

# Converting Colors

YIQ(158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(158.9850, 47.9140,  
-9.3180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C7985A
RGB	199, 152, 90
RGB Percent	78%, 60%, 35%
CMY	0.2195, 0.4040, 0.6468
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.55, 0.22
HSL	34°, 49%, 57%
HSV	34°, 55%, 78%
XYZ	36.6312, 35.3339, 14.5759
YIQ	158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

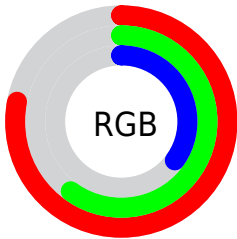
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	173, 199, 90
Decimal	13080666
CIELab	66.01, 10.38, 39.08
CIELCh	66, 40.438, 75.121
Yxy	35.3339, 0.4233, 0.4083
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291270746 (0xFFC7985A)
YUV	158.9850, -34.0096, 35.0932
Hunter-Lab	59.4423, 5.9762, 27.0711

# Details

The YIQ color **158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **130.0150, -47.9140, 9.3180**, and the grayscale version is **159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.2410, 50.0690, -9.8270**, and **106.5330, 43.3750, -9.6570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.4220, 56.8090, -10.8310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.5480, 39.0190, -7.8050**.

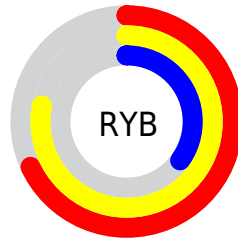
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (60%)

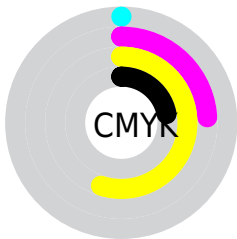
Blue (35%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (35%)

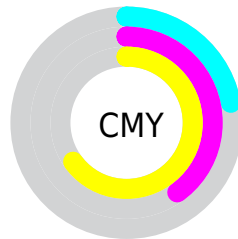


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (55%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180 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 158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 158.9850, 47.9140,  
-9.3180

■ 158.9850, 47.9140,  
-9.3180

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 132.3160, 45.4840,  
-9.3320

■ 213.2410, 50.0690,  
-9.8270

■ 106.5330, 43.3750,  
-9.6570

■ 232.7550, 33.7020,  
-16.0740

■ 81.5220, 41.9080,  
-10.6040

■ 248.2740, 18.9390,  
-18.3490

■ 58.5970, 37.3230,  
-10.1090

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

■ 37.9090, 27.8770,  
-4.1150

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 18.6940, 18.4770,  
1.0450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 158.9850, 47.9140,  
-9.3180

■ 158.9850, 47.9140,  
-9.3180

■ 151.4220, 56.8090,  
-10.8310

■ 166.5480, 39.0190,  
-7.8050

■ 144.4460, 65.4290,  
-12.8670

■ 173.5240, 30.3990,  
-5.7690

■ 136.8830, 74.3240,  
-14.3800

■ 181.0870, 21.5040,  
-4.2560

■ 129.9070, 82.9440,  
-16.4160

■ 188.0630, 12.8840,  
-2.2200

■ 125.8320, 87.5290,  
-16.9110

■ 195.6260, 3.9890,  
-0.7070

■ 203.0750, -4.5850,  
0.4950

■ 210.0510,  
-13.2050, 2.5310

■ 217.6140,  
-22.1000, 4.0440

■ 222.9940,  
-26.2260, 1.7260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



160.6250, 58.4560, 8.8880



158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



155.7490, 24.6710, -23.1130

# Triad

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



158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



125.3650, -106.3630, -38.2590



164.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640

# Complementary

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



158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



130.0150, -47.9140, 9.3180

# 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.



159.6300, -36.2240, 17.7280



158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



127.9530, -116.4060, -26.9500

# Square

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



158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



142.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430



144.8580, -81.5650, -3.0770



164.6590, 35.8940, 32.3260



# Rectangle

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



158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



153.2240, 4.0400, -29.1760



144.8580, -81.5650, -3.0770



163.9710, -9.0830, 26.9570

# Sweetspot

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



158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



239.7600, 18.1110, -3.3370



127.9490, 49.8770, 37.7250



118.6930, 11.0500, -2.0220



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.



158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



192.9970, 74.0030, -14.0690



184.4810, 30.8170, -35.3830



95.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



103.3280, 71.5730, -14.0830



22.5040, 15.9560, -2.8280



# Inverse Universe

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



130.0150, -47.9140, 9.3180



148.4160, -73.7280, 14.5920



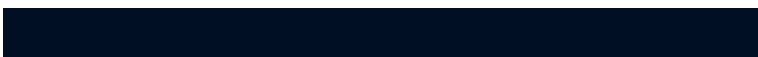
104.5190, -30.8170, 35.3830



93.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



59.6720, -71.5730, 14.0830



12.9090, -15.6810, 3.3510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180 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 158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180 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 158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180.

-9.3180.

# 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

158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180

### Protanopia

157.7330, 30.7680, -17.9680

### Deuteranopia

158.6750, 45.8510, -10.4770



## Tritanopia

163.1940, 32.2290, 16.1410

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180

## Protanomaly

158.2500, 36.6820, -15.0140

## Deuteranomaly

158.9740, 46.4470, -10.2650

## Tritanomaly

161.6210, 37.9160, 6.6840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180

## Achromatopsia

159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

158.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180 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(199, 152, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 152, 90)  
}
```

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(199, 152, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 152, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180 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(199, 152, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 152, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 152, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 152, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 152, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 152,  
90) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 158.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 152, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
152, 90) }
```

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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