

# Converting Colors

YIQ(177.4060, 80.1010,  
-14.4510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(177.4060, 80.1010,  
-14.4510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F5A540
RGB	245, 165, 64
RGB Percent	96%, 65%, 25%
CMY	0.0391, 0.3530, 0.7486
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.74, 0.04
HSL	33°, 90%, 61%
HSV	33°, 74%, 96%
XYZ	52.0448, 46.6877, 11.1341
YIQ	177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

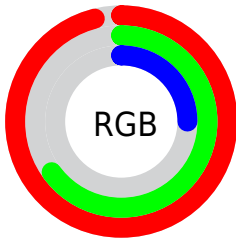
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	207, 245, 64
Decimal	16098624
CIE Lab	73.99, 21.17, 61.63
CIE LCh	74, 65.164, 71.042
Yxy	46.6877, 0.4737, 0.4249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294288704 (0xFFFF5A540)
YUV	177.4060, -55.9092, 59.2799
Hunter-Lab	68.3284, 16.3865, 38.1685

# Details

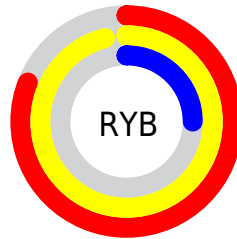
The YIQ color **177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **131.5940, -80.1010, 14.4510**, and the grayscale version is **178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.7230, 53.9230, -24.6130**, and **121.3470, 78.5890, -20.0910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.2130, 90.8300, -16.1620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186.7130, 69.0510, -12.4290**.

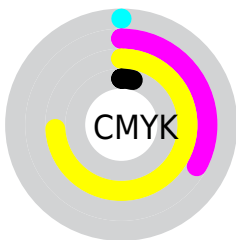
# Distribution



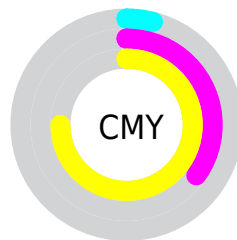
- Red (96%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510 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 177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



177.4060, 80.1010,  
-14.4510

177.4060, 80.1010,  
-14.4510

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

149.6830, 77.7630,  
-16.1330

218.7230, 53.9230,  
-24.6130

121.3470, 78.5890,  
-20.0910

238.9380, 36.9600,  
-31.0720

97.7020, 67.5840,  
-13.3760

245.5380, 26.6430,  
-25.8130

75.5300, 56.6250,  
-7.4950

248.7300, 17.6550,  
-17.1050

53.0590, 45.0700,  
-1.8260

252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

32.6590, 34.7530,  
3.4330

12.8570, 25.6280,

9.1160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 177.4060, 80.1010,  
-14.4510

■ 177.4060, 80.1010,  
-14.4510

■ 168.2130, 90.8300,  
-16.1620

■ 186.7130, 69.0510,  
-12.4290

■ 158.9060,  
101.8800, -18.1840

■ 195.9060, 58.3220,  
-10.7180

■ 153.6740,  
108.3450, -19.7110

■ 205.2130, 47.2720,  
-8.6960

■ 213.8190, 36.8180,  
-6.4620

■ 223.1260, 25.7680,  
-4.4400

232.3190, 15.0390,  
-2.7290

241.6260, 3.9890,  
-0.7070

250.2490, -5.1350,  
-0.5510

252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



171.6830, 78.9040, 12.7600



177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510



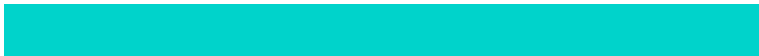
173.0450, 46.5440, -39.5680

# Triad

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



177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510



146.9990, -123.1880, -47.2200



185.2150, 2.5140, 42.5620

# Complementary

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



177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510



131.5940, -80.1010, 14.4510

# 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.



167.6090, -67.2620, 7.5380



177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510



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.



177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510



138.1700, -102.4610, -64.9330



145.8830, -136.5800, -24.7720



180.2110, 43.8680, 53.0200



# Rectangle

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



177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510



168.4090, 12.9840, -48.1040



145.8830, -136.5800, -24.7720



181.5390, -16.3740, 32.4420

# Sweetspot

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



177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510



233.9410, 24.8510, -4.3410



127.4670, 81.5540, 63.8740



115.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290



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.



177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510



170.4220, 100.3670, -18.2970



221.6750, 52.7370, -58.1990



117.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



116.6620, 82.2560, -14.9600



37.0120, 26.0890, -4.7510



# Inverse Universe

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



131.5940, -80.1010, 14.4510



112.5780, -100.3670, 18.2970



87.3250, -52.7370, 58.1990



114.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



69.3380, -82.2560, 14.9600



21.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510 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 177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510 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 177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510.

-14.4510.

# 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

177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510

### Protanopia

175.9840, 48.5140, -31.2140

### Deuteranopia

176.6770, 68.7320, -23.1720



## Tritanopia

184.9580, 53.6850, 23.7730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510

## Protanomaly

176.1320, 60.0210, -24.9950

## Deuteranomaly

176.8240, 72.8120, -20.0200

## Tritanomaly

182.4900, 63.2700, 9.7500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510

## Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

177.4530, 29.1610, -5.3590

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510 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(245, 165, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 165, 64)  
}
```

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(245, 165, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 165, 64) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510 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(245, 165, 64) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 165, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(245, 165, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 165, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 165, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 165,  
64) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 177.4060, 80.1010, -14.4510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 165, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
165, 64) }
```

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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