

# Converting Colors

YIQ(178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(178.6440, 82.6670,  
-5.8850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FEA04D
RGB	254, 160, 77
RGB Percent	100%, 63%, 30%
CMY	0.0038, 0.3727, 0.6976
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.70, 0.00
HSL	28°, 99%, 65%
HSV	28°, 70%, 100%
XYZ	54.7961, 46.7442, 13.1742
YIQ	178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

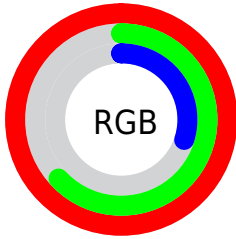
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	254, 233, 77
Decimal	16687181
CIELab	74.03, 28.10, 56.30
CIELCh	74, 62.920, 63.476
Yxy	46.7442, 0.4777, 0.4075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294877261 (0xFFFEA04D)
YUV	178.6440, -50.1105, 66.0872
Hunter-Lab	68.3697, 23.4150, 36.4342

# Details

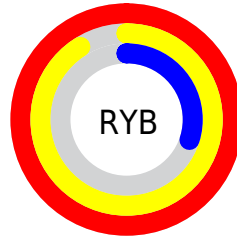
The YIQ color **178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **152.3560, -82.6670, 5.8850**, and the grayscale version is **179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.1560, 51.4460, -18.2660**, and **123.4260, 77.3490, -8.6270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167.5760, 94.5420, -6.3380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189.2390, 70.7460, -4.5980**.

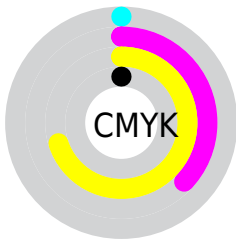
# Distribution



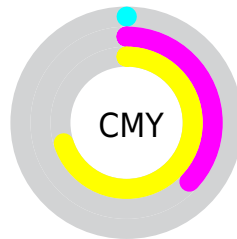
- Red (100%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (70%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850 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 178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 178.6440, 82.6670,  
-5.8850


 178.6440, 82.6670,  
-5.8850


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 151.1490, 79.6870,  
-6.9450


 217.1560, 51.4460,  
-18.2660


 123.4260, 77.3490,  
-8.6270


 237.2570, 34.8040,  
-25.0360

 97.1590, 73.7270,  
-9.0650


 246.9060, 22.7910,  
-22.0810

 74.1010, 62.4470,  
-2.8730

 250.0980, 13.8030,  
-13.3730

 51.9290, 51.4880,  
3.0080

 253.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

 29.4690, 41.4000,  
9.6240

 14.3520, 28.6080,

10.1760

■ 1.7940, 3.5760,  
1.2720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 178.6440, 82.6670,  
-5.8850

■ 178.6440, 82.6670,  
-5.8850

■ 167.5760, 94.5420,  
-6.3380

■ 189.2390, 70.7460,  
-4.5980

■ 156.9810,  
106.4630, -7.6250

■ 200.3070, 58.8710,  
-4.1450

■ 145.9130,  
118.3380, -8.0780

■ 210.7880, 47.2710,  
-3.1690

■ 145.7990,  
118.6590, -8.3890

■ 221.9700, 35.0750,  
-2.4050

233.0380, 23.2000,  
-1.9520

243.6330, 11.2790,  
-0.6650

254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



171.6320, 74.9140, 18.9940



178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850



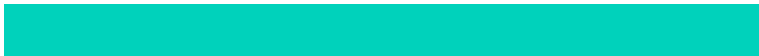
174.7520, 54.9790, -32.7410

# Triad

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



178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850



144.5880, -117.7770, -51.6730



183.0450, -11.9270, 34.4490

# Complementary

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



178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850



152.3560, -82.6670, 5.8850

# 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.



159.1820, -91.2850, -3.1330



178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850



150.4990, -135.7990, -33.4230

# Square

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



178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850



152.8560, -63.1700, -55.6340



147.0570, -137.1300, -25.8180



185.8020, 37.7700, 53.4020



# Rectangle

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



178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850



170.9870, 26.0960, -43.4400



147.0570, -137.1300, -25.8180



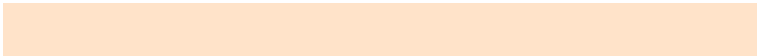
178.4720, -32.6030, 23.6930

# Sweetspot

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



178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850



232.4080, 25.0340, -2.1500



140.6390, 75.3180, 66.7580



114.3730, 14.9470, -1.0610



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.



178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850



163.6860, 100.0440, -6.9320



230.3000, 58.4670, -51.9090



122.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



109.9390, 89.0860, -6.5780



36.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220



# Inverse Universe

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



152.3560, -82.6670, 5.8850



132.3140, -100.0440, 6.9320



100.7000, -58.4670, 51.9090



120.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



81.6480, -89.3610, 6.0550



27.2540, -29.8940, 2.1220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850 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 178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850 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 178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850.

-5.8850.

# 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

178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850

### Protanopia

177.3950, 43.1030, -26.7610

### Deuteranopia

177.7460, 64.2840, -19.6520



## Tritanopia

184.6380, 57.5820, 24.7340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850

## Protanomaly

178.0380, 57.5900, -19.4820

## Deuteranomaly

177.9150, 71.2980, -14.6060

## Tritanomaly

182.8650, 66.7080, 13.5240

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850

## Achromatopsia

179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

178.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850 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(254, 160, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 160, 77)  
}
```

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(254, 160, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 160, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850 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(254, 160, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 160, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(254, 160, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 160, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 160, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 160,  
77) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 178.6440, 82.6670, -5.8850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 160, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
160, 77) }
```

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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