

# Converting Colors

YIQ(166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270)</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(166.4790, 96.1930,  
-8.7270)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FD922D
RGB	253, 146, 45
RGB Percent	99%, 57%, 18%
CMY	0.0077, 0.4276, 0.8231
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.82, 0.01
HSL	29°, 98%, 58%
HSV	29°, 82%, 99%
XYZ	51.2736, 41.6260, 7.8267
YIQ	166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

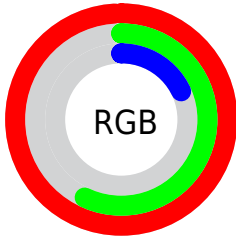
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	253, 241, 45
Decimal	16618029
CIE Lab	70.61, 33.70, 66.17
CIE LCh	71, 74.259, 63.014
Yxy	41.6260, 0.5090, 0.4133
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294808109 (0xFFFD922D)
YUV	166.4790, -59.8891, 75.8789
Hunter-Lab	64.5182, 28.9499, 37.9703

# Details

The YIQ color **166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **131.5210, -96.1930, 8.7270**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.6320, 64.6050, -19.9630**, and **111.9880, 87.3900, -8.8820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.9980, 107.7930, -9.7030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.9600, 84.5930, -7.7510**.

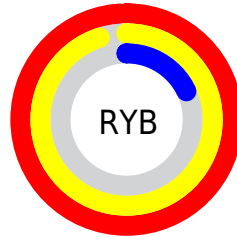
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (57%)

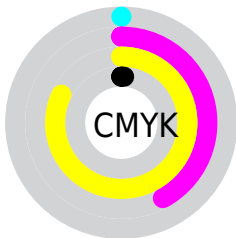
Blue (18%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (18%)

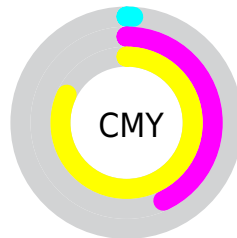


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (43%)


Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270 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 166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 166.4790, 96.1930,  
-8.7270


 166.4790, 96.1930,  
-8.7270


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 137.5450, 95.8270,  
-13.1090


 205.6320, 64.6050,  
-19.9630


 111.9880, 87.3900,  
-8.8820


 225.1460, 48.2380,  
-26.2100


 88.0440, 75.7890,  
-2.3790


 243.4860, 32.4210,  
-31.4110

 64.9860, 64.5090,  
3.8130

 246.6780, 23.4330,  
-22.7030

 41.3410, 53.5040,  
10.5280

 249.8700, 14.4450,  
-13.9950

 20.9300, 41.7200,  
14.8400

 253.2900, 4.8150,

 13.8680, 27.0950,

-4.6650

10.0630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.4790, 96.1930,  
-8.7270

■ 166.4790, 96.1930,  
-8.7270

■ 155.9980,  
107.7930, -9.7030

■ 176.9600, 84.5930,  
-7.7510

■ 147.8480,  
116.9630, -10.6930

■ 187.5550, 72.6720,  
-6.4640

■ 198.0360, 61.0720,  
-5.4880

■ 208.5170, 49.4720,  
-4.5120

■ 219.1120, 37.5510,  
-3.2250

■ 229.5930, 25.9510,  
-2.2490

■ 240.0740, 14.3510,  
-1.2730

■ 250.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



156.6660, 86.7420, 24.9020



166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270



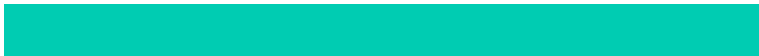
160.4650, 71.3040, -47.7680

# Triad

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



166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270



140.0400, -113.2380, -51.3340



172.4130, -15.7790, 38.1810

# Complementary

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



166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270



131.5210, -96.1930, 8.7270

# 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



166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270



147.0910, -134.4700, -29.9740

# Square

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



166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270



129.7120, -89.6680, -71.0120



143.5350, -135.4800, -22.6800



174.0620, 43.2700, 63.8620



# Rectangle

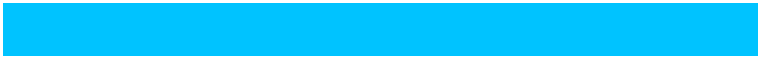
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270



157.5620, 34.1220, -56.7420



143.5350, -135.4800, -22.6800



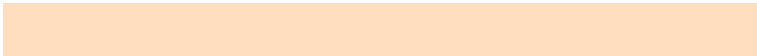
166.3230, -42.3690, 24.4710

# Sweetspot

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



166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270



228.3330, 29.6190, -2.6450



119.5040, 89.3000, 77.6840



111.8140, 18.0190, -1.6690



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.



166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270



149.9620, 116.6420, -10.3820



227.5270, 67.5930, -63.1190



122.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



111.7000, 88.2610, -8.1470



37.3330, 29.6190, -2.6450



# Inverse Universe

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



131.5210, -96.1930, 8.7270



108.0380, -116.6420, 10.3820



71.0600, -67.8680, 62.5960



120.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



79.3000, -88.2610, 8.1470



26.6670, -29.6190, 2.6450



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270 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 166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270 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 166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270.

-8.7270.

# 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

166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270

### Protanopia

166.0720, 51.0820, -33.7020

### Deuteranopia

165.6680, 72.9510, -28.0490



## Tritanopia

174.0090, 66.8430, 27.6030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270

## Protanomaly

166.1390, 67.3110, -24.9530

## Deuteranomaly

165.7880, 81.6610, -20.6990

## Tritanomaly

171.2530, 77.2990, 14.3150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

166.4430, 35.1210, -3.2390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270 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(253, 146, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 146, 45)  
}
```

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(253, 146, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 146, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270 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(253, 146, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 146, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 146, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 146, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 146, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 146,  
45) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.4790, 96.1930, -8.7270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 146, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
146, 45) }
```

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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