

# Converting Colors

YIQ(172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610)</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(172.2420, 83.8590,  
-5.4610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F99946
RGB	249, 153, 70
RGB Percent	98%, 60%, 27%
CMY	0.0234, 0.4001, 0.7251
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.72, 0.02
HSL	28°, 94%, 63%
HSV	28°, 72%, 98%
XYZ	51.5763, 43.3607, 11.4622
YIQ	172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

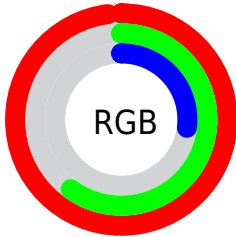
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	249, 225, 70
Decimal	16357702
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	71.80, 29.38, 56.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 64.076, 62.708
Yxy	43.3607, 0.4847, 0.4075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294547782 (0xFFFF99946)
YUV	172.2420, -50.4053, 67.3168
Hunter-Lab	65.8488, 24.5752, 35.7737

# Details

The YIQ color **172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **146.7580, -83.8590, 5.4610**, and the grayscale version is **173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.2490, 55.6180, -16.7820**, and **116.7960, 79.1830, -8.8250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.7610, 95.4590, -6.4370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.7230, 72.2590, -4.4850**.

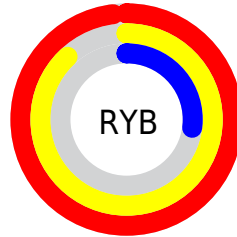
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (60%)

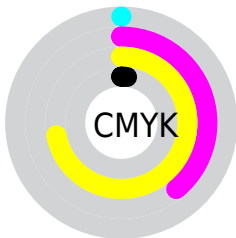
Blue (27%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (27%)

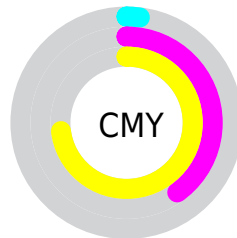


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (72%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (40%)


Yellow (73%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610 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 172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 172.2420, 83.8590,  
-5.4610


 172.2420, 83.8590,  
-5.4610


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 144.7470, 80.8790,  
-6.5210


 212.2490, 55.6180,  
-16.7820


 116.7960, 79.1830,  
-8.8250


 231.7630, 39.2510,  
-23.0290


 92.1420, 72.3970,  
-6.9870


 246.1080, 25.0380,  
-24.2580

 69.0840, 61.1170,  
-0.7950

 249.3000, 16.0500,  
-15.5500

 46.3250, 50.4330,  
5.6090

 252.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

 23.2780, 40.6200,  
12.7480

 13.4550, 26.8200,

9.5400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 172.2420, 83.8590,  
-5.4610

■ 172.2420, 83.8590,  
-5.4610

■ 161.7610, 95.4590,  
-6.4370

■ 182.7230, 72.2590,  
-4.4850

■ 150.6930,  
107.3340, -6.8900

■ 193.7910, 60.3840,  
-4.0320

■ 141.9560,  
116.7790, -7.3570

■ 204.2720, 48.7840,  
-3.0560

■ 214.7530, 37.1840,  
-2.0800

■ 225.8210, 25.3090,  
-1.6270

236.3020, 13.7090,  
-0.6510

247.2560, 2.1550,  
-0.5090

253.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230



172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610



168.5950, 56.8590, -33.7730

# Triad

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



172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610



140.2680, -113.8800, -50.7120



177.1310, -15.0450, 35.8910

# Complementary

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



172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610



146.7580, -83.8590, 5.4610

# 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.



147.8750, -106.5980, -6.4540



172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610



146.2930, -132.2230, -32.1510

# Square

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



172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610



145.4320, -64.9120, -57.1040



144.1220, -135.7550, -23.2030



180.0410, 38.5950, 54.9710



# Rectangle

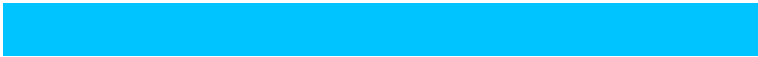
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610



164.9440, 27.6550, -44.1610



144.1220, -135.7550, -23.2030



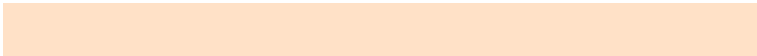
171.9600, -36.9130, 24.7110

# Sweetspot

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



172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610



231.0060, 26.2260, -1.7260



134.8070, 74.9050, 68.7370



113.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



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.



172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610



160.7680, 102.7490, -6.3950



223.3110, 59.9340, -50.9620



119.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



107.5800, 88.7190, -5.4330



34.6750, 28.6560, -1.7120

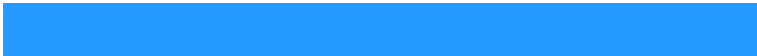


# Inverse Universe

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



146.7580, -83.8590, 5.4610



129.6450, -102.4740, 6.9180



95.6890, -59.9340, 50.9620



117.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



80.8330, -88.4440, 5.9560



26.3250, -28.6560, 1.7120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610 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 172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610 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 172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610.

-5.4610.

# 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

172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610

### Protanopia

171.2810, 43.4240, -27.0720

### Deuteranopia

171.9200, 63.7340, -20.6980



## Tritanopia

178.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610

## Protanomaly

171.3370, 58.1860, -19.2700

## Deuteranomaly

172.3880, 71.3440, -15.4400

## Tritanomaly

175.6590, 70.2840, 14.7960

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610

## Achromatopsia

172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

172.0450, 30.4900, -1.9100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610 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(249, 153, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 153, 70)  
}
```

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(249, 153, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 153, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610 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(249, 153, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 153, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(249, 153, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 153, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 153, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 153,  
70) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 172.2420, 83.8590, -5.4610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 153, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249,  
153, 70) }
```

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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