

# Converting Colors

YIQ(162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(162.6120, 68.4980,  
3.1060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E68E5C
RGB	230, 142, 92
RGB Percent	90%, 56%, 36%
CMY	0.0979, 0.4433, 0.6389
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.60, 0.10
HSL	22°, 73%, 63%
HSV	22°, 60%, 90%
XYZ	44.2504, 36.9396, 14.9412
YIQ	162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

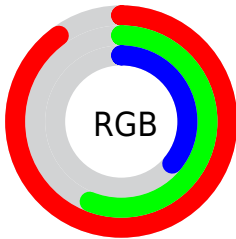
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	230, 170, 92
Decimal	15109724
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	67.23, 28.76, 40.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 49.549, 54.512
Yxy	36.9396, 0.4603, 0.3843
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293299804 (0xFFE68E5C)
YUV	162.6120, -34.8117, 59.0993
Hunter-Lab	60.7779, 23.5987, 27.9692

# Details

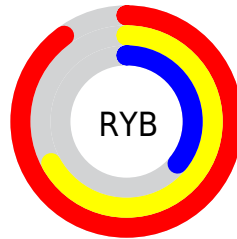
The YIQ color **162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **159.3880, -68.4980, -3.1060**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.5990, 52.1770, -3.9750**, and **109.2630, 62.1710, 2.1310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.1850, 80.0060, 3.7980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.0390, 56.9900, 2.4140**.

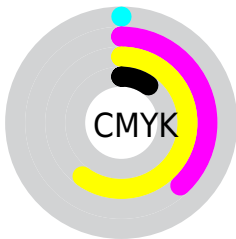
# Distribution



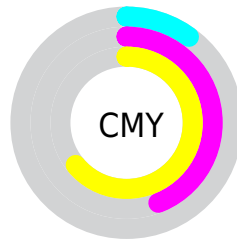
- Red (90%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (64%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060 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 162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 162.6120, 68.4980,  
3.1060


 162.6120, 68.4980,  
3.1060


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 135.6440, 65.4720,  
2.8800


 207.5990, 52.1770,  
-3.9750

 109.2630, 62.1710,  
2.1310


 227.1130, 35.8100,  
-10.2220


 83.1810, 59.4660,  
1.5940

 247.3280, 18.8470,  
-16.6810

 58.7290, 54.9270,  
1.2550

 251.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190

 36.2690, 44.8390,  
7.8710

 17.0430, 33.9720,  
12.0840

 9.0840, 17.5590,

6.6710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 162.6120, 68.4980,  
3.1060

■ 162.6120, 68.4980,  
3.1060

■ 151.1850, 80.0060,  
3.7980

■ 174.0390, 56.9900,  
2.4140

■ 140.3450, 91.2390,  
3.9670

■ 184.8790, 45.7570,  
2.2450

■ 128.9180,  
102.7470, 4.6590

■ 196.3060, 34.2490,  
1.5530

■ 117.4910,  
114.2550, 5.3510

■ 207.7330, 22.7410,  
0.8610

■ 218.5730, 11.5080,  
0.6920

■ 230.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 241.4270,  
-11.5080, -0.6920

■ 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



164.2820, 70.3280, 25.0160



162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060



159.8570, 50.8500, -18.4780

# Triad

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



162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060



126.7380, -100.5840, -49.3840



164.9610, -29.4860, 27.7780

# Complementary

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



162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060



159.3880, -68.4980, -3.1060

# 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.



145.8490, -94.5410, 0.8110



162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060



131.8680, -115.0290, -35.3890

# Square

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



162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060



148.3880, -26.0810, -39.4650



133.0370, -125.2100, -21.5780



168.7190, 18.4700, 39.7340



# Rectangle

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



162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060



157.5830, 30.7700, -29.0220



133.0370, -125.2100, -21.5780



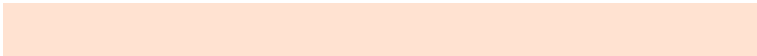
161.2790, -48.2370, 20.6830

# Sweetspot

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



162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060



232.7330, 22.7410, 0.8610



143.5220, 53.3580, 57.2460



114.1280, 14.2590, 0.3950



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.



162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060



165.3450, 91.2390, 3.9670



201.9410, 50.0730, -31.9350



108.9360, 6.0520, 0.4520



91.6760, 88.8090, 3.9530



25.8150, 25.4460, 1.3980



# Inverse Universe

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



159.3880, -68.4980, -3.1060



161.2420, -91.5140, -4.4900



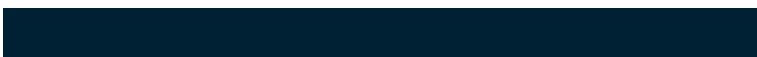
120.0590, -50.0730, 31.9350



109.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520



87.3240, -88.8090, -3.9530

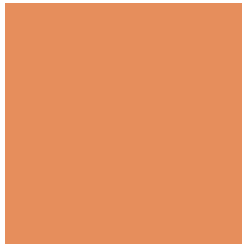


25.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060 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 162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

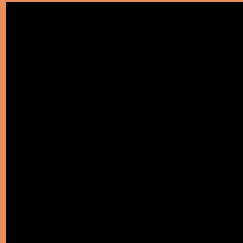
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.6120, 68.4980,



# 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

162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060

### Protanopia

161.1890, 29.4840, -16.7240

### Deuteranopia

161.8170, 48.3270, -11.2970



## Tritanopia

165.7410, 55.7940, 24.0980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060

## Protanomaly

161.8320, 43.9710, -9.4450

## Deuteranomaly

162.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390

## Tritanomaly

165.0370, 60.4720, 16.4080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060

## Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

162.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060 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(230, 142, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 142, 92)  
}
```

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(230, 142, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 142, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060 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(230, 142, 92) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 142, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 142, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 142, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 142, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 142,  
92) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.6120, 68.4980, 3.1060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 142, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
142, 92) }
```

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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