

# Converting Colors

YIQ(154.4910, 86.7510,  
-24.8410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(154.4910, 86.7510,  
-24.8410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE9310
RGB	222, 147, 16
RGB Percent	87%, 58%, 6%
CMY	0.1293, 0.4236, 0.9368
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.93, 0.13
HSL	38°, 86%, 47%
HSV	38°, 93%, 87%
XYZ	40.6549, 36.4288, 5.3834
YIQ	154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

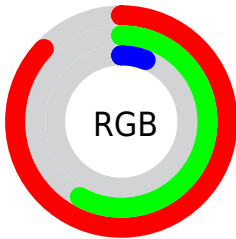
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	134, 222, 16
Decimal	14586640
CIELab	66.85, 19.63, 69.43
CIElCh	67, 72.155, 74.212
Yxy	36.4288, 0.4930, 0.4417
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292776720 (0xFFDE9310)
YUV	154.4910, -68.2761, 59.2054
Hunter-Lab	60.3563, 14.6110, 36.9611

# Details

The YIQ color **154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **83.5090, -86.7510, 24.8410**, and the grayscale version is **155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.3520, 71.0250, -26.1830**, and **104.4910, 69.5560, -16.0760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.1450, 93.5370, -26.6790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.6950, 77.4890, -22.1830**.

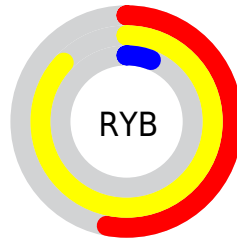
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (58%)

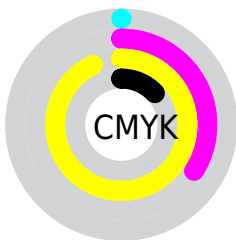
Blue (6%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (6%)

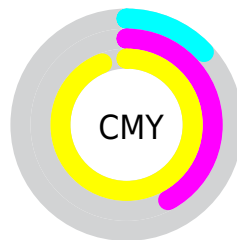


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (42%)


Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410 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 154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 154.4910, 86.7510,  
-24.8410


 154.4910, 86.7510,  
-24.8410


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 128.1360, 80.5610,  
-22.7910


 203.3520, 71.0250,  
-26.1830


 104.4910, 69.5560,  
-16.0760


 222.9800, 54.3370,  
-32.1190


 82.0200, 58.0010,  
-10.4070


 241.3200, 38.5200,  
-37.3200

 59.8480, 47.0420,  
-4.5260

 244.5120, 29.5320,  
-28.6120

 38.5620, 36.4040,  
1.0440

 247.7040, 20.5440,  
-19.9040

 18.1620, 26.0870,  
6.3030

 251.0100, 11.2350,

 4.4850, 8.9400,

-10.8850

3.1800

254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

154.4910, 86.7510,  
-24.8410

154.4910, 86.7510,  
-24.8410

149.1450, 93.5370,  
-26.6790

161.6950, 77.4890,  
-22.1830

169.0130, 67.9060,  
-19.2140

176.2170, 58.6440,  
-16.5560

183.4210, 49.3820,  
-13.8980

190.6250, 40.1200,  
-11.2400

■ 198.4160, 30.5830,  
-9.1050

■ 205.7340, 21.0000,  
-6.1360

■ 212.9380, 11.7380,  
-3.4780

■ 220.1420, 2.4760,  
-0.8200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



154.5340, 95.5010, 14.8370



154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410



148.5380, 51.8650, -53.4070

# Triad

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



154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410



135.2930, -115.0280, -40.9160



166.9630, 3.7040, 54.0400

# Complementary

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



154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410



83.5090, -86.7510, 24.8410

# 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.



147.5080, -76.9830, 13.0090



154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410



140.2580, -133.1420, -20.9980

# Square

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



154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410



126.3670, -92.6500, -61.0180



134.7300, -131.3550, -14.8350



159.5060, 59.4550, 62.3910



# Rectangle

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



154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410



145.0290, 7.9420, -55.8500



134.7300, -131.3550, -14.8350



164.1620, -16.3300, 42.6620

# Sweetspot

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



154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410



231.6440, 29.9410, -8.4830



86.2580, 98.3800, 67.3080



113.5920, 18.5240, -5.3160



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.



154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410



171.3390, 107.4300, -30.6660



190.4430, 50.0340, -69.7900



108.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



118.3680, 74.0960, -21.2640



32.5490, 20.0830, -6.0370



# Inverse Universe

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



83.5090, -86.7510, 24.8410



83.6610, -107.4300, 30.6660



47.8560, -49.4380, 70.0020



104.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



57.6320, -74.0960, 21.2640



16.0380, -20.3580, 5.5140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410 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 154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410 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 154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.4910, 86.7510,

-24.8410.

# 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

154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410

### Protanopia

153.2050, 57.7770, -39.3990

### Deuteranopia

152.5790, 80.1510, -37.3930



## Tritanopia

165.3490, 51.0260, 22.4020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410

## Protanomaly

153.6410, 68.4130, -33.9150

## Deuteranomaly

153.2960, 82.6260, -32.6860

## Tritanomaly

161.6270, 64.1420, 4.9580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410

## Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

154.0140, 31.7750, -8.6810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410 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(222, 147, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 147, 16)  
}
```

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(222, 147, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 147, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410 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(222, 147, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 147, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 147, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 147, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 147, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 147,  
16) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 154.4910, 86.7510, -24.8410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 147, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
147, 16) }
```

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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