

# Converting Colors

YIQ(179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(179.7060, 70.9290,  
-2.4070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F6A261
RGB	246, 162, 97
RGB Percent	96%, 64%, 38%
CMY	0.0351, 0.3648, 0.6193
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.61, 0.04
HSL	26°, 89%, 67%
HSV	26°, 61%, 96%
XYZ	53.0960, 46.2930, 17.4669
YIQ	179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

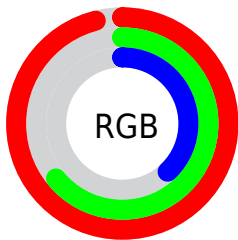
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	246, 212, 97
Decimal	16163425
CIE Lab	73.74, 25.00, 46.04
CIE LCh	74, 52.395, 61.498
Yxy	46.2930, 0.4544, 0.3962
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294353505 (0xFFFF6A261)
YUV	179.7060, -40.7741, 58.1398
Hunter-Lab	68.0390, 20.2290, 32.4064

# Details

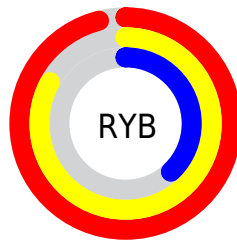
The YIQ color **179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **163.2940, -70.9290, 2.4070**, and the grayscale version is **180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920**, and **125.5420, 65.5190, -3.4810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.6380, 82.8040, -2.8600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190.7740, 59.0540, -1.9540**.

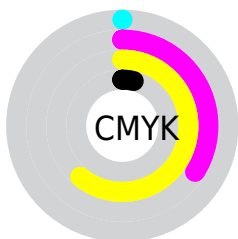
# Distribution



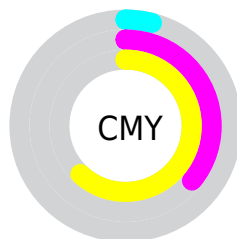
- Red (96%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070 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 179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



179.7060, 70.9290,  
-2.4070

179.7060, 70.9290,  
-2.4070

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

152.6240, 68.2240,  
-2.9440

220.6100, 44.4760,  
-13.0920

125.6560, 65.1980,  
-3.1700

240.7110, 27.8340,  
-19.8620

99.0470, 62.5390,  
-4.5410

249.1860, 16.3710,  
-15.8610

73.7800, 58.9170,  
-4.9790

252.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

51.9070, 48.5540,  
1.1140

30.6210, 37.9160,  
6.6840

13.4550, 26.8200,

9.5400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 179.7060, 70.9290,  
-2.4070

■ 179.7060, 70.9290,  
-2.4070

■ 168.6380, 82.8040,  
-2.8600

■ 190.7740, 59.0540,  
-1.9540

■ 157.6840, 94.3580,  
-3.0020

■ 201.7280, 47.5000,  
-1.8120

■ 146.6160,  
106.2330, -3.4550

■ 212.7960, 35.6250,  
-1.3590

■ 136.3630,  
117.1910, -3.8090

■ 223.8640, 23.7500,  
-0.9060

■ 234.2310, 12.4710,  
-0.2410

■ 245.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



177.2230, 68.8160, 19.3760



179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070



176.3140, 47.8250, -24.2310

# Triad

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



179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070



141.6700, -115.0720, -51.1360



183.8980, -16.0070, 31.2970

# Complementary

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



179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070



163.2940, -70.9290, 2.4070

# 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.



167.5650, -73.1300, 3.7500



179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070



146.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850

# Square

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



179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070



162.1410, -41.6230, -44.1430



145.2960, -136.3050, -24.2490



186.6990, 30.3900, 43.9740



# Rectangle

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



179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070



173.5990, 24.6730, -34.1670



145.2960, -136.3050, -24.2490



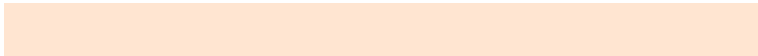
179.9450, -32.5570, 22.8590

# Sweetspot

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



179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070



234.4940, 21.9160, -0.7080



151.1270, 61.8400, 57.7120



115.3020, 13.7090, -0.6510



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.



179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070



172.1610, 88.5810, -2.9310



223.1440, 50.5790, -41.1090



116.5230, 5.7770, -0.0710



103.1610, 88.5810, -2.9310



32.9030, 28.0140, -1.0900



# Inverse Universe

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



163.2940, -70.9290, 2.4070



151.8390, -88.5810, 2.9310



119.8560, -50.5790, 41.1090



115.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



82.8390, -88.5810, 2.9310



26.0970, -28.0140, 1.0900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

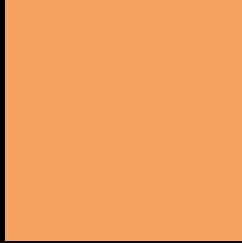
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

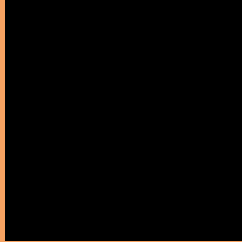
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.7060, 70.9290,

-2.4070.

# 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

179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070

### Protanopia

178.1910, 35.1700, -20.6540

### Deuteranopia

179.0580, 54.8380, -13.6580



## Tritanopia

184.2570, 54.2810, 23.9850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070

## Protanomaly

178.8230, 48.1900, -14.3220

## Deuteranomaly

179.2160, 60.3850, -9.5590

## Tritanomaly

182.5700, 60.2890, 14.2170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070

## Achromatopsia

180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

179.6470, 25.8590, -0.5810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070 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(246, 162, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 162, 97)  
}
```

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(246, 162, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 162, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070 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(246, 162, 97) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 162, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 162, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 162, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 162, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 162,  
97) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 179.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 162, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
162, 97) }
```

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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