

Converting Colors

YIQ(174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(174.0310, 68.6360,
0.6040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F09B63
RGB	240, 155, 99
RGB Percent	94%, 61%, 39%
CMY	0.0587, 0.3923, 0.6114
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.59, 0.06
HSL	24°, 82%, 66%
HSV	24°, 59%, 94%
XYZ	49.9210, 42.8659, 17.4674
YIQ	174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

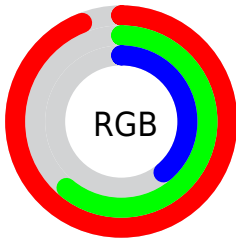
Format	Color
R _Y B	240, 192, 99
Decimal	15768419
CIE Lab	71.46, 26.42, 42.13
CIE LCh	71, 49.724, 57.911
Yxy	42.8659, 0.4528, 0.3888
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293958499 (0xFFFF09B63)
YUV	174.0310, -36.9903, 57.8548
Hunter-Lab	65.4720, 21.5264, 30.0124

Details

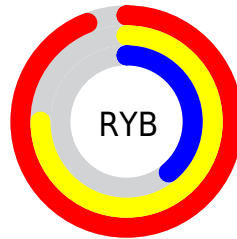
The YIQ color **174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **164.9690, -68.6360, -0.6040**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.7290, 45.7590, -8.8090**, and **119.9810, 62.9050, -0.1590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.4900, 80.4650, 0.9850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.9850, 57.0820, 0.7460**.

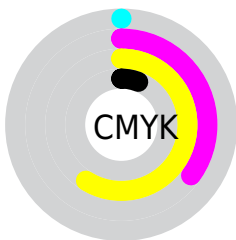
Distribution



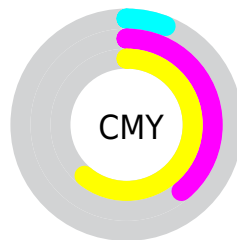
- Red (94%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (6%)





- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040 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 174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 174.0310, 68.6360,
0.6040


 174.0310, 68.6360,
0.6040


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 146.9490, 65.9310,
0.0670


 216.7290, 45.7590,
-8.8090


 119.9810, 62.9050,
-0.1590


 236.2430, 29.3920,
-15.0560


 94.4860, 59.9250,
-1.2190

 249.4140, 15.7290,
-15.2390

 68.8770, 57.2660,
-2.5900

 252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310

 46.8900, 47.2240,
3.1920

 24.4300, 37.1360,
9.8080

 12.5580, 25.0320,

8.9040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 174.0310, 68.6360,
0.6040

■ 174.0310, 68.6360,
0.6040

■ 162.4900, 80.4650,
0.9850

■ 184.9850, 57.0820,
0.7460

■ 151.5360, 92.0190,
0.8430

■ 196.5260, 45.2530,
0.3650

■ 140.5820,
103.5730, 0.7010

■ 207.4800, 33.6990,
0.5070

■ 129.0410,
115.4020, 1.0820

■ 219.0210, 21.8700,
0.1260

■ 127.5250,
116.9150, 1.1950

■ 229.9750, 10.3160,
0.2680

■ 241.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174.4020, 69.8700, 22.3020



174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040



171.0200, 48.8330, -20.4710

Triad

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



174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040



135.6060, -109.0200, -50.6840



177.0650, -23.8470, 30.2090

Complementary

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



174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040



164.9690, -68.6360, -0.6040

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.



161.3300, -79.7780, 3.0860



174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040



140.8500, -123.7860, -36.3780

Square

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



174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040



158.9250, -32.0870, -40.7510



141.3180, -133.3710, -22.3550



179.9970, 23.5590, 41.1190

Rectangle

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



174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040



168.6750, 27.5150, -30.6050



141.3180, -133.3710, -22.3550



173.4110, -39.8010, 21.9830

Sweetspot

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



174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040



233.3200, 22.4660, 0.3380



151.0770, 56.1090, 56.9490



114.7150, 13.9840, -0.1280



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.



174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040



171.3120, 86.8380, 1.1260



214.5340, 49.6610, -35.4830



114.5230, 5.7770, -0.0710



97.8670, 89.5890, 0.8290



29.6580, 27.3260, 0.3660

Inverse Universe

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



164.9690, -68.6360, -0.6040



160.1010, -86.5630, -0.6030



125.0530, -49.9360, 34.9600



113.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



86.1330, -89.5890, -0.8290



26.3420, -27.3260, -0.3660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040 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 174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040 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 174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.0310, 68.6360,

0.6040.

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

174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040

Protanopia

172.3310, 31.9600, -17.5440

Deuteranopia

172.9590, 50.8030, -12.1170



Tritanopia

177.9580, 53.6850, 23.7730

Trichromacy



Original Color

174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040

Protanomaly

172.9630, 44.9800, -11.2120

Deuteranomaly

173.4160, 56.9460, -7.8060

Tritanomaly

176.9120, 59.3260, 15.1500

Monochromacy



Original Color

174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040

Achromatopsia

174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

173.9890, 24.8960, 0.3520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040 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(240, 155, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 155, 99)  
}
```

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(240, 155, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 155, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040 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(240, 155, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 155, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 155, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 155, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 155, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 155,  
99) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 174.0310, 68.6360, 0.6040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 155, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
155, 99) }
```

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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