

# Converting Colors

YIQ(159.8220, 102.6570,  
-4.7270)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270)</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(159.8220, 102.6570,  
-4.7270)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8726
RGB	255, 135, 38
RGB Percent	100%, 53%, 15%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4708, 0.8505
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.85, 0.00
HSL	27°, 100%, 57%
HSV	27°, 85%, 100%
XYZ	50.2487, 38.7145, 6.6684
YIQ	159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

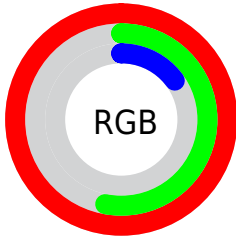
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 213, 38
Decimal	16746278
CIE Lab	68.54, 39.88, 66.93
CIE LCh	69, 77.912, 59.211
Yxy	38.7145, 0.5254, 0.4048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294936358 (0xFFFF8726)
YUV	159.8220, -60.0582, 83.4711
Hunter-Lab	62.2210, 35.2671, 37.2004

# Details

The YIQ color **159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270** 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 **133.1780, -102.6570, 4.7270**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198.3770, 69.8770, -16.3870**, and **105.8300, 91.0110, -2.9170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.7540, 114.5320, -5.1800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.0040, 90.4610, -3.9630**.

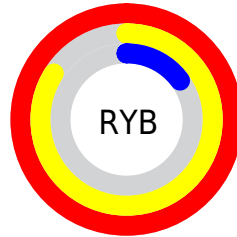
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (53%)

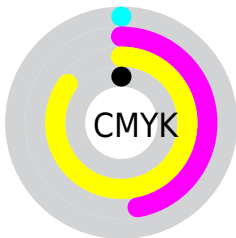
Blue (15%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (15%)

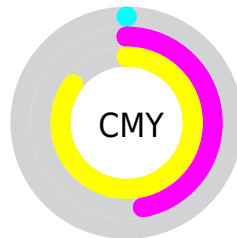


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (85%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)


Yellow (85%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270 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 159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 159.8220,  
102.6570, -4.7270


 159.8220,  
102.6570, -4.7270


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 130.6600,  
102.9330, -9.7310


 198.3770, 69.8770,  
-16.3870


 105.8300, 91.0110,  
-2.9170


 217.8910, 53.5100,  
-22.6340


 81.8860, 79.4100,  
3.5860


 237.9920, 36.8680,  
-29.4040

 57.3550, 68.0840,  
10.6120

 245.8800, 25.6800,  
-24.8800

 29.6010, 59.0040,  
20.9880

 249.0720, 16.6920,  
-16.1720

 20.9300, 41.7200,  
14.8400

 252.3780, 7.3830,

 13.6830, 26.1780,

-7.1530

10.1620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 159.8220,  
102.6570, -4.7270

■ 159.8220,  
102.6570, -4.7270

■ 148.7540,  
114.5320, -5.1800

■ 171.0040, 90.4610,  
-3.9630

■ 143.1630,  
120.6300, -5.5620

■ 182.0720, 78.5860,  
-3.5100

■ 193.2540, 66.3900,  
-2.7460

■ 204.3220, 54.5150,  
-2.2930

■ 216.0910, 42.0440,  
-2.0520

■ 227.1590, 30.1690,  
-1.5990

■ 238.3410, 17.9730,  
-0.8350

■ 249.4090, 6.0980,  
-0.3820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149.0350, 90.3170, 31.7010



159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270



155.7800, 74.9710, -42.6370

# Triad

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



159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270



135.3950, -107.0480, -53.3840



164.0740, -28.0660, 35.0860

# Complementary

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



159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270



133.1780, -102.6570, 4.7270

# 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.



132.3820, -130.2550, -12.7430



159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270



143.4890, -129.8390, -31.3030

# Square

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



159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270



124.1380, -82.2400, -73.4720



141.7740, -134.6550, -21.1110



169.3160, 39.7390, 67.2830



# Rectangle

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



159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270



150.8420, 44.8970, -59.2870



141.7740, -134.6550, -21.1110



154.6950, -61.2120, 19.0440

# Sweetspot

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



159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270



225.7570, 31.3610, -1.1750



116.9050, 89.8490, 84.2570



110.5260, 18.8900, -0.9340



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.



159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270



143.1630, 120.6300, -5.5620



222.0440, 73.5070, -60.1650



121.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410



107.0040, 90.4610, -3.9630

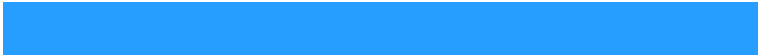


35.5720, 30.4440, -1.0760



# Inverse Universe

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



133.1780, -102.6570, 4.7270



111.8370, -120.6300, 5.5620



71.5430, -73.7820, 59.6420



120.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



83.9960, -90.4610, 3.9630



27.8410, -30.1690, 1.5990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270 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 159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270 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 159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270.

-4.7270.

# 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

159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270

### Protanopia

160.1860, 50.7610, -33.3910

### Deuteranopia

159.4570, 74.9230, -30.7490



## Tritanopia

167.5860, 72.5280, 29.2000

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270

## Protanomaly

159.9760, 69.3280, -22.9600

## Deuteranomaly

159.5280, 85.3290, -21.0950

## Tritanomaly

164.6560, 83.5340, 16.9580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.1660, 37.4590, -1.5570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270 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(255, 135, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 135, 38)  
}
```

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(255, 135, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 135, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270 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(255, 135, 38) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 135, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 135, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 135, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 135, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 135,  
38) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 159.8220, 102.6570, -4.7270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 135, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
135, 38) }
```

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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