

# Converting Colors

YIQ(160.7180, 105.0450,  
-25.9870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(160.7180, 105.0450,  
-25.9870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F59500
RGB	245, 149, 0
RGB Percent	96%, 58%, 0%
CMY	0.0391, 0.4158, 0.9994
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 1.00, 0.04
HSL	36°, 100%, 48%
HSV	36°, 100%, 96%
XYZ	48.4100, 40.9010, 5.3471
YIQ	160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

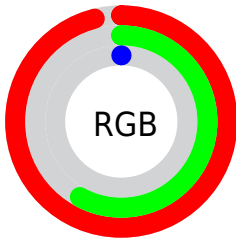
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	158, 245, 0
Decimal	16094464
CIELab	70.11, 28.15, 75.22
CIELCh	70, 80.316, 69.480
Yxy	40.9010, 0.5114, 0.4321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294284544 (0xFFFF59500)
YUV	160.7180, -79.2340, 73.9153
Hunter-Lab	63.9539, 23.1966, 39.8106

# Details

The YIQ color **160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870** 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 **84.2820, -105.0450, 25.9870**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.0700, 71.7590, -28.4730**, and **111.9440, 81.5220, -12.6700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.4380, 94.2700, -23.4420**.

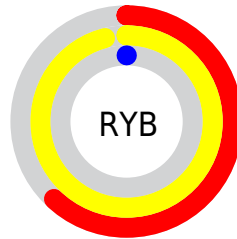
# Distribution



Red (96%)

Green (58%)

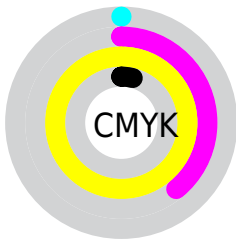
Blue (0%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (0%)

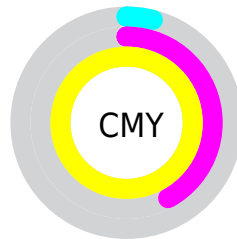


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (4%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870 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 160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



160.7180,  
105.0450, -25.9870

160.7180,  
105.0450, -25.9870

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

135.8880, 93.1230,  
-19.1730

204.0700, 71.7590,  
-28.4730

111.9440, 81.5220,  
-12.6700

224.2850, 54.7960,  
-34.9320

88.0000, 69.9210,  
-6.1670

240.9780, 39.4830,  
-38.2530

65.5290, 58.3660,  
-0.4980

244.1700, 30.4950,  
-29.5450

43.3570, 47.4070,  
5.3830

247.4760, 21.1860,  
-20.5260

20.8970, 37.3190,  
11.9990

250.7820, 11.8770,

12.3730, 24.1150,

-11.5070

9.0030

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

160.7180,  
105.0450, -25.9870

169.4380, 94.2700,  
-23.4420

177.4570, 84.0910,  
-20.6850

186.1770, 73.3160,  
-18.1400

194.1960, 63.1370,  
-15.3830

202.9160, 52.3620,  
-12.8380

■ 211.5220, 41.9080,  
-10.6040

■ 219.6550, 31.4080,  
-7.5360

■ 228.2610, 20.9540,  
-5.3020

■ 236.3940, 10.4540,  
-2.2340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.6850, 93.7580, 18.8940



160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870



157.7410, 61.5390, -52.5170

# Triad

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



160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870



142.3370, -118.3280, -47.1920



172.2350, -0.2380, 48.3860

# Complementary

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



160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870



84.2820, -105.0450, 25.9870

# 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.



130.6210, -129.4300, -11.1740



160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870



148.2310, -137.6800, -26.8640

# Square

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



160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870



131.3250, -92.8320, -68.7360



142.3610, -134.9300, -21.6340



164.0030, 50.9260, 68.2860



# Rectangle

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



160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870



151.1060, 26.2380, -68.0500



142.3610, -134.9300, -21.6340



167.3300, -25.9110, 34.5770

# Sweetspot

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



160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870



228.7260, 32.6460, -7.9460



84.4270, 114.5620, 82.4180



111.6030, 19.9910, -4.3690



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.



160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870



167.2300, 109.3550, -27.0050



209.8940, 64.3410, -81.2830



118.2840, 4.9520, -1.6400



121.9450, 79.7810, -19.6670



38.7730, 25.2640, -6.3200



# Inverse Universe

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



84.2820, -105.0450, 25.9870



87.7700, -109.3550, 27.0050



35.4050, -63.7450, 81.4950



114.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



64.0550, -79.7810, 19.6670



20.2270, -25.2640, 6.3200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870 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 160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870 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 160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870.

-25.9870.

# 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

160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870

### Protanopia

161.0220, 62.5460, -43.2300

### Deuteranopia

160.5640, 84.5070, -39.2450



## Tritanopia

173.0410, 63.8170, 27.3770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870

## Protanomaly

161.3230, 77.9960, -36.8840

## Deuteranomaly

160.6190, 91.8420, -34.5100

## Tritanomaly

168.6350, 78.8590, 8.0670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870

## Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

161.3090, 38.1940, -9.3740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870 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(245, 149, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 149, 0)  
}
```

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(245, 149, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 149, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870 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(245, 149, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 149, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(245, 149, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 149, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 149, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 149,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 149, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
149, 0) }
```

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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