

# Converting Colors

YIQ(157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(157.1680, 95.8710,  
-2.8890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F7852E
RGB	247, 133, 46
RGB Percent	97%, 52%, 18%
CMY	0.0312, 0.4786, 0.8191
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.81, 0.03
HSL	26°, 93%, 57%
HSV	26°, 81%, 97%
XYZ	47.2536, 36.7443, 7.1984
YIQ	157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

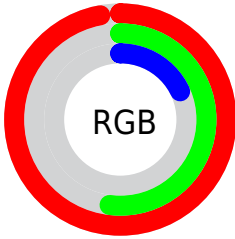
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	247, 199, 46
Decimal	16221486
CIE Lab	67.08, 37.97, 62.38
CIE LCh	67, 73.029, 58.669
Yxy	36.7443, 0.5182, 0.4029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294411566 (0xFFFF7852E)
YUV	157.1680, -54.8058, 78.7827
Hunter-Lab	60.6170, 33.0687, 35.3911

# Details

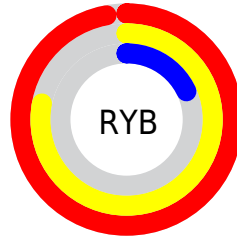
The YIQ color **157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **135.8320, -95.8710, 2.8890**, and the grayscale version is **158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197.3000, 68.7760, -12.9520**, and **102.5630, 87.3890, -3.3550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.1000, 107.7460, -3.3420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168.2360, 83.9960, -2.4360**.

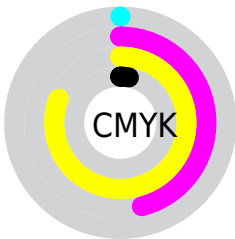
# Distribution



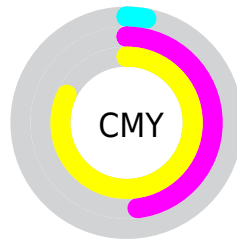
- Red (97%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890 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 157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



157.1680, 95.8710,  
-2.8890

157.1680, 95.8710,  
-2.8890

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

128.8040, 93.9000,  
-5.7160

197.3000, 68.7760,  
-12.9520

102.5630, 87.3890,  
-3.3550

216.8140, 52.4090,  
-19.1990

78.6190, 75.7880,  
3.1480

236.9150, 35.7670,  
-25.9690

54.9740, 64.7830,  
9.8630

246.5640, 23.7540,  
-23.0140

27.8070, 55.4280,  
19.7160

249.7560, 14.7660,  
-14.3060

19.1360, 38.1440,  
13.5680

253.0620, 5.4570,

11.7750, 22.9230,

-5.2870

8.5790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 157.1680, 95.8710,  
-2.8890

■ 157.1680, 95.8710,  
-2.8890

■ 146.1000,  
107.7460, -3.3420

■ 168.2360, 83.9960,  
-2.4360

■ 136.6620,  
117.7870, -3.5970

■ 179.3040, 72.1210,  
-1.9830

■ 190.2580, 60.5670,  
-1.8410

■ 201.3260, 48.6920,  
-1.3880

■ 212.3940, 36.8170,  
-0.9350

■ 223.3480, 25.2630,  
-0.7930

■ 234.4160, 13.3880,  
-0.3400

■ 245.4840, 1.5130,  
0.1130

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149.7360, 89.7210, 31.4890



157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890



152.2360, 73.6870, -41.3930

# Triad

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



157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890



131.3030, -103.7930, -51.8010



161.7040, -29.9000, 35.2840

# Complementary

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



157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890



135.8320, -95.8710, 2.8890

# 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.



130.0340, -129.1550, -10.6510



157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890



138.9410, -125.3000, -30.9640

# Square

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



157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890



120.7300, -80.9110, -70.0230



138.8390, -133.2800, -18.4960



166.1150, 35.7510, 62.4630



# Rectangle

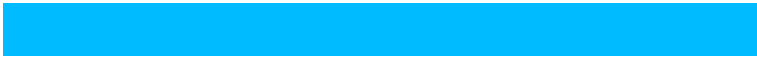
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890



147.6080, 45.6760, -56.8840



138.8390, -133.2800, -18.4960



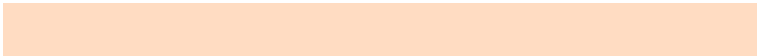
153.2330, -59.7910, 20.8250

# Sweetspot

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



157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890



227.5010, 29.2060, -0.6660



119.4370, 82.2390, 78.9990



111.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



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.



157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890



143.1460, 119.3000, -3.4840



214.1070, 69.1960, -53.6200



116.5230, 5.7770, -0.0710



102.5740, 88.8560, -2.4080



32.3160, 28.2890, -0.5670

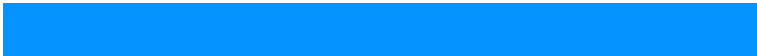


# Inverse Universe

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



135.8320, -95.8710, 2.8890



116.8540, -119.3000, 3.4840



78.8930, -69.1960, 53.6200



115.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



83.4260, -88.8560, 2.4080



26.0970, -28.0140, 1.0900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890 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 157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890 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 157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890.

-2.8890.

# 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

157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890

### Protanopia

157.1410, 46.6340, -30.1820

### Deuteranopia

156.7970, 68.2740, -25.8860



## Tritanopia

162.9990, 72.8030, 29.7230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890

## Protanomaly

157.2190, 64.3300, -20.4860

## Deuteranomaly

156.9280, 78.4510, -17.5890

## Tritanomaly

160.8130, 81.6540, 17.9900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890

## Achromatopsia

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

157.0240, 34.9830, -0.7370

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890 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(247, 133, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 133, 46)  
}
```

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(247, 133, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 133, 46) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890 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(247, 133, 46) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 133, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(247, 133, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 133, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 133, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 133,  
46) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 157.1680, 95.8710, -2.8890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 133, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
133, 46) }
```

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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