

# Converting Colors

YIQ(158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(158.3270, 73.3140,  
-7.0860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E08F41
RGB	224, 143, 65
RGB Percent	88%, 56%, 25%
CMY	0.1214, 0.4393, 0.7447
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.71, 0.12
HSL	29°, 72%, 57%
HSV	29°, 71%, 88%
XYZ	41.5259, 35.8705, 9.7497
YIQ	158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

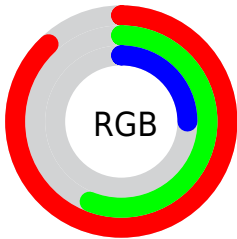
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	224, 218, 65
Decimal	14716737
CIE Lab	66.42, 24.14, 52.63
CIE LCh	66, 57.900, 65.362
Yxy	35.8705, 0.4765, 0.4116
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292906817 (0xFFE08F41)
YUV	158.3270, -46.0102, 57.5952
Hunter-Lab	59.8920, 18.9514, 32.2727

# Details

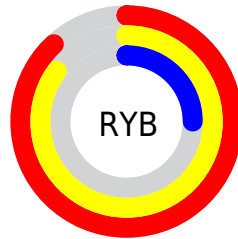
The YIQ color **158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **130.6730, -73.3140, 7.0860**, and the grayscale version is **159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.1080, 60.5690, -12.8950**, and **104.0660, 69.5550, -10.5490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.3620, 83.4010, -8.1750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.2920, 63.2270, -5.9970**.

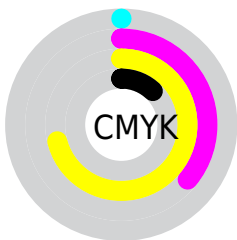
# Distribution



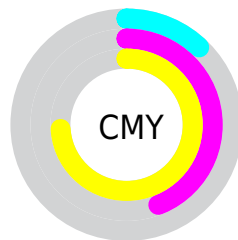
- Red (88%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860 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 158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



158.3270, 73.3140,  
-7.0860

158.3270, 73.3140,  
-7.0860

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

131.1310, 70.9300,  
-7.9340

205.2220, 60.2480,  
-12.5840

104.0660, 69.5550,  
-10.5490

224.6220, 44.2020,  
-19.1420

79.9820, 61.1640,  
-7.1560

244.7230, 27.5600,  
-25.9120

58.1090, 50.8010,  
-1.0630

248.5020, 18.2970,  
-17.7270

36.5240, 39.5670,  
4.2950

251.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

15.5370, 29.5250,  
10.0770

5.9800, 11.9200,

4.2400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 158.3270, 73.3140,  
-7.0860

■ 158.3270, 73.3140,  
-7.0860

■ 149.3620, 83.4010,  
-8.1750

■ 167.2920, 63.2270,  
-5.9970

■ 139.6960, 94.0840,  
-9.0520

■ 176.9580, 52.5440,  
-5.1200

■ 131.5460,  
103.2540, -10.0420

■ 185.9230, 42.4570,  
-4.0310

■ 195.5890, 31.7740,  
-3.1540

■ 204.5540, 21.6870,  
-2.0650

■ 214.2200, 11.0040,  
-1.1880

■ 223.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 232.1500, -9.1700,  
0.9900

■ 240.4480,  
-16.0010, -1.8650

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159.1060, 82.3870, 21.2270



158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860



154.9130, 47.2760, -30.8040

# Triad

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



158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860



129.1490, -105.9950, -44.9310



165.3100, -13.9910, 38.8170

# Complementary

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



158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860



130.6730, -73.3140, 7.0860

# 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.



146.5670, -84.6390, 8.5850



158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860



134.2620, -121.7700, -28.8580

# Square

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



158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860



132.8930, -64.5920, -51.8880



133.5560, -130.8050, -13.7890



165.0530, 38.3210, 48.9210



# Rectangle

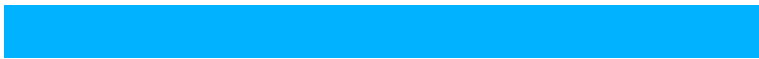
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860



151.5720, 20.1350, -40.0330



133.5560, -130.8050, -13.7890



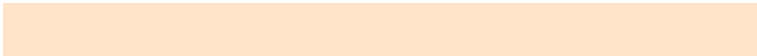
162.2580, -34.5760, 31.9200

# Sweetspot

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



158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860



232.9950, 24.7590, -2.6730



121.8890, 68.4420, 59.2100



114.3730, 14.9470, -1.0610



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.



158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860



165.1050, 100.1820, -9.4340



204.1130, 51.8640, -47.8800



107.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



103.1060, 81.2460, -7.6660



28.4400, 22.0080, -2.3760



# Inverse Universe

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



130.6730, -73.3140, 7.0860



127.8950, -100.1820, 9.4340



84.8870, -51.8640, 47.8800



105.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



72.8940, -81.2460, 7.6660



20.1470, -22.2830, 1.8530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860 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 158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860 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 158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860.

-7.0860.

# 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

158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860

### Protanopia

157.0080, 39.9390, -24.4850

### Deuteranopia

157.8640, 58.1400, -18.4360



## Tritanopia

163.5450, 53.4100, 23.2500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860

## Protanomaly

157.4550, 52.0420, -18.0540

## Deuteranomaly

158.0220, 63.6870, -14.3370

## Tritanomaly

161.4020, 60.7020, 12.2380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860

## Achromatopsia

158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

158.3650, 26.5930, -2.8710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860 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(224, 143, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 143, 65)  
}
```

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(224, 143, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 143, 65) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860 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(224, 143, 65) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 143, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(224, 143, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 143, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 143, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 143,  
65) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 158.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 143, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224,  
143, 65) }
```

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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