

# Converting Colors

YIQ(164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(164.2380, 81.6550,  
12.4630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FA865F
RGB	250, 134, 95
RGB Percent	98%, 53%, 37%
CMY	0.0194, 0.4747, 0.6271
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.62, 0.02
HSL	15°, 94%, 68%
HSV	15°, 62%, 98%
XYZ	50.0354, 38.2004, 15.5843
YIQ	164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

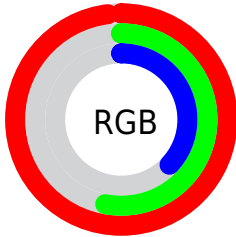
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 147, 95
Decimal	16418399
CIE Lab	68.17, 40.93, 40.50
CIE LCh	68, 57.580, 44.698
Yxy	38.2004, 0.4819, 0.3679
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294608479 (0xFFFA865F)
YUV	164.2380, -34.1343, 75.2133
Hunter-Lab	61.8065, 36.3431, 28.3148

# Details

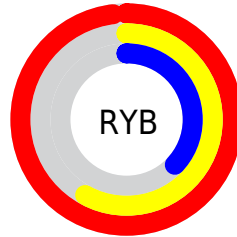
The YIQ color **164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **180.7620, -81.6550, -12.4630**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.8320, 53.1390, 0.6190**, and **109.7040, 74.4110, 11.5870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.2350, 94.9050, 14.6250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.2410, 68.4050, 10.3010**.

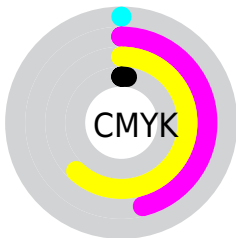
# Distribution



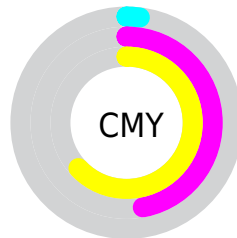
- Red (98%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630 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 164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



164.2380, 81.6550,  
12.4630

164.2380, 81.6550,  
12.4630

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

136.9710, 78.0330,  
12.0250

203.8320, 53.1390,  
0.6190

109.7040, 74.4110,  
11.5870

223.3460, 36.7720,  
-5.6280

82.8500, 71.0640,  
11.6720

243.5610, 19.8090,  
-12.0870

55.2950, 68.3130,  
11.9690

252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

29.6010, 59.0040,  
20.9880

20.9300, 41.7200,  
14.8400

13.5690, 26.4990,

9.8510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 164.2380, 81.6550,  
12.4630

■ 164.2380, 81.6550,  
12.4630

■ 150.2350, 94.9050,  
14.6250

■ 178.2410, 68.4050,  
10.3010

■ 136.2320,  
108.1550, 16.7870

■ 191.6570, 55.4300,  
8.6620

■ 122.8160,  
121.1300, 18.4260

■ 205.6600, 42.1800,  
6.5000

■ 111.7310,  
131.6750, 20.0510

■ 219.6630, 28.9300,  
4.3380

■ 233.6660, 15.6800,  
2.1760

■ 247.0820, 2.7050,  
0.5370

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162.9870, 73.0770, 35.7730



164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630



162.3490, 67.0800, -15.2560

# Triad

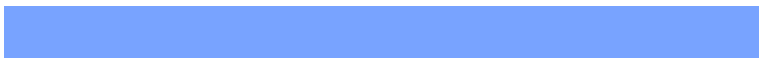
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630



127.1480, -96.2270, -56.7630



160.6310, -55.1600, 19.4960

# Complementary

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



164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630



180.7620, -81.6550, -12.4630

# 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.



134.1430, -131.0800, -14.3120



164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630



134.4780, -114.1110, -41.0150

# Square

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



164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630



151.0550, -12.1420, -44.2860



138.0750, -128.3730, -24.8290



171.2260, 3.9810, 43.5090



# Rectangle

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



164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630



159.6250, 48.1470, -30.0690



138.0750, -128.3730, -24.8290



150.9970, -83.0340, 7.0300

# Sweetspot

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



164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630



228.3960, 25.3080, 3.9000



154.5690, 55.1440, 68.9360



111.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760



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.



164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630



150.6870, 99.4440, 14.9640



209.4370, 60.4800, -27.8080



118.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



84.1000, 99.7190, 15.4870



27.0440, 32.2310, 5.0870



# Inverse Universe

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



180.7620, -81.6550, -12.4630



170.9000, -99.7190, -15.4870



135.5630, -60.4800, 27.8080



119.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



104.3130, -99.4440, -14.9640



33.9560, -32.2310, -5.0870



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

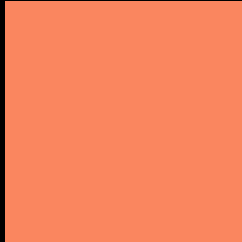
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630 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 164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.2380, 81.6550,



# 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

164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630

### Protanopia

164.3460, 27.6040, -15.6920

### Deuteranopia

164.5890, 48.9690, -11.9190



## Tritanopia

166.5150, 71.2900, 29.6100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630

## Protanomaly

164.3210, 47.0880, -5.3600

## Deuteranomaly

164.6170, 60.9340, -2.9860

## Tritanomaly

165.5660, 75.2800, 23.3760

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630

## Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

163.9620, 29.5260, 4.5500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630 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(250, 134, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 134, 95)  
}
```

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(250, 134, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 134, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630 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(250, 134, 95) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 134, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 134, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 134, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 134, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 134,  
95) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 134, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
134, 95) }
```

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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