

Converting Colors

YIQ(159.2140, 61.5850,
-53.3510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(159.2140, 61.5850,
-53.3510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B9B100
RGB	185, 177, 0
RGB Percent	73%, 69%, 0%
CMY	0.2746, 0.3059, 0.9995
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 1.00, 0.27
HSL	57°, 100%, 36%
HSV	57°, 100%, 73%
XYZ	35.7239, 41.7544, 6.1793
YIQ	159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

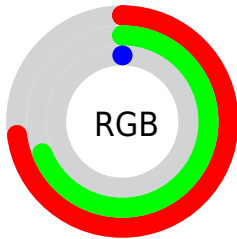
Format	Color
RYB	8, 185, 0
Decimal	12169472
CIELab	70.70, -12.88, 72.63
CIElCh	71, 73.759, 100.054
Yxy	41.7544, 0.4270, 0.4991
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290359552 (0xFFB9B100)
YUV	159.2140, -78.4925, 22.6143
Hunter-Lab	64.6176, -14.3970, 39.5625

Details

The YIQ color **159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC33**. A complement of this color would be **25.7860, -61.5850, 53.3510**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.4450, 56.8610, -44.8270**, and **111.3480, 41.3170, -38.4510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.9670, 55.2110, -47.9650**.

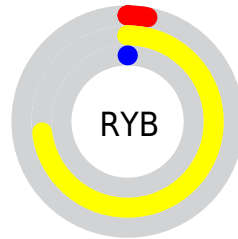
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (69%)

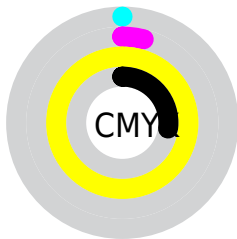
Blue (0%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (0%)

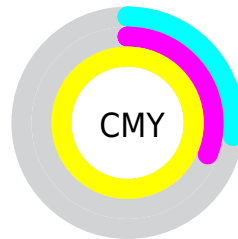


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510 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 159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 159.2140, 61.5850,
-53.3510

■ 159.2140, 61.5850,
-53.3510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 134.6940, 51.7260,
-45.3780

■ 218.4450, 56.8610,
-44.8270

■ 111.3480, 41.3170,
-38.4510

■ 238.1280, 47.5080,
-46.0280

■ 88.6000, 32.1000,
-31.1000

■ 241.4340, 38.1990,
-37.0090

■ 66.1400, 22.0120,
-24.4840

■ 244.6260, 29.2110,
-28.3010

■ 45.4520, 12.5660,
-18.4900

■ 247.9320, 19.9020,
-19.2820

■ 25.6500, 3.4410,
-12.8070

■ 251.2380, 10.5930,

■ 2.9350, -1.3750,

-10.2630

-2.6150

254.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.2140, 61.5850,
-53.3510

■ 161.9670, 55.2110,
-47.9650

■ 164.6060, 49.1580,
-42.8900

■ 166.7720, 43.0590,
-36.9810

■ 169.4110, 37.0060,
-31.9060

■ 172.1640, 30.6320,
-26.5200

■ 174.8030, 24.5790,
-21.4450

■ 177.5560, 18.2050,
-16.0590

■ 179.6080, 12.4270,
-10.4610

■ 182.3610, 6.0530,
-5.0750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166.0450, 91.2430, -18.1410



159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510



153.3200, -6.1790, -58.7470

Triad

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



159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510



147.6440, -137.4050, -26.3410



168.8300, 49.7350, 62.3350

Complementary

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



159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510



25.7860, -61.5850, 53.3510

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.



175.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180



159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510



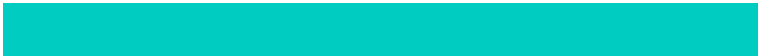
142.3610, -134.9300, -21.6340

Square

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



159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510



141.8640, -118.3740, -46.3580



147.0660, -96.6500, 0.4860



155.3220, 73.9920, 46.7280

Rectangle

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



159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510



128.4410, -87.4670, -72.3550



147.0660, -96.6500, 0.4860



175.9090, 39.3270, 63.7350

Sweetspot

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



159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510



230.0310, 23.9370, -20.8230



56.3410, 107.3710, 42.0190



113.9240, 14.3530, -12.3270



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510



206.1830, 80.0650, -68.8870



139.0930, 9.9170, -75.1310



90.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760



134.1070, 52.0010, -44.8550



24.2210, 9.2630, -8.1850

Inverse Universe

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



25.7860, -61.5850, 53.3510



33.2300, -79.7900, 69.4100



45.9070, -9.9170, 75.1310



84.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



21.8930, -52.0010, 44.8550



3.7790, -9.2630, 8.1850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510 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 159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510 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 159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.2140, 61.5850,

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

159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510

Protanopia

159.8560, 68.6450, -49.1390

Deuteranopia

164.3000, 76.8030, -31.7810



Tritanopia

175.0500, 14.8990, 10.8270

Trichromacy



Original Color

159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510

Protanomaly

159.2470, 65.9860, -50.5100

Deuteranomaly

162.6210, 71.1650, -39.7390

Tritanomaly

169.4930, 31.6840, -12.5400

Monochromacy



Original Color

159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510

Achromatopsia

159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

159.1880, 22.0570, -19.7910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510 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(185, 177, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 177, 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(185, 177, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 177, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510 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(185, 177, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 177, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(185, 177, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(185, 177, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 177, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 177,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 159.2140, 61.5850, -53.3510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 177, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185,  
177, 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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