

# Converting Colors

YIQ(155.6310, 101.8770,  
-1.6030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(155.6310, 101.8770,  
-1.6030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FC8128
RGB	252, 129, 40
RGB Percent	99%, 51%, 16%
CMY	0.0115, 0.4943, 0.8427
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.84, 0.01
HSL	25°, 97%, 57%
HSV	25°, 84%, 99%
XYZ	48.3953, 36.5476, 6.5219
YIQ	155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

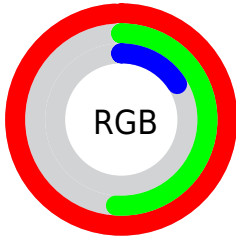
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	252, 193, 40
Decimal	16548136
CIE Lab	66.94, 41.78, 64.74
CIE LCh	67, 77.050, 57.165
Yxy	36.5476, 0.5291, 0.3996
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294738216 (0xFFFC8128)
YUV	155.6310, -57.0061, 84.5156
Hunter-Lab	60.4546, 37.0977, 35.9219

# Details

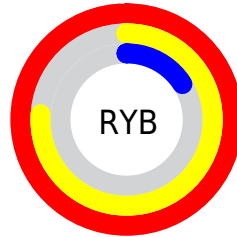
The YIQ color **155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **136.3690, -101.8770, 1.6030**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.3820, 71.4810, -12.4150**, and **101.4110, 90.8730, -0.4150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143.9760, 114.0270, -1.5330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.2860, 89.7270, -1.6730**.

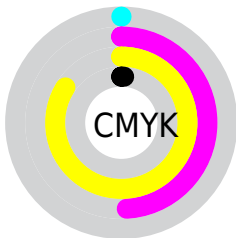
# Distribution



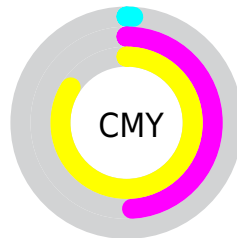
- Red (99%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030 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 155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



155.6310,  
101.8770, -1.6030

155.6310,  
101.8770, -1.6030

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

126.6970,  
101.5110, -5.9850

194.3820, 71.4810,  
-12.4150

101.4110, 90.8730,  
-0.4150

214.4830, 54.8390,  
-19.1850

76.8800, 79.5470,  
6.6110

233.9970, 38.4720,  
-25.4320

51.7620, 68.4960,  
14.1600

245.8800, 25.6800,  
-24.8800

28.7040, 57.2160,  
20.3520

249.1860, 16.3710,  
-15.8610

20.0330, 39.9320,  
14.2040

252.4920, 7.0620,

12.3730, 24.1150,

-6.8420

9.0030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 155.6310,  
101.8770, -1.6030

■ 155.6310,  
101.8770, -1.6030

■ 143.9760,  
114.0270, -1.5330

■ 167.2860, 89.7270,  
-1.6730

■ 137.5700,  
121.0420, -2.0140

■ 178.4680, 77.5310,  
-0.9090

■ 190.1230, 65.3810,  
-0.9790

■ 201.7780, 53.2310,  
-1.0490

■ 212.8460, 41.3560,  
-0.5960

■ 224.5010, 29.2060,  
-0.6660

■ 235.6830, 17.0100,  
0.0980

■ 247.3380, 4.8600,  
0.0280

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



145.6270, 91.6460, 35.1500



155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030



152.5460, 75.7500, -40.2340

# Triad

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



155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030



131.4340, -102.7840, -53.5680



159.0130, -35.2640, 33.3760

# Complementary

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



155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030



136.3690, -101.8770, 1.6030

# 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



155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030



139.5280, -125.5750, -31.4870

# Square

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



155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030



120.2910, -78.2970, -73.3450



139.4260, -133.5550, -19.0190



165.0380, 34.6500, 65.8980



# Rectangle

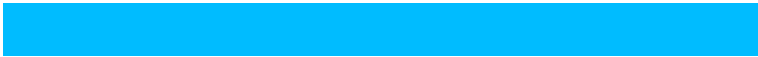
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030



148.2060, 46.8680, -56.4600



139.4260, -133.5550, -19.0190



148.1390, -71.3900, 16.2740

# Sweetspot

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



155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030



225.9850, 30.7190, -0.5530



117.5240, 86.5480, 83.5080



110.0530, 18.8440, -0.1000



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.



155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030



139.0540, 122.5550, -1.9010



217.2660, 73.0020, -56.5180



119.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



102.8840, 90.9190, -1.2490



33.5010, 29.2060, -0.6660

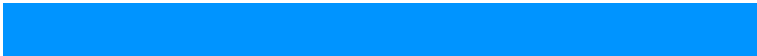


# Inverse Universe

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



136.3690, -101.8770, 1.6030



115.9460, -122.5550, 1.9010



74.7340, -73.0020, 56.5180



118.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410



86.1160, -90.9190, 1.2490



28.0860, -29.4810, 0.1430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030 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 155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030 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 155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030.

-1.6030.

# 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

155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030

### Protanopia

156.5710, 48.2390, -31.7370

### Deuteranopia

155.6570, 71.4840, -28.9960



## Tritanopia

161.9780, 77.2960, 30.8960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030

## Protanomaly

156.0730, 67.6770, -20.5710

## Deuteranomaly

156.0270, 82.4860, -19.1300

## Tritanomaly

159.7920, 86.1470, 19.1630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030

## Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

155.8070, 37.0920, -0.4120

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030 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(252, 129, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(252, 129, 40)  
}
```

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(252, 129, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(252, 129, 40) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030 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(252, 129, 40) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(252, 129, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(252, 129, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(252, 129, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 129, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 129,  
40) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 155.6310, 101.8770, -1.6030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(252, 129, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(252,  
129, 40) }
```

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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