

# Converting Colors

YIQ(165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(165.7210, 75.7410,  
9.5090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F48B62
RGB	244, 139, 98
RGB Percent	96%, 55%, 38%
CMY	0.0429, 0.4550, 0.6153
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.60, 0.04
HSL	17°, 87%, 67%
HSV	17°, 60%, 96%
XYZ	48.7629, 38.5792, 16.4527
YIQ	165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

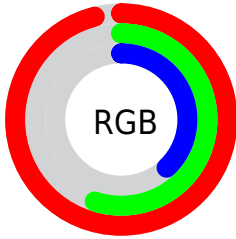
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	244, 155, 98
Decimal	16026466
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.45, 36.28, 39.07
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 53.318, 47.118
Yxy	38.5792, 0.4698, 0.3717
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294216546 (0xFFFF48B62)
YUV	165.7210, -33.3865, 68.6507
Hunter-Lab	62.1122, 31.4402, 27.7734

# Details

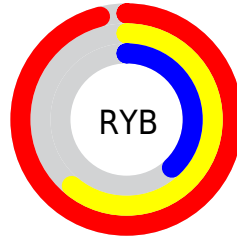
The YIQ color **165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **176.2790, -75.7410, -9.5090**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.2230, 50.4800, -0.7520**, and **111.4860, 69.0930, 8.8450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.4190, 88.3950, 11.4590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.0230, 63.0870, 7.5590**.

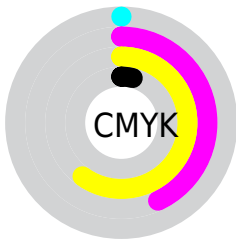
# Distribution



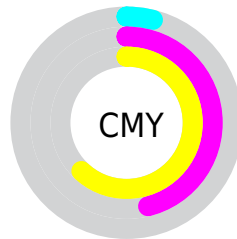
- Red (96%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (62%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090 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 165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 165.7210, 75.7410,  
9.5090


 165.7210, 75.7410,  
9.5090


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 138.4540, 72.1190,  
9.0710


 207.2230, 50.4800,  
-0.7520


 111.4860, 69.0930,  
8.8450


 226.7370, 34.1130,  
-6.9990


 85.2190, 65.4710,  
8.4070

 246.8380, 17.4710,  
-13.7690

 59.1370, 62.7660,  
7.8700

 252.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

 33.6880, 54.1450,  
15.4330

 20.0330, 39.9320,  
14.2040

 12.6720, 24.7110,

9.2150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 165.7210, 75.7410,  
9.5090

■ 165.7210, 75.7410,  
9.5090

■ 152.4190, 88.3950,  
11.4590

■ 179.0230, 63.0870,  
7.5590

■ 139.5900,  
101.0950, 12.5750

■ 191.8520, 50.3870,  
6.4430

■ 126.2880,  
113.7490, 14.5250

■ 205.1540, 37.7330,  
4.4930

■ 113.4590,  
126.4490, 15.6410

■ 217.9830, 25.0330,  
3.3770

■ 112.8720,  
126.7240, 16.1640

■ 231.2850, 12.3790,  
1.4270

■ 244.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



166.2810, 72.0690, 32.0130



165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090



163.5270, 60.7070, -15.3970

# Triad

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



165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090



127.9460, -98.4740, -54.5860



164.5290, -45.9450, 23.1990

# Complementary

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



165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090



176.2790, -75.7410, -9.5090

# 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.



133.5560, -130.8050, -13.7890



165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090



134.2330, -114.7990, -39.5590

# Square

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



165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090



152.7820, -15.6270, -41.6990



137.2600, -127.4560, -24.9280



171.7980, 8.0620, 41.1340



# Rectangle

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



165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090



161.1560, 42.2780, -28.3300



137.2600, -127.4560, -24.9280



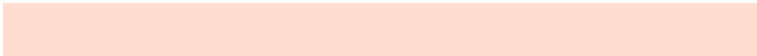
157.8850, -67.8590, 12.8530

# Sweetspot

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



165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090



230.3850, 23.8410, 2.9530



153.8520, 52.6690, 64.2290



112.3670, 15.0840, 1.9640



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.



165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090



156.5400, 95.3640, 11.8120



207.3980, 56.2160, -27.6240



115.9360, 6.0520, 0.4520



86.1380, 96.5560, 12.2360



27.0330, 30.7640, 4.1400



# Inverse Universe

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



176.2790, -75.7410, -9.5090



170.0470, -95.6390, -12.3350



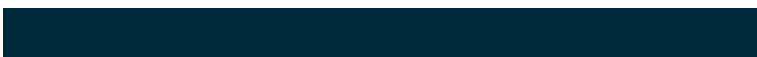
134.6020, -56.2160, 27.6240



116.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



99.8620, -96.5560, -12.2360



31.3800, -30.4890, -3.6170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090 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 165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090 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 165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.7210, 75.7410,



# 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**

165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090

**Protanopia**

164.8730, 27.5580, -14.8580

**Deuteranopia**

165.6320, 47.4100, -11.1980



## Tritanopia

168.2260, 64.7340, 27.2780

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090

**Protanomaly**

165.4240, 45.3000, -5.9960

**Deuteranomaly**

165.5350, 58.2290, -3.5230

**Tritanomaly**

167.2770, 68.7240, 21.0440

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090

**Achromatopsia**

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

165.6520, 27.4630, 3.3910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090 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(244, 139, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(244, 139, 98)  
}
```

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(244, 139, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(244, 139, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090 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(244, 139, 98) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(244, 139, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(244, 139, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(244, 139, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 139, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 139,  
98) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(244, 139, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(244,  
139, 98) }
```

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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