

# Converting Colors

YIQ(181.3180, 102.7550,  
-39.5570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(181.3180, 102.7550,  
-39.5570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB300
RGB	255, 179, 0
RGB Percent	100%, 70%, 0%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2981, 0.9994
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	42°, 100%, 50%
HSV	42°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	57.3544, 53.4875, 7.3052
YIQ	181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

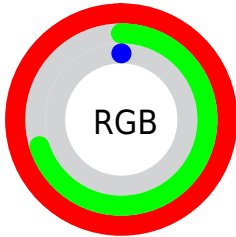
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	108, 255, 0
Decimal	16757504
CIE Lab	78.16, 16.65, 81.08
CIE LCh	78, 82.771, 78.397
Yxy	53.4875, 0.4854, 0.4527
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947584 (0xFFFFB300)
YUV	181.3180, -89.3898, 64.6191
Hunter-Lab	73.1352, 11.9975, 45.2723

# Details

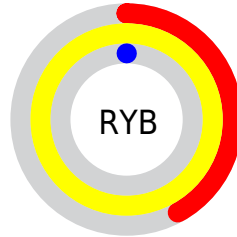
The YIQ color **181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC33**, and the color name is **ucla gold**. The color can be described as middle saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **73.6820, -102.7550, 39.5570**, and the grayscale version is **182.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.5380, 61.0330, -43.3430**, and **131.9570, 79.5070, -25.7170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188.9780, 92.2090, -35.6550**.

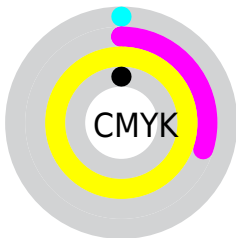
# Distribution



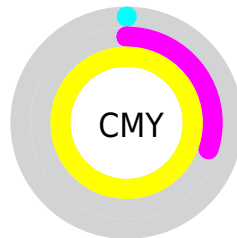
- Red (100%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570 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 181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 181.3180,  
102.7550, -39.5570

 181.3180,  
102.7550, -39.5570


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 155.9010, 91.1080,  
-32.2200


 223.5380, 61.0330,  
-43.3430


 131.9570, 79.5070,  
-25.7170


 238.5840, 46.2240,  
-44.7840


 108.3120, 68.5020,  
-19.0020


 241.8900, 36.9150,  
-35.7650

 85.2540, 57.2220,  
-12.8100

 245.1960, 27.6060,  
-26.7460

 62.7830, 45.6670,  
-7.1410

 248.5020, 18.2970,  
-17.7270

 41.4970, 35.0290,  
-1.5710

 251.8080, 8.9880,

 21.9830, 25.0330,

-8.7080

3.3770

■ 5.9800, 11.9200,  
4.2400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 181.3180,  
102.7550, -39.5570

■ 188.9780, 92.2090,  
-35.6550

■ 195.9370, 82.2590,  
-31.5410

■ 203.5970, 71.7130,  
-27.6390

■ 210.5560, 61.7630,  
-23.5250

■ 218.2160, 51.2170,  
-19.6230

■ 225.7620, 40.9920,  
-16.0320

■ 232.8350, 30.7210,  
-11.6070

■ 240.3810, 20.4960,  
-8.0160

■ 247.4540, 10.2250,  
-3.5910

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



170.9530, 86.4710, 2.2710



181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570



175.0630, 54.1600, -67.4720

# Triad

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



181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570



161.7830, -140.0150, -45.1270



193.9520, 28.6000, 54.3920

# Complementary

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



181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570



73.6820, -102.7550, 39.5570

# 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.



176.5240, -56.7170, 9.1630



181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570



160.5580, -143.4550, -37.8470

# Square

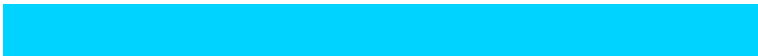
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570



151.4890, -113.7850, -68.9610



152.9270, -139.8800, -31.0480



171.9760, 46.3880, 62.4200



# Rectangle

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



181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570



170.7900, -2.0510, -67.4830



152.9270, -139.8800, -31.0480



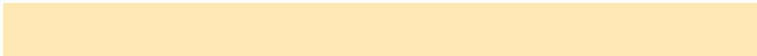
191.4280, 6.2280, 41.3320

# Sweetspot

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



181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570



232.8350, 30.7210, -11.6070



85.0230, 127.2630, 78.0070



114.5380, 18.6160, -6.9840



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.



181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570



210.6810, 51.4590, -90.1170



124.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



135.7670, 76.9860, -29.5900



45.5510, 25.7690, -9.9670

# Inverse Universe

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



73.6820, -102.7550, 39.5570



44.3190, -51.4590, 90.1170



118.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



55.2330, -76.9860, 29.5900



18.4490, -25.7690, 9.9670

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570 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 181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570 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 181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570.



-39.5570.

# 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

181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570

### Protanopia

180.8840, 71.4420, -50.2700

### Deuteranopia

181.2630, 95.4200, -44.2920



## Tritanopia

196.6690, 47.1290, 21.4410

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570

## Protanomaly

181.1520, 82.4910, -46.7650

## Deuteranomaly

181.2850, 98.3540, -42.3980

## Tritanomaly

190.9060, 67.4900, -0.6540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570

## Achromatopsia

181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

180.9620, 37.5530, -14.2790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570 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(255, 179, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 179, 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(255, 179, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 179, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570 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(255, 179, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 179, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 179, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 179, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 181.3180, 102.7550, -39.5570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 179, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
179, 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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