

# Converting Colors

YIQ(160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(160.9690, 80.3740,  
-2.8740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EC8D43
RGB	236, 141, 67
RGB Percent	93%, 55%, 26%
CMY	0.0743, 0.4472, 0.7369
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.72, 0.07
HSL	26°, 82%, 59%
HSV	26°, 72%, 93%
XYZ	45.1423, 37.2850, 10.1428
YIQ	160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

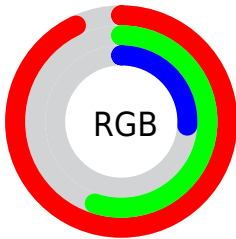
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 199, 67
Decimal	15502659
CIE Lab	67.49, 30.24, 53.29
CIE LCh	67, 61.267, 60.428
Yxy	37.2850, 0.4877, 0.4028
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293692739 (0xFFEC8D43)
YUV	160.9690, -46.3267, 65.8022
Hunter-Lab	61.0615, 25.1061, 32.8945

# Details

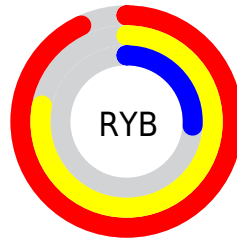
The YIQ color **160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **142.0310, -80.3740, 2.8740**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.1620, 60.4770, -11.2270**, and **106.6370, 75.3770, -5.9270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.6020, 91.6530, -3.5390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.3360, 69.0950, -2.2090**.

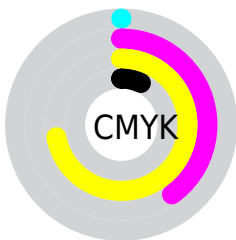
# Distribution



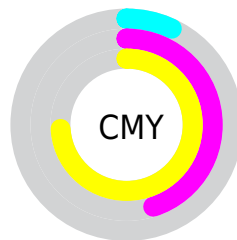
- Red (93%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (74%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740 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 160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 160.9690, 80.3740,  
-2.8740


 160.9690, 80.3740,  
-2.8740


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 133.5880, 77.0730,  
-3.6230


 204.2760, 60.1560,  
-10.9160

 106.6370, 75.3770,  
-5.9270


 223.6760, 44.1100,  
-17.4740


 81.5100, 68.5450,  
-3.2550


 243.7770, 27.4680,  
-24.2440

 59.3380, 57.5860,  
2.6260

 248.7300, 17.6550,  
-17.1050

 36.2800, 46.3060,  
8.8180

 252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

 17.6410, 35.1640,  
12.5080

 9.9810, 19.3470,

7.3070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.9690, 80.3740,  
-2.8740

■ 160.9690, 80.3740,  
-2.8740

■ 150.6020, 91.6530,  
-3.5390

■ 171.3360, 69.0950,  
-2.2090

■ 139.7620,  
102.8860, -3.3700


■ 182.1760, 57.8620,  
-2.3780


■ 131.0250,  
112.3310, -3.8370


■ 192.5430, 46.5830,  
-1.7130


■ 202.9100, 35.3040,  
-1.0480

■ 213.1630, 24.3460,  
-0.6940

 224.1170, 12.7920,  
-0.5520

 234.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

 244.6230, -9.1240,  
0.1560

 249.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



160.0400, 82.7530, 25.6090



160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740



157.8170, 56.3540, -30.1260

# Triad

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



160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740



130.6990, -104.8480, -49.2000



166.1670, -23.8940, 36.5700

# Complementary

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



160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740



142.0310, -80.3740, 2.8740

# 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.



128.8600, -128.6050, -9.6050



160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740



136.4960, -122.5490, -31.2610

# Square

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



160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740



138.1130, -53.5880, -53.0760



137.0780, -132.4550, -16.9270



168.4100, 33.0020, 51.7060



# Rectangle

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



160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740



154.3080, 29.6260, -41.3340



137.0780, -132.4550, -16.9270



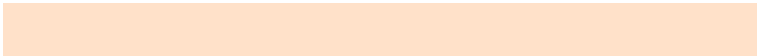
161.2950, -45.1660, 25.6020

# Sweetspot

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



160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740



231.2340, 25.5840, -1.1040



128.4750, 69.9080, 65.6840



113.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380



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.



160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740



157.8330, 104.1240, -3.7800



210.2770, 57.2740, -46.8060



112.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



100.4920, 86.1510, -2.9450



29.6470, 25.8590, -0.5810



# Inverse Universe

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



142.0310, -80.3740, 2.8740



133.1670, -104.1240, 3.7800



92.7230, -57.2740, 46.8060



110.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



80.5080, -86.1510, 2.9450



23.7660, -25.5840, 1.1040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740 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 160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740 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 160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740.

-2.8740.

# 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

160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740

### Protanopia

160.0080, 39.9390, -24.4850

### Deuteranopia

160.6360, 58.7820, -19.0580



## Tritanopia

166.0190, 60.8830, 25.4830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740

## Protanomaly

160.0640, 54.7010, -16.6830

## Deuteranomaly

160.5170, 66.6670, -13.2770

## Tritanomaly

164.4030, 68.1290, 15.3050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740

## Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

161.0880, 28.9310, -1.1890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740 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(236, 141, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 141, 67)  
}
```

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(236, 141, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 141, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740 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(236, 141, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 141, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(236, 141, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 141, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 141, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 141,  
67) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.9690, 80.3740, -2.8740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 141, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
141, 67) }
```

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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