

Converting Colors

YIQ(160.2330, 105.2730,
-19.1030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(160.2330, 105.2730,
-19.1030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F9900B
RGB	249, 144, 11
RGB Percent	98%, 56%, 4%
CMY	0.0234, 0.4354, 0.9563
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.96, 0.02
HSL	33°, 95%, 51%
HSV	33°, 96%, 98%
XYZ	49.1098, 40.1051, 5.4733
YIQ	160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

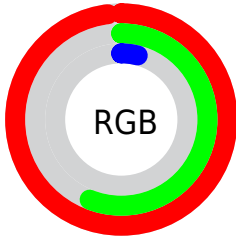
Format	Color
RYB	199, 249, 11
Decimal	16355339
CIELab	69.54, 32.49, 73.68
CIELCh	70, 80.525, 66.202
Yxy	40.1051, 0.5186, 0.4235
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294545419 (0xFFFF9900B)
YUV	160.2330, -73.5719, 77.8487
Hunter-Lab	63.3286, 27.5975, 39.2057

Details

The YIQ color **160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9900**. The color can be described as middle saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **99.7670, -105.2730, 19.1030**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201.4770, 72.1710, -24.9250**, and **110.2050, 85.2810, -9.2070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.0440, 110.1790, -19.9090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.5400, 94.2230, -17.0810**.

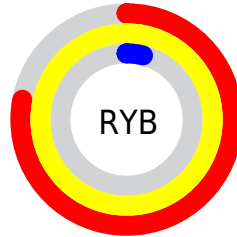
Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (56%)

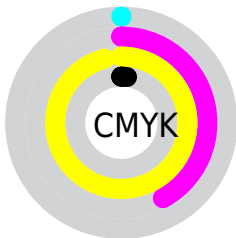
Blue (4%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (4%)

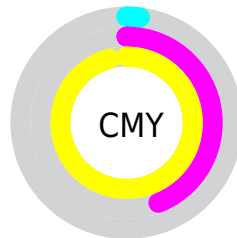


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)


Magenta (44%)


Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030 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 160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160.2330,
105.2730, -19.1030


 160.2330,
105.2730, -19.1030


 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 134.1490, 96.8820,
-15.7100


 201.4770, 72.1710,
-24.9250


 110.2050, 85.2810,
-9.2070


 221.6920, 55.2080,
-31.3840


 86.2610, 73.6800,
-2.7040


 241.2060, 38.8410,
-37.6310

 62.9040, 61.8040,
3.2760

 244.3980, 29.8530,
-28.9230

 40.1450, 51.1200,
9.6800

 247.7040, 20.5440,
-19.9040

 19.7340, 39.3360,
13.9920

 251.0100, 11.2350,

 12.9710, 25.3070,

-10.8850

9.4270

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

160.2330,
105.2730, -19.1030

160.2330,
105.2730, -19.1030

156.0440,
110.1790, -19.9090

169.5400, 94.2230,
-17.0810

178.8470, 83.1730,
-15.0590

188.1540, 72.1230,
-13.0370

197.4610, 61.0730,
-11.0150

206.7680, 50.0230,
-8.9930

■ 216.0750, 38.9730,
-6.9710

■ 225.2680, 28.2440,
-5.2600

■ 234.5750, 17.1940,
-3.2380

■ 243.8820, 6.1440,
-1.2160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150.7330, 93.8030, 23.5870



160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030



157.7740, 65.9400, -49.6760

Triad

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



160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030



140.1370, -114.8890, -48.9450



169.5220, -8.5360, 44.5840

Complementary

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



160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030



99.7670, -105.2730, 19.1030

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.



131.2080, -129.7050, -11.6970



160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030



147.6440, -137.4050, -26.3410

Square

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



160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030



129.0110, -89.0720, -70.8000



142.3610, -134.9300, -21.6340



165.2740, 48.7250, 69.6290

Rectangle

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



160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030



150.7540, 33.1610, -66.8630



142.3610, -134.9300, -21.6340



163.4210, -36.5930, 29.9270

Sweetspot

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



160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030



227.1930, 32.8290, -5.7550



94.3600, 107.5010, 83.7330



111.1300, 19.9450, -3.5350



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.



160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030



159.5990, 112.9300, -20.2060



218.2800, 69.2460, -76.5620



119.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



118.1460, 83.7690, -14.8470



38.1970, 27.0060, -4.8500

Inverse Universe

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



99.7670, -105.2730, 19.1030



95.4010, -112.9300, 20.2060



41.7200, -69.2460, 76.5620



117.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



70.2670, -83.4940, 15.3700



22.8030, -27.0060, 4.8500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030 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 160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030 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 160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030.

-19.1030.

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

160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030

Protanopia

160.2930, 60.3450, -41.8870

Deuteranopia

159.3790, 83.5900, -39.1460



Tritanopia

170.9060, 68.6310, 28.2390

Trichromacy



Original Color

160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030

Protanomaly

160.2460, 76.8950, -33.4490

Deuteranomaly

159.3140, 91.3830, -31.6970

Tritanomaly

167.1840, 81.7470, 10.7950

Monochromacy



Original Color

160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030

Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

159.8900, 38.0560, -6.8720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030 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(249, 144, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 144, 11)  
}
```

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(249, 144, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 144, 11) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030 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(249, 144, 11) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 144, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(249, 144, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 144, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 144, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 144,  
11) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.2330, 105.2730, -19.1030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 144, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249,  
144, 11) }
```

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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