

# Converting Colors

YIQ(162.5180, 72.9530,  
-39.1030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(162.5180, 72.9530,  
-39.1030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0A80F
RGB	208, 168, 15
RGB Percent	82%, 66%, 6%
CMY	0.1843, 0.3412, 0.9407
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.93, 0.18
HSL	48°, 86%, 44%
HSV	48°, 93%, 82%
XYZ	40.0988, 41.4436, 6.3418
YIQ	162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

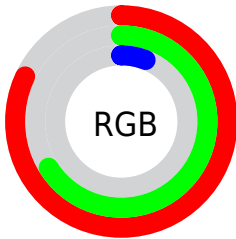
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	65, 208, 15
Decimal	13674511
CIELab	70.49, 2.22, 71.59
CIELCh	70, 71.621, 88.224
Yxy	41.4436, 0.4563, 0.4716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291864591 (0xFFD0A80F)
YUV	162.5180, -72.7264, 39.8877
Hunter-Lab	64.3767, -1.4754, 39.2230

# Details

The YIQ color **162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **60.4820, -72.9530, 39.1030**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.6080, 64.0120, -36.7560**, and **112.6430, 56.9040, -29.0800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.0470, 78.5930, -42.1990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.2600, 65.1120, -34.6640**.

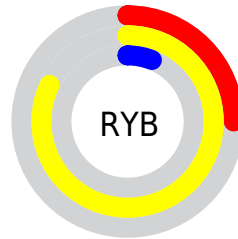
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (66%)

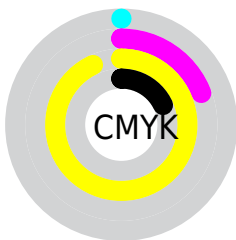
Blue (6%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (6%)

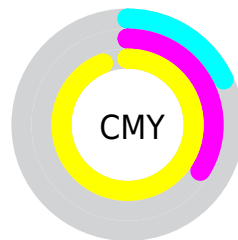


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030 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 162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 162.5180, 72.9530,  
-39.1030


 162.5180, 72.9530,  
-39.1030

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 136.5760, 67.0380,  
-36.5300


 216.6080, 64.0120,  
-36.7560


 112.6430, 56.9040,  
-29.0800


 236.2360, 47.3240,  
-42.6920


 89.8840, 46.2200,  
-22.6760


 241.7760, 37.2360,  
-36.0760

 68.0110, 35.8570,  
-16.5830

 244.9680, 28.2480,  
-27.3680

 47.0240, 25.8150,  
-10.8010

 248.2740, 18.9390,  
-18.3490

 27.5100, 15.8190,  
-5.8530

 251.5800, 9.6300,

 2.6910, 5.3640,

-9.3300

1.9080

254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 162.5180, 72.9530,  
-39.1030

■ 162.5180, 72.9530,  
-39.1030

■ 159.0470, 78.5930,  
-42.1990

■ 167.2600, 65.1120,  
-34.6640

■ 172.5890, 56.9960,  
-30.7480

■ 177.3310, 49.1550,  
-26.3090

■ 181.9590, 41.6350,  
-22.1810

■ 187.2880, 33.5190,  
-18.2650

■ 192.0300, 25.6780,  
-13.8260

■ 196.7720, 17.8370,  
-9.3870

■ 202.1010, 9.7210,  
-5.4710

■ 206.7290, 2.2010,  
-1.3430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



166.3250, 93.9910, -1.8570



162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030



157.6130, 20.9170, -54.2110

# Triad

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



162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030



145.0220, -130.0220, -33.4940



175.9900, 34.6050, 61.2050

# Complementary

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



162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030



60.4820, -72.9530, 39.1030

# 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.



170.2650, -27.2860, 31.9620



162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030



144.1220, -135.7550, -23.2030

# Square

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



162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030



138.0850, -109.1110, -54.5430



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580



160.0470, 64.8210, 53.2450



# Rectangle

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



162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030



149.5980, -27.4530, -58.6610



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580



176.7640, 14.5700, 55.3540

# Sweetspot

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



162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030



238.1010, 26.9160, -14.2360



77.4950, 101.5460, 53.9780



117.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770



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.



162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030



194.8190, 96.4300, -51.5860



169.5530, 29.1730, -71.6830



101.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520



128.3030, 63.5530, -33.9430



31.0430, 15.6360, -8.0440



# Inverse Universe

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



60.4820, -72.9530, 39.1030



60.1810, -96.4300, 51.5860



53.4470, -29.1730, 71.6830



96.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750



39.6970, -63.5530, 33.9430



9.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030 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 162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030 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 162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.5180, 72.9530,

-39.1030.

# 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

162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030

### Protanopia

161.7940, 63.1880, -43.8520

### Deuteranopia

163.8440, 78.0870, -33.0250



## Tritanopia

175.6070, 32.5040, 16.6640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030

## Protanomaly

162.0010, 67.0390, -42.0570

## Deuteranomaly

163.0070, 76.0700, -35.0180

## Tritanomaly

170.6740, 47.5920, -3.4800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030

## Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

162.8020, 26.3200, -14.4480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030 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(208, 168, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 168, 15)  
}
```

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(208, 168, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 168, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030 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(208, 168, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 168, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 168, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 168, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 168, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 168,  
15) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.5180, 72.9530, -39.1030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 168, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
168, 15) }
```

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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