

# Converting Colors

YIQ(156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570)</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(156.2310, 65.1970,  
2.3570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DC8958
RGB	220, 137, 88
RGB Percent	86%, 54%, 35%
CMY	0.1371, 0.4629, 0.6546
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.60, 0.14
HSL	22°, 65%, 60%
HSV	22°, 60%, 86%
XYZ	40.2334, 33.8095, 13.6543
YIQ	156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

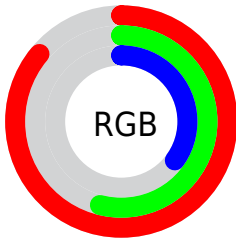
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 166, 88
Decimal	14453080
CIE Lab	64.81, 27.10, 39.22
CIE LCh	65, 47.672, 55.360
Yxy	33.8095, 0.4588, 0.3855
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292643160 (0xFFDC8958)
YUV	156.2310, -33.6379, 55.9254
Hunter-Lab	58.1459, 21.7555, 26.7792

# Details

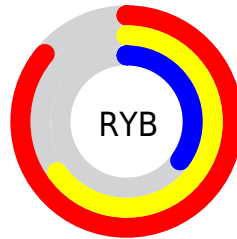
The YIQ color **156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **151.7690, -65.1970, -2.3570**, and the grayscale version is **157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.2080, 54.8360, -2.6040**, and **103.1810, 59.4660, 1.5940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.5050, 76.1090, 2.8370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.9570, 54.2850, 1.8770**.

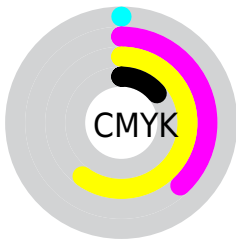
# Distribution



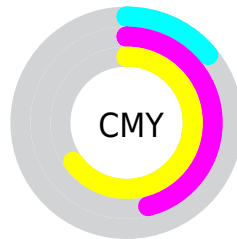
- Red (86%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (65%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570 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 156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 156.2310, 65.1970,  
2.3570


 156.2310, 65.1970,  
2.3570


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 129.2630, 62.1710,  
2.1310


 204.2080, 54.8360,  
-2.6040


 103.1810, 59.4660,  
1.5940


 223.7220, 38.4690,  
-8.8510


 77.8000, 56.1650,  
0.8450


 243.8230, 21.8270,  
-15.6210

 53.9890, 51.2590,  
1.6510

 251.1240, 10.9140,  
-10.5740

 32.1160, 40.8960,  
7.7440

 254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

 14.6510, 29.2040,  
10.3880

 3.5880, 7.1520,

2.5440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.2310, 65.1970,  
2.3570

■ 156.2310, 65.1970,  
2.3570

■ 145.5050, 76.1090,  
2.8370

■ 166.9570, 54.2850,  
1.8770

■ 134.7790, 87.0210,  
3.3170

■ 177.6830, 43.3730,  
1.3970

■ 124.0530, 97.9330,  
3.7970

■ 188.4090, 32.4610,  
0.9170

■ 113.9140,  
108.5700, 3.7540

■ 198.5480, 21.8240,  
0.9600

■ 209.2740, 10.9120,  
0.4800

■ 220.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 230.7260,  
-10.9120, -0.4800

■ 240.4260,  
-18.9350, -3.7590

■ 244.5350,  
-20.8600, -7.4200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



157.6730, 67.6690, 23.6450



156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570



154.0030, 47.5030, -18.3930

# Triad

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



156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570



121.4720, -96.7790, -46.7550



158.9890, -26.6890, 26.6470

# Complementary

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



156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570



151.7690, -65.1970, -2.3570

# 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.



141.7960, -87.0220, 2.2100



156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570



126.3740, -110.5820, -33.3820

# Square

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



156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570



142.4420, -26.1730, -37.7970



127.9020, -120.3960, -20.7160



161.9640, 19.1580, 38.2780



# Rectangle

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



156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570



151.4410, 28.2940, -28.2020



127.9020, -120.3960, -20.7160



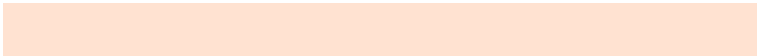
155.3180, -43.9730, 20.4990

# Sweetspot

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



156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570



232.7330, 22.7410, 0.8610



137.0440, 51.7080, 54.1080



114.1280, 14.2590, 0.3950



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.



156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570



165.9320, 90.9640, 3.4440



194.3860, 47.3220, -31.6380



104.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



89.2950, 85.5080, 3.2040



23.7330, 22.7410, 0.8610



# Inverse Universe

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



151.7690, -65.1970, -2.3570



160.0680, -90.9640, -3.4440



113.6140, -47.3220, 31.6380



104.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



83.7050, -85.5080, -3.2040



22.2670, -22.7410, -0.8610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570 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 156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

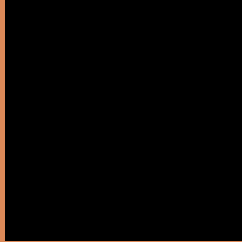
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.2310, 65.1970,



# 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

156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570

### Protanopia

155.1180, 28.2460, -16.3140

### Deuteranopia

155.4470, 46.4930, -11.0990



## Tritanopia

159.8330, 52.5390, 22.5150

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570

## Protanomaly

155.1630, 41.5410, -9.4590

## Deuteranomaly

155.6160, 53.5070, -6.0530

## Tritanomaly

158.5420, 57.4920, 15.3480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570

## Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

155.9180, 23.6580, 0.7620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570 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(220, 137, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 137, 88)  
}
```

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(220, 137, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 137, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570 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(220, 137, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 137, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(220, 137, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 137, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 137, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 137,  
88) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 137, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
137, 88) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor