

# Converting Colors

YIQ(165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(165.0490, 86.5610,  
11.6570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8659
RGB	255, 134, 89
RGB Percent	100%, 53%, 35%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4747, 0.6506
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.65, 0.00
HSL	16°, 100%, 67%
HSV	16°, 65%, 100%
XYZ	51.5653, 39.0190, 14.2861
YIQ	165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

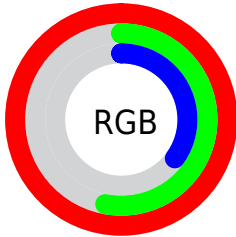
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 151, 89
Decimal	16746073
CIE Lab	68.77, 42.43, 44.52
CIE LCh	69, 61.499, 46.376
Yxy	39.0190, 0.4917, 0.3721
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294936153 (0xFFFF8659)
YUV	165.0490, -37.4922, 78.8870
Hunter-Lab	62.4652, 38.0384, 30.1657

# Details

The YIQ color **165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570** 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 **178.9510, -86.5610, -11.6570**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.1480, 55.0650, -1.2470**, and **109.9280, 79.5920, 11.3040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.0460, 99.8110, 13.8190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.1660, 72.9900, 9.8060**.

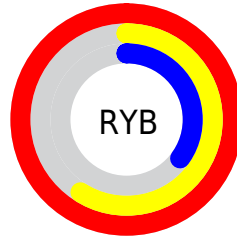
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (53%)

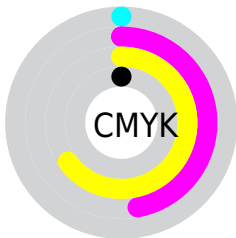
Blue (35%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (35%)

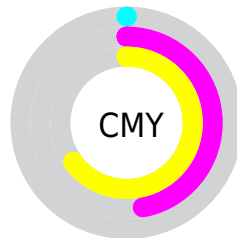


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (65%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)


Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570 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 165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 165.0490, 86.5610,  
11.6570


 165.0490, 86.5610,  
11.6570

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 137.1950, 83.2140,  
11.7420


 203.1480, 55.0650,  
-1.2470


 109.9280, 79.5920,  
11.3040


 222.6620, 38.6980,  
-7.4940

 83.2480, 75.6950,  
10.3430


 242.8770, 21.7350,  
-13.9530

 55.9040, 70.9720,  
13.3400

 251.3520, 10.2720,  
-9.9520

 30.4980, 60.7920,  
21.6240

254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

 21.8270, 43.5080,  
15.4760

 14.5800, 27.9660,

10.7980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 165.0490, 86.5610,  
11.6570

■ 165.0490, 86.5610,  
11.6570

■ 151.0460, 99.8110,  
13.8190

■ 179.1660, 72.9900,  
9.8060

■ 137.5160,  
113.1070, 15.1470

■ 192.5820, 60.0150,  
8.1670

■ 123.5130,  
126.3570, 17.3090

■ 206.6990, 46.4440,  
6.3160

■ 116.7480,  
133.0050, 17.9730

■ 220.1150, 33.4690,  
4.6770

■ 234.2320, 19.8980,  
2.8260

248.2350, 6.6480,  
0.6640

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161.4710, 74.5900, 35.8860



165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570



163.2090, 70.2900, -18.3660

# Triad

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



165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570



129.2510, -98.0150, -57.3990



161.2290, -53.9680, 19.9200

# Complementary

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



165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570



178.9510, -86.5610, -11.6570

# 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.



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580



165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570



136.9230, -116.8620, -40.7180

# Square

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



165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570



150.7830, -17.3680, -48.6960



140.2750, -131.8120, -23.0760



172.9000, 8.0150, 47.4950



# Rectangle

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



165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570



160.4740, 49.8900, -34.1260



140.2750, -131.8120, -23.0760



150.6870, -85.0970, 5.8710

# Sweetspot

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



165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570



227.4670, 26.5460, 3.4900



152.5420, 59.7740, 73.1340



110.9650, 16.2760, 2.3880



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.



165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570



147.1990, 103.7540, 13.9460



213.1830, 64.0110, -31.2290



120.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870



87.6330, 99.5360, 13.2960



29.1150, 33.4690, 4.6770



# Inverse Universe

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



178.9510, -86.5610, -11.6570



163.8010, -103.7540, -13.9460



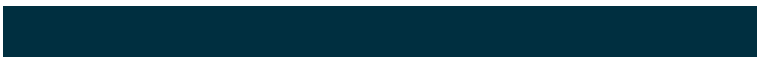
130.8170, -64.0110, 31.2290



121.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640



103.9540, -99.8110, -13.8190



34.8850, -33.4690, -4.6770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570 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 165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570 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 165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.0490, 86.5610,



# 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

165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570

### Protanopia

165.1460, 31.0430, -17.4450

### Deuteranopia

165.3890, 52.4080, -13.6720



## Tritanopia

168.2870, 71.9320, 28.9880

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570

**Protanomaly**

165.4200, 51.1230, -6.9010

**Deuteranomaly**

165.4170, 64.3730, -4.7390

**Tritanomaly**

166.8220, 77.4350, 22.8670

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570

**Achromatopsia**

165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

165.2180, 31.6810, 4.0410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570 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(255, 134, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 134, 89)  
}
```

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(255, 134, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 134, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570 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(255, 134, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 134, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 134, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 134, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 134, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 134,  
89) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.0490, 86.5610, 11.6570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 134, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
134, 89) }
```

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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