

# Converting Colors

YIQ(172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(172.6340, 88.6270,  
-3.7650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF9744
RGB	255, 151, 68
RGB Percent	100%, 59%, 27%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4080, 0.7329
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.73, 0.00
HSL	27°, 100%, 63%
HSV	27°, 73%, 100%
XYZ	53.3462, 43.7977, 11.1280
YIQ	172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

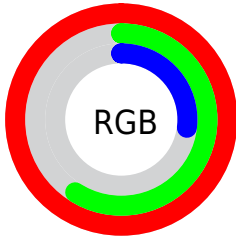
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 217, 68
Decimal	16750404
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	72.09, 32.73, 58.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 66.924, 60.725
Yxy	43.7977, 0.4927, 0.4045
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294940484 (0xFFFF9744)
YUV	172.6340, -51.5846, 72.2350
Hunter-Lab	66.1799, 28.0703, 36.3564

# Details

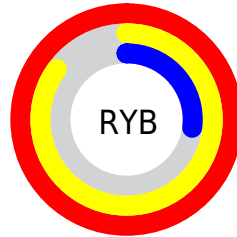
The YIQ color **172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **150.3660, -88.6270, 3.7650**, and the grayscale version is **173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.8470, 56.8100, -16.3580**, and **116.9600, 84.5930, -7.7510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.5660, 100.5020, -4.2180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.8160, 76.4310, -3.0010**.

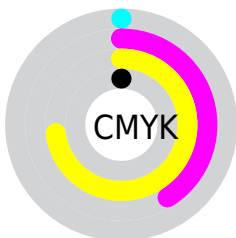
# Distribution



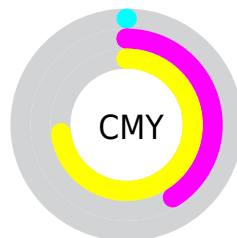
- Red (100%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (73%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650 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 172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 172.6340, 88.6270,  
-3.7650


 172.6340, 88.6270,  
-3.7650


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 145.1390, 85.6470,  
-4.8250


 210.8470, 56.8100,  
-16.3580


 116.9600, 84.5930,  
-7.7510


 230.3610, 40.4430,  
-22.6050

 91.8760, 76.2020,  
-4.3580


 245.8800, 25.6800,  
-24.8800

 68.8180, 64.9220,  
1.8340

 249.0720, 16.6920,  
-16.1720

 45.7600, 53.6420,  
8.0260

 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

 22.1260, 44.1040,  
15.6880

 14.3520, 28.6080,

10.1760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 172.6340, 88.6270,  
-3.7650

■ 172.6340, 88.6270,  
-3.7650

■ 161.5660,  
100.5020, -4.2180

■ 183.8160, 76.4310,  
-3.0010

■ 150.3840,  
112.6980, -4.9820

■ 194.8840, 64.5560,  
-2.5480

■ 142.5760,  
120.9050, -5.0390

■ 206.6530, 52.0850,  
-2.3070

■ 217.7210, 40.2100,  
-1.8540

■ 228.9030, 28.0140,  
-1.0900

239.9710, 16.1390,  
-0.6370

251.1530, 3.9430,  
0.1270

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



164.8330, 78.9020, 23.8140



172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650



168.7050, 62.3610, -34.3670

# Triad

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



172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650



140.9860, -113.1460, -53.0020



176.5110, -19.1710, 33.5730

# Complementary

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



172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650



150.3660, -88.6270, 3.7650

# 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.



136.4910, -132.1800, -16.4040



172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650



147.4670, -132.7730, -33.1970

# Square

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



172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650



145.3350, -63.2610, -59.4930



145.2960, -136.3050, -24.2490



181.1380, 36.9440, 57.3600



# Rectangle

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



172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650



165.1140, 32.9280, -46.1120



145.2960, -136.3050, -24.2490



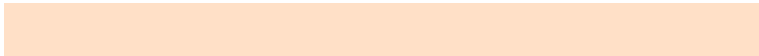
170.4430, -42.8270, 21.7570

# Sweetspot

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



172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650



230.4190, 26.5010, -1.2030



135.9970, 77.4260, 72.6100



112.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370



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.



172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650



156.0890, 106.2790, -4.2890



226.6380, 63.3270, -51.8810



121.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410



107.0040, 90.4610, -3.9630



35.5720, 30.4440, -1.0760



# Inverse Universe

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



150.3660, -88.6270, 3.7650



129.9110, -106.2790, 4.2890



96.9490, -63.6020, 51.3580



120.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



83.9960, -90.4610, 3.9630



27.8410, -30.1690, 1.5990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650 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 172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650 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 172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650.

-3.7650.

# 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

172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650

### Protanopia

171.4660, 44.3410, -27.1710

### Deuteranopia

171.8770, 65.2930, -21.4190



## Tritanopia

178.9160, 62.6710, 26.1190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650

## Protanomaly

172.1200, 60.2950, -18.9450

## Deuteranomaly

172.1710, 73.4530, -15.1150

## Tritanomaly

176.5560, 72.0720, 15.4320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650

## Achromatopsia

173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

172.9420, 32.2780, -1.2740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650 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, 151, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 151, 68)  
}
```

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, 151, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 151, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650 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, 151, 68) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 151, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 151, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 151, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 151, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 151,  
68) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 172.6340, 88.6270, -3.7650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 151, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
151, 68) }
```

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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