

# Converting Colors

YIQ(164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(164.2850, 55.9370,  
-6.0390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D6995C
RGB	214, 153, 92
RGB Percent	84%, 60%, 36%
CMY	0.1607, 0.4001, 0.6389
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.57, 0.16
HSL	30°, 60%, 60%
HSV	30°, 57%, 84%
XYZ	41.0613, 37.8482, 15.2822
YIQ	164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

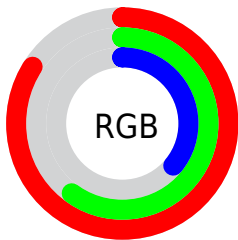
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	214, 214, 92
Decimal	14063964
CIE Lab	67.91, 16.30, 40.73
CIE LCh	68, 43.875, 68.185
Yxy	37.8482, 0.4359, 0.4018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292254044 (0xFFD6995C)
YUV	164.2850, -35.6365, 43.6001
Hunter-Lab	61.5209, 11.4760, 28.3366

# Details

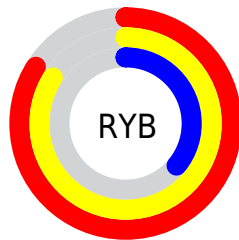
The YIQ color **164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **141.7150, -55.9370, 6.0390**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.1700, 48.8310, -9.4170**, and **111.4200, 51.1230, -6.9010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.4340, 65.7030, -6.8170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610**.

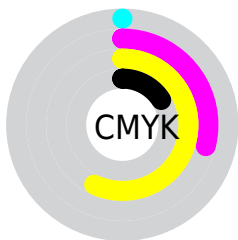
# Distribution



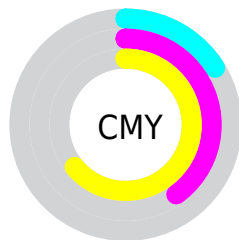
- Red (84%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390 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 164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



164.2850, 55.9370,  
-6.0390

164.2850, 55.9370,  
-6.0390

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

137.5020, 53.8280,  
-6.3640

214.1700, 48.8310,  
-9.4170

111.4200, 51.1230,  
-6.9010

234.2710, 32.1890,  
-16.1870

86.2240, 48.7390,  
-7.7490

248.5020, 18.2970,  
-17.7270

62.1850, 44.4750,  
-7.5650

251.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190

41.1980, 34.4330,  
-1.7830

21.6840, 24.4370,  
3.1650

5.0830, 10.1320,

3.6040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 164.2850, 55.9370,  
-6.0390

■ 164.2850, 55.9370,  
-6.0390

■ 155.4340, 65.7030,  
-6.8170

■ 173.1360, 46.1710,  
-5.2610

■ 147.0560, 75.5150,  
-8.4290

■ 181.5140, 36.3590,  
-3.6490

■ 138.2050, 85.2810,  
-9.2070

■ 190.3650, 26.5930,  
-2.8710

■ 129.2400, 95.3680,  
-10.2960

■ 199.3300, 16.5060,  
-1.7820

■ 126.7950, 98.1190,  
-10.5930

■ 208.1810, 6.7400,  
-1.0040

■ 216.4450, -2.7510,  
0.2970

■ 225.4100,  
-12.8380, 1.3860

■ 233.3490,  
-20.0360, -0.3240

■ 239.2190,  
-22.7860, -5.5540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



166.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100



164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390



161.5390, 34.0700, -22.7460

# Triad

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



164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390



129.1320, -107.3250, -42.8530



169.3460, -5.6450, 30.7310

# Complementary

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



164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390



141.7150, -55.9370, 6.0390

# 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.



161.7360, -51.2620, 14.9300



164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390



132.2900, -118.9730, -29.9890

# Square

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



164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390



148.5140, -43.8710, -36.4390



132.5150, -123.5600, -18.4400



170.0270, 32.0420, 36.0580



# Rectangle

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



164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390



158.3020, 12.5680, -29.5440



132.5150, -123.5600, -18.4400



167.6970, -19.9950, 26.4770

# Sweetspot

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



164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390



237.1840, 19.8530, -1.8670



135.6600, 52.4890, 45.4570



117.4050, 11.9210, -1.2870



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.



164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390



184.2090, 79.4580, -8.3020



198.9180, 39.7120, -36.8960



102.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



101.0240, 78.5410, -8.2030



25.7710, 19.5780, -2.3900



# Inverse Universe

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



141.7150, -55.9370, 6.0390



152.2040, -79.1830, 8.8250



107.0820, -39.7120, 36.8960



100.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



69.9760, -78.5410, 8.2030



17.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390 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 164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

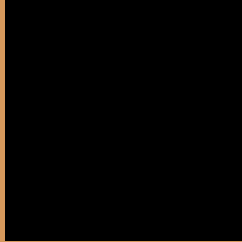
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390.

-6.0390.

# 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

164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390

### Protanopia

162.9180, 31.6850, -18.0670

### Deuteranopia

163.8170, 48.3270, -11.2970



## Tritanopia

168.3800, 40.5730, 19.1090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390

## Protanomaly

163.3430, 40.8540, -13.5300

## Deuteranomaly

163.8390, 51.2610, -9.4030

## Tritanomaly

166.9210, 45.9390, 9.9630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390

## Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

164.0700, 20.1740, -2.1780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390 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(214, 153, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 153, 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(214, 153, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 153, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390 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(214, 153, 92) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 153, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 153, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 153, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 153, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 153,  
92) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 153, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
153, 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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