

Converting Colors

YIQ(155.0060, 77.8110,
-28.0210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(155.0060, 77.8110,
-28.0210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D49815
RGB	212, 152, 21
RGB Percent	83%, 60%, 8%
CMY	0.1686, 0.4040, 0.9172
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.90, 0.17
HSL	41°, 82%, 46%
HSV	41°, 90%, 83%
XYZ	38.5163, 36.5021, 5.7301
YIQ	155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

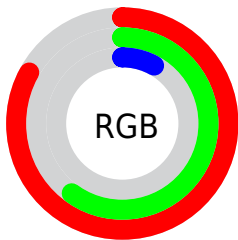
Format	Color
RYB	108, 212, 21
Decimal	13932565
CIELab	66.90, 12.67, 67.99
CIELCh	67, 69.155, 79.445
Yxy	36.5021, 0.4770, 0.4520
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292122645 (0xFFD49815)
YUV	155.0060, -66.0650, 49.9837
Hunter-Lab	60.4169, 8.0656, 36.6686

Details

The YIQ color **155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210** 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 **77.9940, -77.8110, 28.0210**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.6290, 68.6870, -27.8650**, and **104.7350, 62.8170, -20.5990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.5030, 86.4770, -30.8910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.5090, 69.1450, -25.1510**.

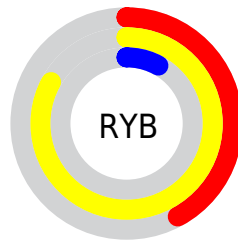
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (60%)

Blue (8%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (8%)

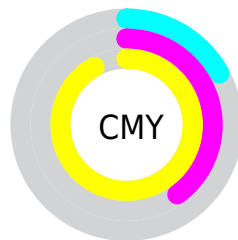


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210 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 155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

155.0060, 77.8110,
-28.0210

155.0060, 77.8110,
-28.0210

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

128.3800, 73.8220,
-27.3140

206.6290, 68.6870,
-27.8650

104.7350, 62.8170,
-20.5990

226.1430, 52.3200,
-34.1120

81.9760, 52.1330,
-14.1950

241.6620, 37.5570,
-36.3870

60.3910, 40.8990,
-8.8370

244.8540, 28.5690,
-27.6790

39.9910, 30.5820,
-3.5780

248.0460, 19.5810,
-18.9710

19.8900, 20.8610,
1.8930

251.3520, 10.2720,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-9.9520

0.0000

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 155.0060, 77.8110,
-28.0210

■ 155.0060, 77.8110,
-28.0210

■ 148.5030, 86.4770,
-30.8910

■ 161.5090, 69.1450,
-25.1510

■ 167.5390, 60.4330,
-21.4470

■ 174.0420, 51.7670,
-18.5770

■ 180.5450, 43.1010,
-15.7070

■ 186.4610, 34.7100,
-12.3140

■ 192.9640, 26.0440,
-9.4440

■ 199.5810, 17.0570,
-6.2630

■ 205.4970, 8.6660,
-2.8700

■ 212.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157.7740, 94.5850, 9.4090



155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210



150.0450, 37.3760, -49.6320

Triad

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



155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210



135.7320, -117.6420, -37.5940



167.6500, 14.8910, 55.0430

Complementary

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



155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210



77.9940, -77.8110, 28.0210

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.



156.2230, -53.8310, 22.9450



155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210



139.4260, -133.5550, -19.0190

Square

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



155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210



127.8490, -96.8230, -56.9750



132.3820, -130.2550, -12.7430



158.7250, 63.0320, 58.1360

Rectangle

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



155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210



145.1510, -4.0250, -53.7290



132.3820, -130.2550, -12.7430



166.2990, -6.2900, 47.9340

Sweetspot

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



155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210



234.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530



85.0630, 94.2550, 59.4630



115.6950, 16.7360, -5.9520



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.



155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210



178.9700, 103.8550, -37.4650



179.7610, 40.4510, -66.8210



103.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520



119.8080, 69.7410, -24.9390



30.4670, 17.3780, -6.5740

Inverse Universe

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



77.9940, -77.8110, 28.0210



76.0300, -103.8550, 37.4650



53.2390, -40.4510, 66.8210



99.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



51.1920, -69.7410, 24.9390



13.1200, -17.6530, 6.0510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210 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 155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210 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 155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210.

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

155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210

Protanopia

154.1340, 56.5390, -38.9890

Deuteranopia

154.6310, 74.3730, -31.7950



Tritanopia

165.5760, 42.9570, 19.9570

Trichromacy



Original Color

155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210

Protanomaly

154.6620, 63.9200, -35.0880

Deuteranomaly

154.7560, 75.5190, -30.5370

Tritanomaly

161.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010

Monochromacy



Original Color

155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210

Achromatopsia

155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

155.1060, 28.5200, -10.2640

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210 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(212, 152, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 152, 21)  
}
```

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(212, 152, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 152, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210 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(212, 152, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 152, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 152, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 152, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 152, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 152,  
21) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 155.0060, 77.8110, -28.0210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 152, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
152, 21) }
```

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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