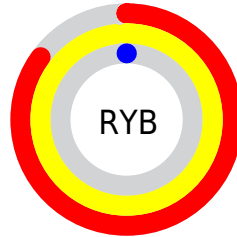
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (53%)

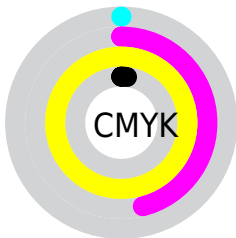
Blue (0%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (0%)

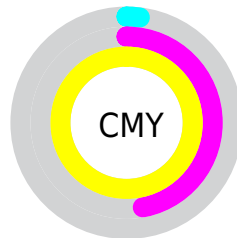


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930 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 154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



154.2940,  
112.4710, -17.3930

154.2940,  
112.4710, -17.3930

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

129.4640,  
100.5490, -10.5790

195.6240, 76.2510,  
-21.7730

104.6340, 88.6270,  
-3.7650

215.2520, 59.5630,  
-27.7090

80.6900, 77.0260,  
2.7380

235.3530, 42.9210,  
-34.4790

56.7460, 65.4250,  
9.2410

243.8280, 31.4580,  
-30.4780

30.1660, 55.7950,  
18.5710

247.0200, 22.4700,  
-21.7700

20.0330, 39.9320,  
14.2040

250.3260, 13.1610,

12.6720, 24.7110,

-12.7510

9.2150

253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

154.2940,  
112.4710, -17.3930

164.1880,  
101.1460, -15.8940

173.4950, 90.0960,  
-13.8720

183.3890, 78.7710,  
-12.3730

192.8100, 67.4000,  
-10.0400

202.7040, 56.0750,  
-8.5410

■ 212.5980, 44.7500,  
-7.0420

■ 221.9050, 33.7000,  
-5.0200

■ 231.7990, 22.3750,  
-3.5210

■ 241.6930, 11.0500,  
-2.0220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.8030, 96.7820, 30.1740



154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930



154.2630, 69.0570, -45.5910

# Triad

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



154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930



136.3070, -109.6160, -50.8960



163.8520, -18.3930, 41.5030

# Complementary

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



154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930



96.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930

# 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.



130.6210, -129.4300, -11.1740



154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930



144.2700, -133.4160, -27.0480

# Square

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



154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930



124.4800, -83.2030, -72.5390



141.1870, -134.3800, -20.5880



162.9090, 48.4950, 73.7990



# Rectangle

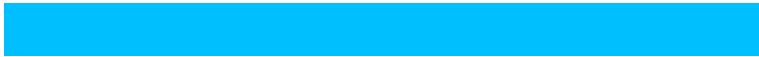
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930



147.8300, 36.0030, -63.3010



141.1870, -134.3800, -20.5880



155.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380

# Sweetspot

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



154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930



225.7910, 34.0210, -5.3310



88.3870, 112.0390, 89.5990



109.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



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.



154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930



156.6640, 114.3050, -17.5910



219.9940, 75.8030, -79.7570



119.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



115.7980, 84.8690, -12.7550



37.6100, 27.2810, -4.3270



# Inverse Universe

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



96.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930



98.3360, -114.3050, 17.5910



31.3050, -75.2070, 79.9690



117.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



72.6150, -84.5940, 13.2780



23.3900, -27.2810, 4.3270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930 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 154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930 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 154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930.

-17.3930.

# 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

154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930

### Protanopia

155.7490, 59.0610, -40.6430

### Deuteranopia

154.9490, 81.9850, -37.5910



## Tritanopia

165.5970, 73.9950, 30.1470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930

## Protanomaly

155.2570, 78.3620, -32.5020

## Deuteranomaly

154.7380, 93.1250, -30.2270

## Tritanomaly

161.4730, 88.3030, 13.1270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930

## Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

153.9720, 40.7610, -6.3350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930 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(251, 135, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(251, 135, 0)  
}
```

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(251, 135, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(251, 135, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930 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(251, 135, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(251, 135, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(251, 135, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(251, 135, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 135, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 135,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 154.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(251, 135, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(251,  
135, 0) }
```

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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