

# Converting Colors

YIQ(162.8240, 71.6710,  
-48.9130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(162.8240, 71.6710,  
-48.9130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C9AF00
RGB	201, 175, 0
RGB Percent	79%, 69%, 0%
CMY	0.2118, 0.3137, 0.9995
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 1.00, 0.21
HSL	52°, 100%, 39%
HSV	52°, 100%, 79%
XYZ	39.4125, 43.0716, 6.2395
YIQ	162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

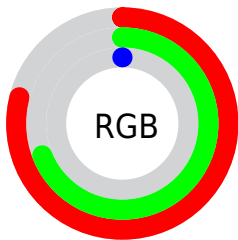
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	30, 201, 0
Decimal	13217536
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	71.60, -4.75, 73.93
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 74.086, 93.676
Yxy	43.0716, 0.4442, 0.4855
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291407616 (0xFFC9AF00)
YUV	162.8240, -80.2722, 33.4804
Hunter-Lab	65.6289, -7.6551, 40.3035

# Details

The YIQ color **162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130** 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 **38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.2610, 63.3710, -41.6610**, and **114.6590, 50.8070, -34.2250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.8650, 64.4260, -44.2620**.

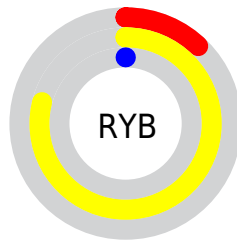
# Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (69%)

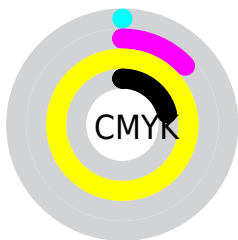
Blue (0%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (0%)

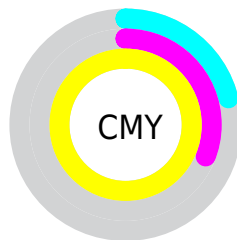


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130 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 162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 162.8240, 71.6710,  
-48.9130

■ 162.8240, 71.6710,  
-48.9130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 138.5920, 60.9410,  
-41.6750

■ 220.2610, 63.3710,  
-41.6610

■ 114.6590, 50.8070,  
-34.2250

■ 238.2420, 47.1870,  
-45.7170

■ 91.6120, 40.9940,  
-27.0860

■ 241.4340, 38.1990,  
-37.0090

■ 69.7390, 30.6310,  
-20.9930

■ 244.6260, 29.2110,  
-28.3010

■ 48.7520, 20.5890,  
-15.2110

■ 247.9320, 19.9020,  
-19.2820

■ 28.9500, 11.4640,  
-9.5280

■ 251.2380, 10.5930,

■ 5.2830, -2.4750,

-10.2630

-4.7070

254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 162.8240, 71.6710,  
-48.9130

■ 166.8650, 64.4260,  
-44.2620

■ 170.3190, 57.4560,  
-39.0880

■ 174.3600, 50.2110,  
-34.4370

■ 177.9280, 42.9200,  
-28.9520

■ 181.9690, 35.6750,  
-24.3010

■ 186.0100, 28.4300,  
-19.6500

■ 189.4640, 21.4600,  
-14.4760

■ 193.5050, 14.2150,  
-9.8250

■ 196.9590, 7.2450,  
-4.6510

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



169.0660, 95.9180, -9.2500



162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130



158.0460, 9.2720, -57.9280

# Triad

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



162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130



149.3080, -136.5790, -30.2990



175.4640, 42.0780, 63.4380

# Complementary

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



162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130



38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130

# 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.



175.0820, -13.3490, 38.1950



162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130



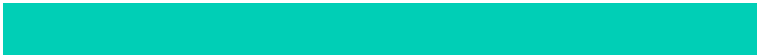
145.2960, -136.3050, -24.2490

# Square

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



162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130



142.2570, -115.3470, -51.6590



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580



158.4340, 67.9850, 50.9690



# Rectangle

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



162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130



145.8990, -47.5340, -63.6780



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580



179.7980, 26.3980, 61.2620

# Sweetspot

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



162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130



240.4660, 27.1460, -18.4060



63.1770, 111.1290, 51.0090



119.2340, 16.4160, -11.1680



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.



162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130



206.5590, 90.9300, -62.0460



155.9600, 20.4170, -78.1990



97.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760



132.0910, 58.0980, -39.7100



28.9610, 12.9310, -8.5810



# Inverse Universe

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



38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130



48.4410, -90.9300, 62.0460



45.0400, -20.4170, 78.1990



91.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



30.9090, -58.0980, 39.7100

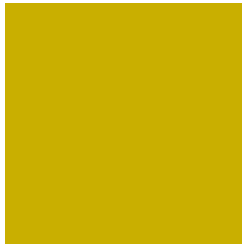


7.0390, -12.9310, 8.5810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130 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 162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130 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 162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130.



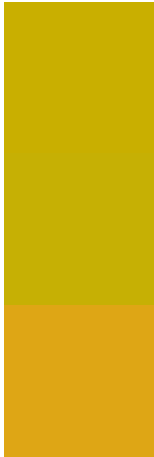
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130.

-48.9130.

# 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

162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130

### Protanopia

162.9700, 68.3240, -48.8280

### Deuteranopia

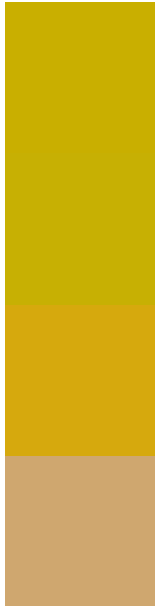
166.2140, 79.9210, -33.2230



## Tritanopia

178.7200, 24.7560, 13.9080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130

## Protanomaly

163.1550, 69.2410, -48.9270

## Deuteranomaly

164.6710, 76.8960, -38.9760

## Tritanomaly

172.5760, 41.8160, -8.9360

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130

## Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

162.8080, 26.1830, -17.4730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130 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(201, 175, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(201, 175, 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(201, 175, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(201, 175, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130 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(201, 175, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(201, 175, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(201, 175, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(201, 175, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 175, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 175,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(201, 175, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(201,  
175, 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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