

Converting Colors

YIQ(174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(174.4850, 61.6660,
5.7780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ED9A74
RGB	237, 154, 116
RGB Percent	93%, 60%, 45%
CMY	0.0704, 0.3962, 0.5448
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.51, 0.07
HSL	19°, 77%, 69%
HSV	19°, 51%, 93%
XYZ	49.6461, 42.3744, 22.1068
YIQ	174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

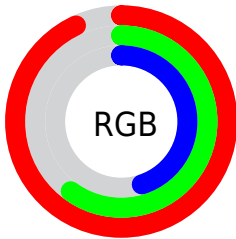
Format	Color
R _Y B	237, 171, 116
Decimal	15571572
CIE Lab	71.13, 27.12, 32.67
CIE LCh	71, 42.461, 50.305
Yxy	42.3744, 0.4350, 0.3713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293761652 (0xFFED9A74)
YUV	174.4850, -28.8331, 54.8257
Hunter-Lab	65.0956, 22.2184, 25.4318

Details

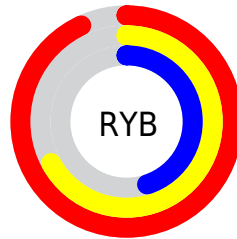
The YIQ color **174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **178.5150, -61.6660, -5.7780**, and the grayscale version is **175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.0800, 40.5770, -2.9990**, and **120.7340, 56.5310, 5.2270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.3570, 73.7700, 6.6820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186.6130, 49.5620, 4.8740**.

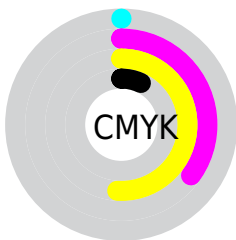
Distribution



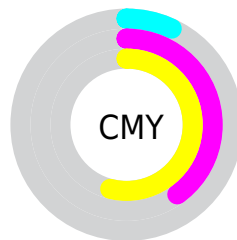
- Red (93%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780 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 174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

174.4850, 61.6660,
5.7780

174.4850, 61.6660,
5.7780

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

147.4030, 58.9610,
5.2410

218.1940, 40.2560,
-2.6880

120.7340, 56.5310,
5.2270

237.7080, 23.8890,
-8.9350

94.7660, 53.5050,
5.0010

251.4660, 9.9510,
-9.6410

70.3850, 50.2040,
4.2520

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

45.4170, 47.1780,
4.0260

23.2560, 37.6860,
10.8540

12.6720, 24.7110,

9.2150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 174.4850, 61.6660,
5.7780

■ 174.4850, 61.6660,
5.7780

■ 162.3570, 73.7700,
6.6820

■ 186.6130, 49.5620,
4.8740

■ 149.7560, 85.8280,
8.4200

■ 199.2140, 37.5040,
3.1360

■ 137.6280, 97.9320,
9.3240

■ 211.3420, 25.4000,
2.2320

■ 125.5000,
110.0360, 10.2280

■ 223.4700, 13.2960,
1.3280

■ 114.3010,
120.9020, 11.5420

■ 235.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 247.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

■ 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175.9650, 60.9750, 23.8150



174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780



172.4640, 47.8230, -13.1770

Triad

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



174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780



153.6460, -61.7980, -36.4380



174.9020, -30.9980, 22.1380

Complementary

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



174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780



178.5150, -61.6660, -5.7780

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.



161.9450, -77.2560, 1.4320



174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780



136.6780, -117.5500, -39.2620

Square

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



174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780



163.2370, -15.1700, -33.4580



138.0920, -127.0430, -26.9070



178.7240, 10.9060, 33.6420

Rectangle

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



174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780



169.8700, 31.6400, -22.7600



138.0920, -127.0430, -26.9070



171.3130, -45.5770, 16.5270

Sweetspot

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



174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780



235.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800



161.8690, 44.8310, 52.0870



115.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150



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.



174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780



174.4070, 79.5010, 7.4450



209.1180, 45.4410, -25.0790



111.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



87.5780, 92.2010, 8.5610



26.1250, 27.5090, 2.5570

Inverse Universe

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



178.5150, -61.6660, -5.7780



179.5930, -79.5010, -7.4450



143.8820, -45.4410, 25.0790



111.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



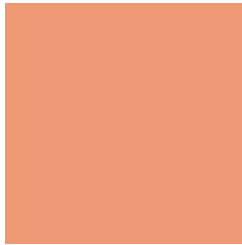
93.4220, -92.2010, -8.5610



27.8750, -27.5090, -2.5570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

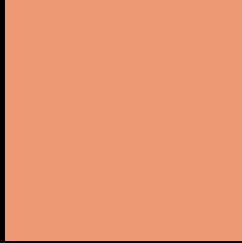
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780 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 174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.4850, 61.6660,

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

174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780

Protanopia

172.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710

Deuteranopia

173.8150, 42.6410, -7.3670



Tritanopia

176.7620, 51.3010, 22.9250

Trichromacy



Original Color

174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780

Protanomaly

173.5310, 37.6890, -5.7270

Deuteranomaly

173.9840, 49.6550, -2.3210

Tritanomaly

175.8130, 55.2910, 16.6910

Monochromacy



Original Color

174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780

Achromatopsia

174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

174.3740, 22.3740, 2.0060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780 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(237, 154, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 154, 116)  
}
```

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(237, 154, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 154, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780 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(237, 154, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 154, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 154, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 154, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 154, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 154,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 174.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 154, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
154, 116) }
```

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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