

# Converting Colors

YIQ(176.6670, 83.8600,  
-10.9880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(176.6670, 83.8600,  
-10.9880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAA141
RGB	250, 161, 65
RGB Percent	98%, 63%, 25%
CMY	0.0195, 0.3687, 0.7447
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.74, 0.02
HSL	31°, 95%, 62%
HSV	31°, 74%, 98%
XYZ	53.1337, 46.1906, 11.1320
YIQ	176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

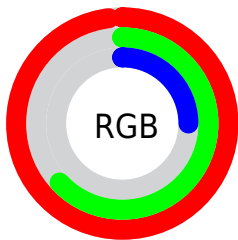
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	237, 250, 65
Decimal	16425281
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	73.67, 25.38, 61.08
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	74, 66.147, 67.433
Yxy	46.1906, 0.4810, 0.4182
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294615361 (0xFFFAA141)
YUV	176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130
Hunter-Lab	67.9637, 20.6141, 37.8632

# Details

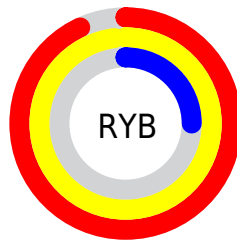
The YIQ color **176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **138.3330, -83.8600, 10.9880**, and the grayscale version is **177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.4890, 54.7020, -22.2100**, and **120.1950, 82.0730, -17.1510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166.7730, 95.1850, -12.4870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186.5610, 72.5350, -9.4890**.

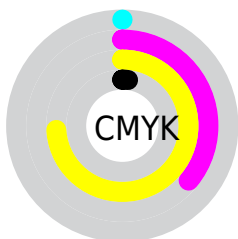
# Distribution



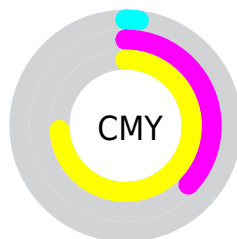
- Red (98%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880 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 176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



176.6670, 83.8600,  
-10.9880

176.6670, 83.8600,  
-10.9880

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

149.0580, 81.2010,  
-12.3590

216.4890, 54.7020,  
-22.2100

120.1950, 82.0730,  
-17.1510

236.5900, 38.0600,  
-28.9800

96.5500, 71.0680,  
-10.4360

245.6520, 26.3220,  
-25.5020

74.3780, 60.1090,  
-4.5550

248.8440, 17.3340,  
-16.7940

51.9070, 48.5540,  
1.1140

252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

30.0340, 38.1910,  
7.2070

13.4550, 26.8200,

9.5400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 176.6670, 83.8600,  
-10.9880

■ 176.6670, 83.8600,  
-10.9880

■ 166.7730, 95.1850,  
-12.4870

■ 186.5610, 72.5350,  
-9.4890

■ 156.8790,  
106.5100, -13.9860

■ 196.4550, 61.2100,  
-7.9900

■ 151.0600,  
113.2500, -14.9900

■ 206.3490, 49.8850,  
-6.4910

■ 216.2430, 38.5600,  
-4.9920

■ 226.1370, 27.2350,  
-3.4930

236.0310, 15.9100,  
-1.9940

245.9250, 4.5850,  
-0.4950

253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



169.2040, 78.9950, 16.6190



176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880



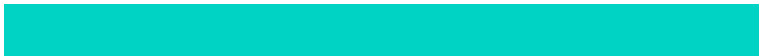
172.3940, 52.8710, -38.5930

# Triad

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



176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880



145.5000, -120.3450, -49.1850



182.8120, -3.7210, 39.9190

# Complementary

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



176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880



138.3330, -83.8600, 10.9880

# 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.



161.0090, -83.3080, 0.9800



176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880



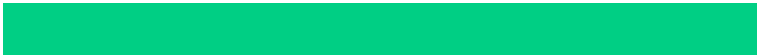
150.9380, -138.4130, -30.1010

# Square

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



176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880



136.5570, -99.2970, -67.2090



146.4700, -136.8550, -25.2950



181.0090, 41.6210, 55.1970



# Rectangle

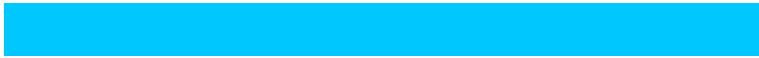
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880



168.4160, 20.2740, -48.0620



146.4700, -136.8550, -25.2950



178.8260, -24.6720, 28.6400

# Sweetspot

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



176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880



232.7670, 25.4010, -3.2950



130.4610, 81.6910, 66.8990



114.7320, 15.3140, -2.2060



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.



176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880



165.1390, 102.8420, -13.5900



228.0130, 57.5970, -58.1710



119.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



114.0370, 85.6940, -11.1860



37.0230, 27.5560, -3.8040



# Inverse Universe

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



138.3330, -83.8600, 10.9880



117.8610, -102.8420, 13.5900



86.9870, -57.5970, 58.1710



117.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



74.9630, -85.6940, 11.1860



23.9770, -27.5560, 3.8040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880 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 176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880 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 176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880.

-10.9880.

# 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

176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880

### Protanopia

175.3260, 47.5510, -30.2810

### Deuteranopia

175.9050, 68.0900, -22.5500



## Tritanopia

183.3500, 58.4530, 25.4690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880

## Protanomaly

175.4850, 60.5250, -23.1150

## Deuteranomaly

176.0630, 73.6370, -18.4510

## Tritanomaly

181.1100, 67.3960, 12.0680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880

## Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

176.8770, 30.9030, -3.8890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880 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(250, 161, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 161, 65)  
}
```

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(250, 161, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 161, 65) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880 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(250, 161, 65) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 161, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 161, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 161, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 161, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 161,  
65) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 161, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
161, 65) }
```

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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