

# Converting Colors

YIQ(179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(179.1830, 65.1520,  
-2.3360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0A367
RGB	240, 163, 103
RGB Percent	94%, 64%, 40%
CMY	0.0587, 0.3609, 0.5958
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.57, 0.06
HSL	26°, 82%, 67%
HSV	26°, 57%, 94%
XYZ	51.4913, 45.6954, 18.9587
YIQ	179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

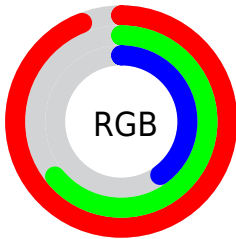
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	240, 210, 103
Decimal	15770471
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	73.35, 22.48, 42.37
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	73, 47.962, 62.047
Yxy	45.6954, 0.4433, 0.3934
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293960551 (0xFFFF0A367)
YUV	179.1830, -37.5582, 53.3365
Hunter-Lab	67.5984, 17.6705, 30.6904

# Details

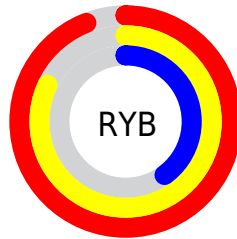
The YIQ color **179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **163.8170, -65.1520, 2.3360**, and the grayscale version is **180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.8810, 42.2750, -11.7490**, and **125.1330, 59.4210, -3.0990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.2290, 76.7060, -2.4780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189.5500, 53.8730, -1.6710**.

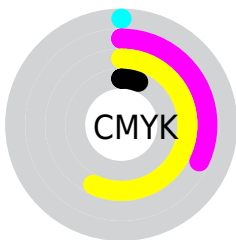
# Distribution



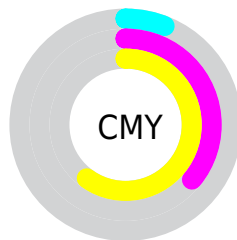
- Red (94%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360 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 179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



179.1830, 65.1520,  
-2.3360

179.1830, 65.1520,  
-2.3360

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

152.1010, 62.4470,  
-2.8730

221.8810, 42.2750,  
-11.7490

125.1330, 59.4210,  
-3.0990

242.0960, 25.3120,  
-18.2080

99.0510, 56.7160,  
-3.6360

249.8700, 14.4450,  
-13.9950

74.1000, 55.0200,  
-5.9400

253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

51.8850, 45.6200,  
-0.7800

30.5990, 34.9820,  
4.7900

12.5580, 25.0320,

8.9040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 179.1830, 65.1520,  
-2.3360

■ 179.1830, 65.1520,  
-2.3360

■ 168.2290, 76.7060,  
-2.4780

■ 189.5500, 53.8730,  
-1.6710

■ 157.8620, 87.9850,  
-3.1430

■ 200.5040, 42.3190,  
-1.5290

■ 146.9080, 99.5390,  
-3.2850

■ 210.8710, 31.0400,  
-0.8640

■ 136.5410,  
110.8180, -3.9500

■ 221.8250, 19.4860,  
-0.7220

■ 133.3950,  
114.1650, -4.0350

■ 232.7790, 7.9320,  
-0.5800

■ 243.1460, -3.3470,  
0.0850

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



179.2120, 67.3490, 18.4290



179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360



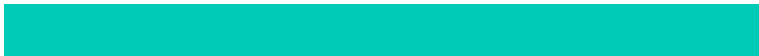
176.3290, 43.4690, -22.3790

# Triad

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



179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360



139.9090, -114.2470, -49.5670



183.3110, -15.7320, 31.8200

# Complementary

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



179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360



163.8170, -65.1520, 2.3360

# 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.



170.8650, -65.1070, 7.0290



179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360



144.2240, -127.7750, -35.6710

# Square

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



179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360



163.2280, -37.3140, -39.6340



143.5350, -135.4800, -22.6800



185.3950, 28.1900, 39.7900



# Rectangle

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



179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360



173.6250, 21.7840, -31.3680



143.5350, -135.4800, -22.6800



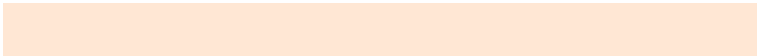
180.2550, -30.4940, 24.0180

# Sweetspot

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



179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360



236.0100, 20.4030, -0.8210



152.8550, 56.6140, 53.3020



116.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410



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.



179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360



177.7520, 82.4830, -2.5490



219.0990, 46.4520, -37.9000



114.5230, 5.7770, -0.0710



101.9760, 87.6640, -2.8320



31.4190, 26.5010, -1.2030



# Inverse Universe

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



163.8170, -65.1520, 2.3360



158.6610, -82.2080, 3.0720



123.9010, -46.4520, 37.9000



113.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



81.4370, -87.3890, 3.3550



25.1680, -26.7760, 0.6800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360 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 179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

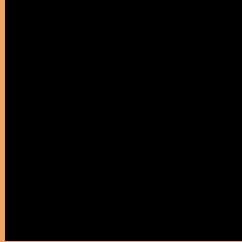
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360.

-2.3360.

# 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

179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360

### Protanopia

177.6900, 32.3270, -18.6890

### Deuteranopia

178.2580, 51.3990, -11.9050



## Tritanopia

183.2780, 49.7880, 22.8120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360

## Protanomaly

178.0230, 44.7510, -12.5690

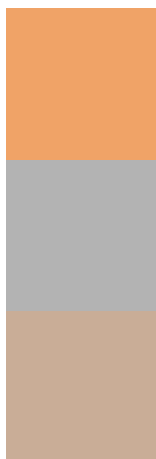
## Deuteranomaly

178.7040, 56.0750, -8.5410

## Tritanomaly

181.8190, 55.1540, 13.6660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360

## Achromatopsia

179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

178.8640, 23.7500, -0.9060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360 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(240, 163, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 163, 103)  
}
```

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(240, 163, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 163, 103) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360 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(240, 163, 103) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 163, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 163, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 163, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 163, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 163,  
103) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 179.1830, 65.1520, -2.3360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 163, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
163, 103) }
```

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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