

# Converting Colors

YIQ(179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(179.1320, 78.3570,  
-4.8670)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FBA154
RGB	251, 161, 84
RGB Percent	98%, 63%, 33%
CMY	0.0155, 0.3687, 0.6702
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.67, 0.02
HSL	28°, 95%, 66%
HSV	28°, 67%, 98%
XYZ	54.1411, 46.6351, 14.5549
YIQ	179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

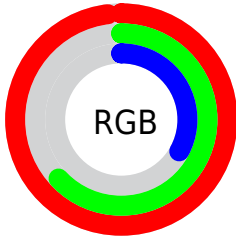
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	251, 227, 84
Decimal	16490836
CIE Lab	73.96, 26.74, 52.83
CIE LCh	74, 59.214, 63.159
Yxy	46.6351, 0.4694, 0.4044
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294680916 (0xFFFB154)
YUV	179.1320, -46.9001, 63.0282
Hunter-Lab	68.2899, 22.0097, 35.1663

# Details

The YIQ color **179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **155.8680, -78.3570, 4.8670**, and the grayscale version is **180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.5410, 48.9240, -16.6120**, and **124.5550, 72.6720, -6.4640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.0640, 90.2320, -5.3200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190.2000, 66.4820, -4.4140**.

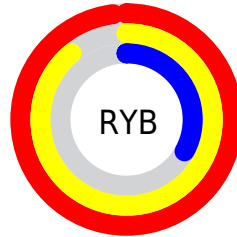
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (63%)

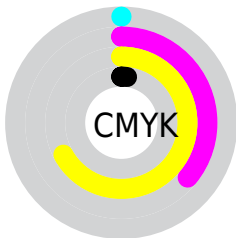
Blue (33%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (33%)

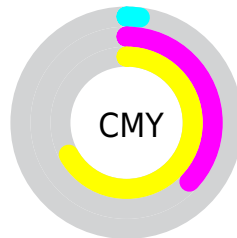


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (67%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670 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 179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



179.1320, 78.3570,  
-4.8670

179.1320, 78.3570,  
-4.8670

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

151.7510, 75.0560,  
-5.6160

218.5410, 48.9240,  
-16.6120

124.5550, 72.6720,  
-6.4640

238.6420, 32.2820,  
-23.3820

97.2620, 71.9390,  
-9.7010

247.7040, 20.5440,  
-19.9040

74.0900, 60.9800,  
-3.8200

250.8960, 11.5560,  
-11.1960

51.9180, 50.0210,  
2.0610

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

30.0450, 39.6580,  
8.1540

14.0530, 28.0120,

9.9640

■ 0.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 179.1320, 78.3570,  
-4.8670

■ 179.1320, 78.3570,  
-4.8670

■ 168.0640, 90.2320,  
-5.3200

■ 190.2000, 66.4820,  
-4.4140

■ 157.5830,  
101.8320, -6.2960

■ 200.6810, 54.8820,  
-3.4380

■ 146.5150,  
113.7070, -6.7490

■ 211.7490, 43.0070,  
-2.9850

■ 143.1410,  
117.6960, -7.4560

■ 222.3440, 31.0860,  
-1.6980

■ 233.4120, 19.2110,  
-1.2450

■ 243.8930, 7.6110,  
-0.2690

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



173.8490, 72.8050, 18.6690



179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670



175.7780, 52.0900, -29.9420

# Triad

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



179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670



143.8870, -117.1810, -51.4610



183.3330, -12.7980, 33.7140

# Complementary

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



179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670



155.8680, -78.3570, 4.8670

# 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.



163.3680, -82.9410, -0.1650



179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670



148.8690, -133.9650, -33.6210

# Square

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



179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670



156.6830, -55.1930, -51.5210



146.4700, -136.8550, -25.2950



186.6230, 36.7160, 50.4760



# Rectangle

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



179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670



171.9100, 24.9950, -40.0050



146.4700, -136.8550, -25.2950



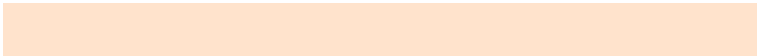
179.0700, -31.4110, 24.1170

# Sweetspot

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



179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670



232.7500, 24.0710, -1.2170



144.4210, 70.0000, 64.0160



114.4870, 14.6260, -0.7500



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.



179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670



167.1740, 95.7340, -5.9140



227.2660, 55.8070, -47.7530



119.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



107.5800, 88.7190, -5.4330



34.6750, 28.6560, -1.7120



# Inverse Universe

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



155.8680, -78.3570, 4.8670



138.8260, -95.7340, 5.9140



107.7340, -55.8070, 47.7530



117.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



81.4200, -88.7190, 5.4330



26.3250, -28.6560, 1.7120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670 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 179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670 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 179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.1320, 78.3570,

-4.8670.

# 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

179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670

### Protanopia

177.3070, 40.5350, -24.2730

### Deuteranopia

178.3590, 61.1200, -17.3760



## Tritanopia

184.7520, 57.2610, 25.0450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670

## Protanomaly

177.6510, 54.4260, -17.2060

## Deuteranomaly

178.8160, 67.2630, -13.0650

## Tritanomaly

182.9080, 65.1490, 14.2450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670

## Achromatopsia

179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

178.6750, 28.6560, -1.7120

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670 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(251, 161, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(251, 161, 84)  
}
```

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(251, 161, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(251, 161, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670 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(251, 161, 84) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(251, 161, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(251, 161, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(251, 161, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 161, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 161,  
84) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 179.1320, 78.3570, -4.8670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(251, 161, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(251,  
161, 84) }
```

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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