

Converting Colors

YIQ(166.2670, 98.7650,
-33.3230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230)
contains.

YIQ(166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(166.2670, 98.7650,
-33.3230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0A100
RGB	240, 161, 0
RGB Percent	94%, 63%, 0%
CMY	0.0587, 0.3687, 0.9994
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 1.00, 0.06
HSL	40°, 100%, 47%
HSV	40°, 100%, 94%
XYZ	48.6825, 44.0075, 5.9322
YIQ	166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

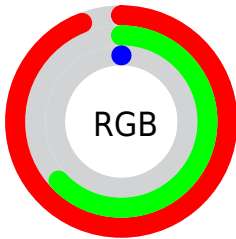
Format	Color
R_{YB}	118, 240, 0
Decimal	15769856
CIE _{Lab}	72.23, 19.73, 76.31
CIE _{LCh}	72, 78.817, 75.500
Yxy	44.0075, 0.4936, 0.4462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293959936 (0xFFFF0A100)
YUV	166.2670, -81.9696, 64.6638
Hunter-Lab	66.3381, 14.9013, 41.1347

Details

The YIQ color **166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9900**. The color can be described as middle saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **73.7330, -98.7650, 33.3230**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.9290, 67.5420, -34.6500**, and **117.7920, 75.8380, -19.7940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.6990, 88.8610, -30.0430**.

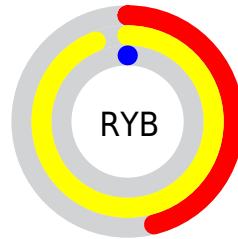
Distribution



Red (94%)

Green (63%)

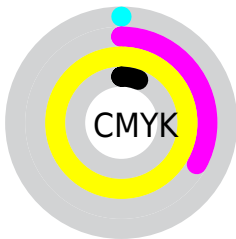
Blue (0%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (0%)

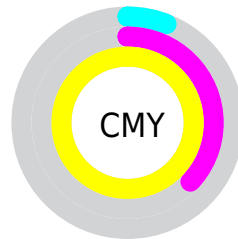


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (6%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230 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 166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

166.2670, 98.7650,
-33.3230

166.2670, 98.7650,
-33.3230

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

141.7360, 87.4390,
-26.2970

211.9290, 67.5420,
-34.6500

117.7920, 75.8380,
-19.7940

231.5570, 50.8540,
-40.5860

94.1470, 64.8330,
-13.0790

241.3200, 38.5200,
-37.3200

71.6760, 53.2780,
-7.4100

244.5120, 29.5320,
-28.6120

50.0910, 42.0440,
-2.0520

247.8180, 20.2230,
-19.5930

29.1040, 32.0020,
3.7300

251.1240, 10.9140,

11.3620, 22.6480,

-10.5740

8.0560

254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

166.2670, 98.7650,
-33.3230

173.6990, 88.8610,
-30.0430

181.1310, 78.9570,
-26.7630

188.5630, 69.0530,
-23.4830

195.9950, 59.1490,
-20.2030

203.4270, 49.2450,
-16.9230

■ 210.2720, 39.6160,
-13.1200

■ 217.7040, 29.7120,
-9.8400

■ 225.1360, 19.8080,
-6.5600

■ 232.5680, 9.9040,
-3.2800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161.2190, 91.8340, 9.7060



166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230



161.2190, 54.0210, -59.4430

Triad

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



166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230



147.6660, -126.4440, -43.2760



179.1230, 14.9370, 54.2090

Complementary

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



166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230



73.7330, -98.7650, 33.3230

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.



158.7270, -73.4060, 8.7540



166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230



150.5790, -138.7800, -28.9560

Square

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



166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230



137.8280, -101.4980, -65.8660



143.5350, -135.4800, -22.6800



164.7380, 52.9900, 63.9180

Rectangle

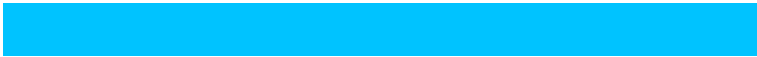
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230



157.0300, 6.2010, -62.8470



143.5350, -135.4800, -22.6800



176.5990, -7.4350, 41.1490

Sweetspot

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



166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230



231.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610



80.8800, 117.3600, 75.7600



113.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380



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.



166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230



176.6220, 104.9550, -35.3730



200.6800, 53.2000, -83.1200



116.2840, 4.9520, -1.6400



127.2170, 75.8390, -25.3210



39.0500, 22.9260, -8.0020

Inverse Universe

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



73.7330, -98.7650, 33.3230



78.3780, -104.9550, 35.3730



39.3200, -53.2000, 83.1200



111.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400



56.7830, -75.8390, 25.3210



16.9500, -22.9260, 8.0020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230 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 166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230 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 166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.2670, 98.7650,

-33.3230.

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

166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230

Protanopia

166.1100, 65.1140, -45.7180

Deuteranopia

165.5920, 87.3040, -40.3760



Tritanopia

180.2570, 54.2810, 23.9850

Trichromacy



Original Color

166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230

Protanomaly

166.3890, 77.6300, -41.2660

Deuteranomaly

165.6250, 91.7050, -37.5350

Tritanomaly

175.0960, 70.0110, 3.2190

Monochromacy



Original Color

166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230

Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

166.0590, 35.9020, -11.8900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230 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(240, 161, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 161, 0)  
}
```

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(240, 161, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 161, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230 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(240, 161, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 161, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 161, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 161, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 161, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 161,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.2670, 98.7650, -33.3230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 161, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
161, 0) }
```

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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