

# Converting Colors

YIQ(167.0650, 105.6860,  
-21.0820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(167.0650, 105.6860,  
-21.0820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF980E
RGB	255, 152, 14
RGB Percent	100%, 60%, 5%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4041, 0.9445
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.94, 0.00
HSL	34°, 100%, 53%
HSV	34°, 94%, 100%
XYZ	52.5413, 43.7344, 6.0926
YIQ	167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

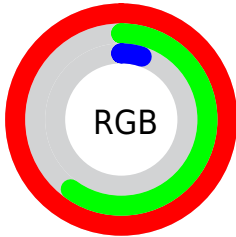
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	194, 255, 14
Decimal	16750606
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	72.05, 30.82, 75.31
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 81.378, 67.742
Yxy	43.7344, 0.5133, 0.4272
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294940686 (0xFFFF980E)
YUV	167.0650, -75.4610, 77.1190
Hunter-Lab	66.1320, 26.0859, 40.8301

# Details

The YIQ color **167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820** 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 **101.9350, -105.6860, 21.0820**, and the grayscale version is **168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.1020, 68.7330, -28.6990**, and **115.8090, 86.3360, -11.8080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.9470, 111.8300, -22.2980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.4860, 94.3150, -18.7490**.

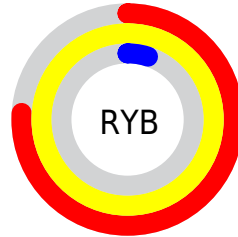
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (60%)

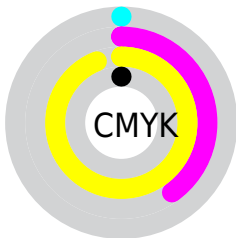
Blue (5%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (5%)

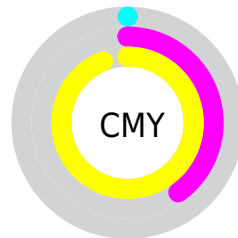


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820 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 167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



167.0650,  
105.6860, -21.0820

167.0650,  
105.6860, -21.0820

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

140.6390, 98.2580,  
-18.6220

207.1020, 68.7330,  
-28.6990

115.8090, 86.3360,  
-11.8080

226.7300, 52.0450,  
-34.6350

92.7510, 75.0560,  
-5.6160

241.6620, 37.5570,  
-36.3870

69.3940, 63.1800,  
0.3640

244.8540, 28.5690,  
-27.6790

46.3360, 51.9000,  
6.5560

248.0460, 19.5810,  
-18.9710

23.2890, 42.0870,  
13.6950

251.3520, 10.2720,

14.0530, 28.0120,

-9.9520

9.9640

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 167.0650,  
105.6860, -21.0820

■ 167.0650,  
105.6860, -21.0820

■ 161.9470,  
111.8300, -22.2980

■ 176.4860, 94.3150,  
-18.7490

■ 185.7930, 83.2650,  
-16.7270

■ 195.2140, 71.8940,  
-14.3940

■ 204.5210, 60.8440,  
-12.3720

■ 213.9420, 49.4730,  
-10.0390

■ 222.6620, 38.6980,  
-7.4940

■ 232.0830, 27.3270,  
-5.1610

■ 241.3900, 16.2770,  
-3.1390

■ 250.8110, 4.9060,  
-0.8060

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155.6570, 90.9610, 20.0250



167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820



163.0790, 66.3990, -52.4890

# Triad

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



167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820



145.9730, -120.2990, -50.0190



176.3440, -2.1630, 44.7250

# Complementary

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



167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820



101.9350, -105.6860, 21.0820

# 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



167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820



151.7530, -139.3300, -30.0020

# Square

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



167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820



134.8470, -94.4820, -71.8740



145.8830, -136.5800, -24.7720



168.7790, 45.7450, 68.5690



# Rectangle

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



167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820



155.6890, 31.7860, -69.4780



145.8830, -136.5800, -24.7720



170.5420, -29.6240, 30.2800

# Sweetspot

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



167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820



228.7090, 31.3160, -5.8680



98.0290, 109.9310, 83.7470



111.8310, 19.3490, -3.7470



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.



167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820



161.9470, 111.8300, -22.2980



222.7420, 67.8250, -78.3430



122.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



121.0920, 83.8610, -16.5150



40.2680, 28.2440, -5.2600



# Inverse Universe

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



101.9350, -105.6860, 21.0820



93.0530, -111.8300, 22.2980



46.2580, -67.8250, 78.3430



119.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280



69.9080, -83.8610, 16.5150



23.1450, -27.9690, 5.7830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820 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 167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820 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 167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820.

-21.0820.

# 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

167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820

### Protanopia

167.0220, 62.5460, -43.2300

### Deuteranopia

165.5920, 87.3040, -40.3760



## Tritanopia

178.9160, 62.6710, 26.1190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820

## Protanomaly

167.2630, 78.2250, -35.5270

## Deuteranomaly

165.9290, 93.9050, -33.3510

## Tritanomaly

174.8630, 78.2170, 8.6890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820

## Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

167.2490, 38.4230, -8.0170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820 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, 152, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 152, 14)  
}
```

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, 152, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 152, 14) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820 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, 152, 14) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 152, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 152, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 152, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 152, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 152,  
14) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.0650, 105.6860, -21.0820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 152, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
152, 14) }
```

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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