

# Converting Colors

YIQ(168.6870, 89.1350,  
-23.9930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(168.6870, 89.1350,  
-23.9930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EFA01D
RGB	239, 160, 29
RGB Percent	94%, 63%, 11%
CMY	0.0626, 0.3727, 0.8858
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.88, 0.06
HSL	37°, 87%, 53%
HSV	37°, 88%, 94%
XYZ	48.3940, 43.5747, 7.0301
YIQ	168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

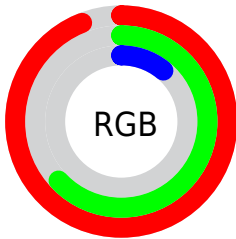
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	156, 239, 29
Decimal	15704093
CIE Lab	71.94, 20.19, 71.39
CIE LCh	72, 74.192, 74.207
Yxy	43.5747, 0.4888, 0.4402
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293894173 (0xFFEFA01D)
YUV	168.6870, -68.8657, 61.6645
Hunter-Lab	66.0111, 15.3421, 39.8935

# Details

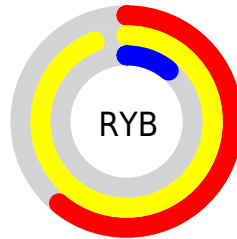
The YIQ color **168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9900**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **99.3130, -89.1350, 23.9930**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.7100, 63.9650, -30.3950**, and **116.9060, 75.5170, -19.4830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.6680, 99.3140, -26.7500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.7060, 78.9560, -21.2360**.

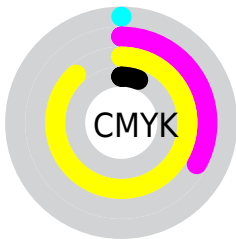
# Distribution



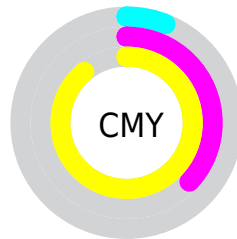
- Red (94%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930 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 168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



168.6870, 89.1350,  
-23.9930

168.6870, 89.1350,  
-23.9930

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

140.8500, 87.1180,  
-25.9860

212.7100, 63.9650,  
-30.3950

116.9060, 75.5170,  
-19.4830

232.2240, 47.5980,  
-36.6420

93.2610, 64.5120,  
-12.7680

242.4600, 35.3100,  
-34.2100

70.7900, 52.9570,  
-7.0990

245.6520, 26.3220,  
-25.5020

49.5040, 42.3190,  
-1.5290

248.9580, 17.0130,  
-16.4830

28.2180, 31.6810,  
4.0410

252.2640, 7.7040,

11.3620, 22.6480,

-7.4640

8.0560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 168.6870, 89.1350,  
-23.9930

■ 168.6870, 89.1350,  
-23.9930

■ 160.6680, 99.3140,  
-26.7500

■ 176.7060, 78.9560,  
-21.2360

■ 158.9240,  
101.4690, -27.2590

■ 184.7250, 68.7770,  
-18.4790

■ 192.7440, 58.5980,  
-15.7220

■ 200.7630, 48.4190,  
-12.9650

■ 208.7820, 38.2400,  
-10.2080

■ 216.8010, 28.0610,  
-7.4510

■ 224.7060, 18.2030,  
-5.0050

■ 232.7250, 8.0240,  
-2.2480

■ 240.7440, -2.1550,  
0.5090

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162.7180, 88.9910, 11.6710



168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930



162.7230, 52.7820, -53.5060

# Triad

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



168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930



145.8080, -123.9680, -44.0960



179.3780, 9.6650, 50.6330

# Complementary

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



168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930



99.3130, -89.1350, 23.9930

# 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.



159.3250, -72.2140, 9.1780



168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930



149.4050, -138.2300, -27.9100

# Square

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



168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930



136.5400, -100.6270, -65.1310



142.9480, -135.2050, -22.1570



168.2600, 51.3400, 60.7800



# Rectangle

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



168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930



158.8610, 8.3550, -57.8290



142.9480, -135.2050, -22.1570



175.9790, -11.5610, 38.8310

# Sweetspot

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



168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930



232.8010, 28.0610, -7.4510



101.0240, 99.1590, 69.7110



114.6350, 16.9650, -4.5950



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.



168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930



169.5780, 108.2550, -29.0970



207.8840, 53.1060, -70.3980



115.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



121.9340, 78.3140, -20.6140



37.2890, 23.7510, -6.4330



# Inverse Universe

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



99.3130, -89.1350, 23.9930



85.4220, -108.2550, 29.0970



60.4150, -52.5100, 70.6100



111.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400



61.4790, -78.0390, 21.1370



18.7110, -23.7510, 6.4330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930 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 168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930 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 168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930.

-23.9930.

# 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

168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930

### Protanopia

167.2760, 59.0150, -39.8090

### Deuteranopia

167.9150, 79.3250, -33.4350



## Tritanopia

179.2570, 54.2810, 23.9850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930

## Protanomaly

168.0110, 70.2470, -34.1130

## Deuteranomaly

168.1760, 83.0840, -29.9720

## Tritanomaly

175.2360, 66.8010, 6.3290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930

## Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

168.9000, 32.0960, -8.9920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930 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(239, 160, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 160, 29)  
}
```

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(239, 160, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 160, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930 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(239, 160, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 160, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(239, 160, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 160, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 160, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 160,  
29) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.6870, 89.1350, -23.9930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 160, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
160, 29) }
```

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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