

# Converting Colors

YIQ(180.1000, 97.4370,  
-42.2990)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(180.1000, 97.4370,  
-42.2990)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F7B500
RGB	247, 181, 0
RGB Percent	97%, 71%, 0%
CMY	0.0313, 0.2903, 0.9994
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 1.00, 0.03
HSL	44°, 100%, 48%
HSV	44°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	54.8806, 52.8128, 7.3052
YIQ	180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

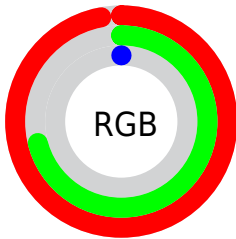
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	90, 247, 0
Decimal	16233728
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	77.76, 12.20, 80.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	78, 81.315, 81.372
Yxy	52.8128, 0.4772, 0.4592
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294423808 (0xFFFF7B500)
YUV	180.1000, -88.7893, 58.6713
Hunter-Lab	72.6724, 7.6227, 44.9107

# Details

The YIQ color **180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC33**. The color can be described as middle saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **66.9000, -97.4370, 42.2990**, and the grayscale version is **181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.7120, 60.4830, -44.3890**, and **131.0380, 74.7850, -28.2470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187.0590, 87.4870, -38.1850**.

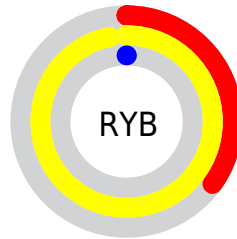
# Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (71%)

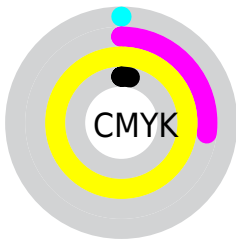
Blue (0%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (0%)

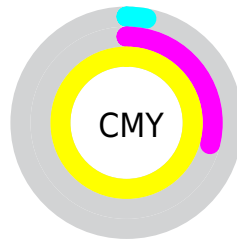


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)

Magenta (29%)


Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990 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 180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 180.1000, 97.4370,  
-42.2990


 180.1000, 97.4370,  
-42.2990


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 154.9820, 86.3860,  
-34.7500


 224.7120, 60.4830,  
-44.3890


 131.0380, 74.7850,  
-28.2470


 238.5840, 46.2240,  
-44.7840


 107.3930, 63.7800,  
-21.5320


 241.8900, 36.9150,  
-35.7650

 84.3350, 52.5000,  
-15.3400

 245.1960, 27.6060,  
-26.7460

 62.1630, 41.5410,  
-9.4590

 248.5020, 18.2970,  
-17.7270

 41.7630, 31.2240,  
-4.2000

 251.8080, 8.9880,

 22.2490, 21.2280,

-8.7080

0.7480

■ 2.0930, 4.1720,  
1.4840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 180.1000, 97.4370,  
-42.2990

■ 187.0590, 87.4870,  
-38.1850

■ 193.4310, 77.8120,  
-33.5480

■ 200.2760, 68.1830,  
-29.7450

■ 206.6480, 58.5080,  
-25.1080

■ 213.6070, 48.5580,  
-20.9940

■ 220.4520, 38.9290,  
-17.1910

■ 226.8240, 29.2540,  
-12.5540

■ 233.7830, 19.3040,  
-8.4400

■ 240.0410, 9.9500,  
-4.1140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



172.1440, 87.2510, -0.8530



180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990



175.1960, 43.6600, -64.4040

# Triad

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



180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990



161.1790, -141.0700, -42.5260



191.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840

# Complementary

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



180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990



66.9000, -97.4370, 42.2990

# 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.



179.2700, -44.0180, 15.8060



180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990



159.3840, -142.9050, -36.8010

# Square

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



180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990



151.7000, -115.7570, -66.2610



150.5790, -138.7800, -28.9560



170.2490, 49.8730, 59.8330



# Rectangle

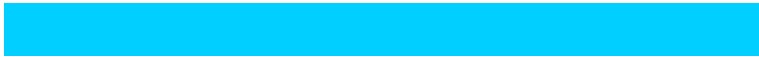
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990



168.9400, -11.2210, -66.4930



150.5790, -138.7800, -28.9560



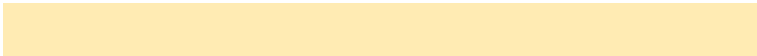
191.7710, 12.6920, 45.3320

# Sweetspot

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



180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990



234.5960, 29.8960, -13.1760



81.8330, 124.7420, 74.1340



115.1250, 18.3410, -7.5070



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.



180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990



186.0140, 100.5550, -43.7410



202.9950, 47.6990, -88.0530



118.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630



135.4460, 73.4560, -31.6960



42.8820, 23.3390, -9.9810



# Inverse Universe

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



66.9000, -97.4370, 42.2990



68.9860, -100.5550, 43.7410



44.3040, -47.1030, 88.2650



113.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630



50.5540, -73.4560, 31.6960



16.1180, -23.3390, 9.9810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990 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 180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990 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 180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.1000, 97.4370,

-42.2990.

# 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

180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990

### Protanopia

179.7700, 71.7630, -50.5810

### Deuteranopia

180.3770, 95.0990, -43.9810



## Tritanopia

195.4950, 47.6790, 22.4870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990

## Protanomaly

180.1410, 81.0240, -47.7120

## Deuteranomaly

180.0890, 95.9700, -43.2460

## Tritanomaly

190.0090, 65.7020, -1.2900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990

## Achromatopsia

180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

179.7660, 35.1690, -15.1270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990 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(247, 181, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 181, 0)  
}
```

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(247, 181, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 181, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990 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(247, 181, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 181, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(247, 181, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 181, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 181, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 181,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 180.1000, 97.4370, -42.2990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 181, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
181, 0) }
```

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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