

# Converting Colors

YIQ(176.5490, 71.6680,  
-32.3320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(176.5490, 71.6680,  
-32.3320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1B22A
RGB	225, 178, 42
RGB Percent	88%, 70%, 16%
CMY	0.1176, 0.3020, 0.8349
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.81, 0.12
HSL	45°, 75%, 52%
HSV	45°, 81%, 88%
XYZ	47.3896, 48.0093, 8.9689
YIQ	176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

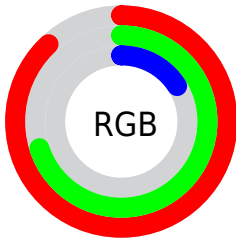
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	105, 225, 42
Decimal	14791210
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	74.83, 4.97, 69.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	75, 69.761, 85.919
Yxy	48.0093, 0.4541, 0.4600
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292981290 (0xFFE1B22A)
YUV	176.5490, -66.3327, 42.4915
Hunter-Lab	69.2888, 0.8286, 40.8275

# Details

The YIQ color **176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **90.4510, -71.6680, 32.3320**, and the grayscale version is **177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.4160, 55.8050, -36.6990**, and **123.2970, 63.6900, -30.9180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.5190, 80.3800, -36.0360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.6930, 62.6350, -28.3170**.

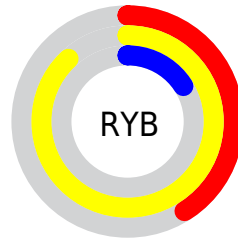
# Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (70%)

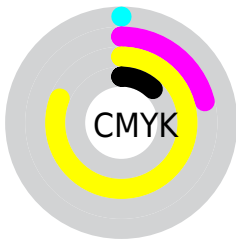
Blue (16%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (16%)

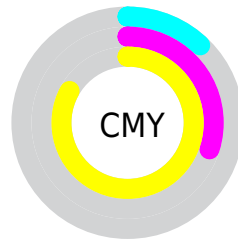


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (81%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320 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 176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



176.5490, 71.6680,  
-32.3320

176.5490, 71.6680,  
-32.3320

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

146.9420, 74.6950,  
-37.6330

224.4160, 55.8050,  
-36.6990

123.2970, 63.6900,  
-30.9180

240.5220, 40.7670,  
-39.4970

99.9510, 53.2810,  
-23.9910

243.7140, 31.7790,  
-30.7890

77.1920, 42.5970,  
-17.5870

246.9060, 22.7910,  
-22.0810

55.9060, 31.9590,  
-12.0170

250.2120, 13.4820,  
-13.0620

35.8050, 22.2380,  
-6.5460

253.5180, 4.1730,

16.3020, 13.7090,

-4.0430

-0.6510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 176.5490, 71.6680,  
-32.3320

■ 176.5490, 71.6680,  
-32.3320

■ 170.5190, 80.3800,  
-36.0360

■ 182.6930, 62.6350,  
-28.3170

■ 165.3040, 88.1750,  
-39.6410

■ 188.7230, 53.9230,  
-24.6130

■ 194.2800, 45.1650,  
-20.0750

■ 200.3100, 36.4530,  
-16.3710

■ 206.4540, 27.4200,  
-12.3560

■ 212.4840, 18.7080,  
-8.6520

■ 218.0410, 9.9500,  
-4.1140

■ 224.0710, 1.2380,  
-0.4100

■ 230.2150, -7.7950,  
3.6050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



174.8340, 85.1880, -2.0120



176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320



170.8740, 24.6760, -50.7480

# Triad

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



176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320



152.8640, -135.5690, -37.5930



188.9570, 30.2040, 58.3640

# Complementary

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



176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320



90.4510, -71.6680, 32.3320

# 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.



179.9780, -28.1560, 25.7000



176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320



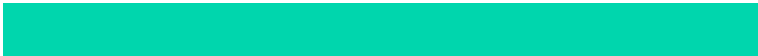
151.1660, -139.0550, -29.4790

# Square

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



176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320



145.3400, -114.3830, -58.1190



142.9480, -135.2050, -22.1570



171.3770, 54.9640, 50.1640



# Rectangle

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



176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320



163.9580, -19.6590, -56.7390



142.9480, -135.2050, -22.1570



187.3630, 14.0210, 48.7810

# Sweetspot

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



176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320



238.6540, 23.9810, -10.6030



102.3030, 93.3390, 54.0350



117.9120, 14.6270, -6.2770



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.



176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320



188.9320, 97.8500, -44.2780



191.2810, 33.1150, -66.0290



108.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520



129.5210, 68.8710, -31.2010



35.4840, 18.7080, -8.6520



# Inverse Universe

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



90.4510, -71.6680, 32.3320



71.0680, -97.8500, 44.2780



75.7190, -33.1150, 66.0290



104.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



46.4790, -68.8710, 31.2010



12.5160, -18.7080, 8.6520



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320 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 176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320 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 176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320.

-32.3320.

# 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

176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320

### Protanopia

175.5040, 58.3730, -39.1870

### Deuteranopia

177.1090, 76.0230, -28.6570



## Tritanopia

187.8140, 36.3550, 18.4590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320

## Protanomaly

175.7220, 63.6910, -36.4450

## Deuteranomaly

176.6850, 74.2810, -30.1270

## Tritanomaly

183.5650, 49.5170, 0.1810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320

## Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

176.4970, 25.8610, -11.6350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320 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(225, 178, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 178, 42)  
}
```

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(225, 178, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 178, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320 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(225, 178, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 178, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(225, 178, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 178, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 178, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 178,  
42) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.5490, 71.6680, -32.3320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 178, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
178, 42) }
```

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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