

# Converting Colors

YIQ(163.8130, 62.1770,  
-31.0310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(163.8130, 62.1770,  
-31.0310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CCA72A
RGB	204, 167, 42
RGB Percent	80%, 65%, 16%
CMY	0.2000, 0.3451, 0.8349
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.79, 0.20
HSL	46°, 66%, 48%
HSV	46°, 79%, 80%
XYZ	39.1378, 40.6371, 7.9797
YIQ	163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

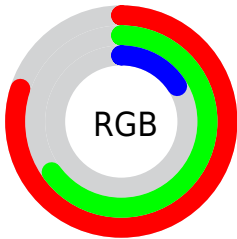
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	90, 204, 42
Decimal	13412138
CIE Lab	69.92, 1.63, 64.44
CIE LCh	70, 64.464, 88.548
Yxy	40.6371, 0.4460, 0.4631
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291602218 (0xFFCCA72A)
YUV	163.8130, -60.0538, 35.2440
Hunter-Lab	63.7473, -1.9671, 37.2014

# Details

The YIQ color **163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **82.1870, -62.1770, 31.0310**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.7310, 59.4720, -31.5680**, and **110.8600, 54.7950, -29.4050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.5980, 69.9720, -34.6360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.0280, 54.3820, -27.4260**.

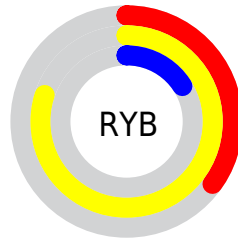
# Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (65%)

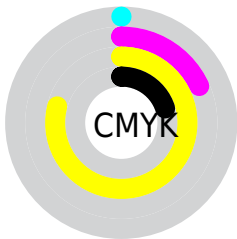
Blue (16%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (16%)

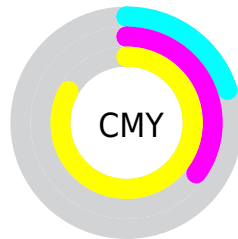


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (83%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310 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 163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 163.8130, 62.1770,  
-31.0310


 163.8130, 62.1770,  
-31.0310

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 134.7930, 64.9290,  
-36.8550


 217.7310, 59.4720,  
-31.5680

 110.8600, 54.7950,  
-29.4050

 237.3590, 42.7840,  
-37.5040


 88.4000, 44.7070,  
-22.7890


 243.3720, 32.7420,  
-31.7220

 66.5270, 34.3440,  
-16.6960

 246.5640, 23.7540,  
-23.0140

 45.5400, 24.3020,  
-10.9140

 249.8700, 14.4450,  
-13.9950

 26.3250, 14.9020,  
-5.7540

 253.1760, 5.1360,

 0.8970, 1.7880,

-4.9760

0.6360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.8130, 62.1770,  
-31.0310

■ 163.8130, 62.1770,  
-31.0310

■ 158.5980, 69.9720,  
-34.6360

■ 169.0280, 54.3820,  
-27.4260

■ 153.8560, 77.8130,  
-39.0750

■ 173.7700, 46.5410,  
-22.9870

■ 153.1550, 78.4090,  
-38.8630

■ 178.9850, 38.7460,  
-19.3820

■ 184.3140, 30.6300,  
-15.4660

■ 188.9420, 23.1100,  
-11.3380

■ 194.1570, 15.3150,  
-7.7330

■ 199.4860, 7.1990,  
-3.8170

■ 204.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 209.4430, -8.4370,  
4.2270

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



167.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770



163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310



158.3880, 17.4770, -46.9310

# Triad

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



163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310



141.8760, -126.6750, -33.5790



175.5070, 31.3510, 54.0950

# Complementary

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



163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310



82.1870, -62.1770, 31.0310

# 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.



170.8630, -26.0940, 32.3860



163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310



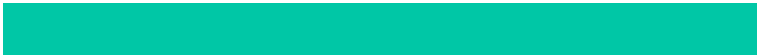
141.7740, -134.6550, -21.1110

# Square

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



163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310



135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510



133.5560, -130.8050, -13.7890



164.4010, 63.5840, 48.1280



# Rectangle

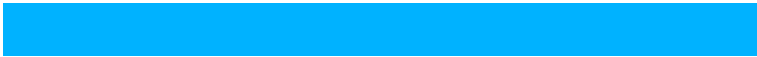
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310



151.2660, -23.2820, -51.6500



133.5560, -130.8050, -13.7890



176.3460, 12.6910, 50.8590

# Sweetspot

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



163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310



239.8280, 23.4310, -11.6490



94.7700, 84.3540, 46.1620



118.4990, 14.3520, -6.8000



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.



163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310



195.1270, 92.8070, -46.4970



172.6750, 26.3740, -59.4980



99.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640



124.7700, 63.7360, -31.7520



28.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340



# Inverse Universe

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



82.1870, -62.1770, 31.0310



72.8730, -92.8070, 46.4970



73.3250, -26.3740, 59.4980



94.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



41.2300, -63.7360, 31.7520



9.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310 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 163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310 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 163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.8130, 62.1770,

-31.0310.

# 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

163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310

### Protanopia

162.6870, 53.6040, -35.3560

### Deuteranopia

164.3950, 69.4660, -25.4620



## Tritanopia

174.1120, 29.5240, 15.6040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310

## Protanomaly

163.2960, 56.2630, -33.9850

## Deuteranomaly

164.2590, 66.8530, -27.6670

## Tritanomaly

170.3190, 41.4020, -1.4300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310

## Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

164.0560, 22.7890, -11.0270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310 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(204, 167, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 167, 42)  
}
```

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(204, 167, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 167, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310 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(204, 167, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 167, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 167, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 167, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 167, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 167,  
42) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.8130, 62.1770, -31.0310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 167, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
167, 42) }
```

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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