

# Converting Colors

YIQ(162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(162.8960, 37.9190,  
-9.8970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C19F68
RGB	193, 159, 104
RGB Percent	76%, 62%, 41%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3765, 0.5920
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.46, 0.24
HSL	37°, 42%, 58%
HSV	37°, 46%, 76%
XYZ	36.8922, 37.1308, 18.3324
YIQ	162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

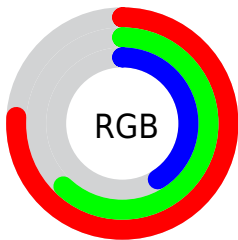
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	159, 193, 104
Decimal	12689256
CIELab	67.38, 5.35, 33.31
CIELCh	67, 33.740, 80.872
Yxy	37.1308, 0.3995, 0.4020
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290879336 (0xFFC19F68)
YUV	162.8960, -29.0357, 26.4012
Hunter-Lab	60.9351, 1.4338, 24.8171

# Details

The YIQ color **162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **134.1040, -37.9190, 9.8970**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.4510, 40.6700, -10.1940**, and **110.6290, 34.2970, -10.3350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.6210, 45.9430, -12.1450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.1710, 29.8950, -7.6490**.

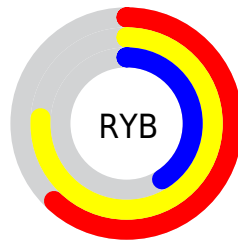
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (62%)

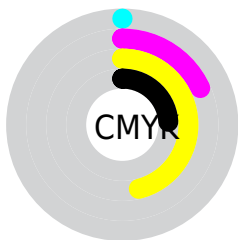
Blue (41%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (41%)

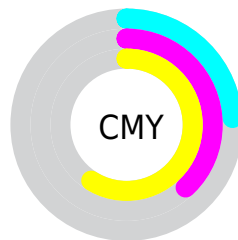


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970 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 162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 162.8960, 37.9190,  
-9.8970

■ 162.8960, 37.9190,  
-9.8970

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 136.4120, 36.4060,  
-10.0100

■ 218.4510, 40.6700,  
-10.1940

■ 110.7430, 33.9760,  
-10.0240

■ 239.1610, 26.6870,  
-15.5930

■ 86.1450, 32.7840,  
-10.4480

■ 249.9840, 14.1240,  
-13.6840

■ 62.2480, 30.9960,  
-11.0840

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

■ 40.8330, 25.0350,  
-7.6770

■ 21.6180, 15.6350,  
-2.5170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 162.8960, 37.9190,  
-9.8970

■ 162.8960, 37.9190,  
-9.8970

■ 156.6210, 45.9430,  
-12.1450

■ 169.1710, 29.8950,  
-7.6490

■ 149.6450, 54.5630,  
-14.1810

■ 176.1470, 21.2750,  
-5.6130

■ 143.3700, 62.5870,  
-16.4290

■ 182.4220, 13.2510,  
-3.3650

■ 136.5080, 70.8860,  
-18.1540

■ 189.2840, 4.9520,  
-1.6400

■ 130.2330, 78.9100,  
-20.4020

■ 195.6730, -3.3930,  
0.9190

■ 127.5600, 82.3030,  
-21.3210

■ 201.9480,  
-11.4170, 3.1670

■ 208.8100,  
-19.7160, 4.8920

■ 214.7430,  
-26.7770, 6.2070

■ 218.8520,  
-28.7020, 2.5460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



165.2000, 49.2870, 4.3510



162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970



160.0240, 16.6470, -20.8650

# Triad

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



162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970



143.7930, -74.9130, -24.5210



168.3120, 8.8900, 26.1220

# Complementary

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



162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970



134.1040, -37.9190, 9.8970

# 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.



165.4590, -22.5610, 17.9110



162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970



146.3770, -79.1330, -14.1170

# Square

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



162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970



150.3110, -44.3770, -27.2650



157.2050, -54.5610, 3.1270



168.1870, 34.1070, 26.1630



# Rectangle

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



162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970



157.3360, -1.9670, -24.9350



157.2050, -54.5610, 3.1270



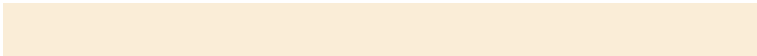
167.5820, -0.7380, 24.3980

# Sweetspot

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



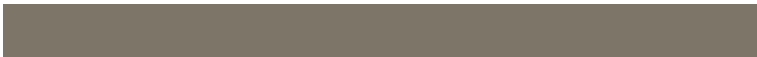
162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970



238.3790, 14.8100, -4.0860



134.4870, 42.1300, 29.4420



117.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970



203.1570, 58.8730, -15.1990



179.8640, 22.6090, -29.7990



93.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180



106.2520, 68.7310, -17.6450



21.6070, 14.1680, -3.4640



# Inverse Universe

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



134.1040, -37.9190, 9.8970



158.8430, -58.8730, 15.1990



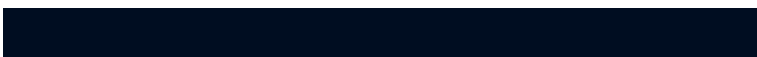
117.1360, -22.6090, 29.7990



90.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



54.1610, -68.4560, 18.1680

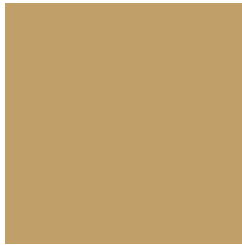


11.3930, -14.1680, 3.4640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

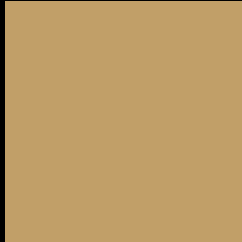
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970 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 162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.8960, 37.9190,

-9.8970.

# 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

162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970

### Protanopia

161.8730, 27.5580, -14.8580

### Deuteranopia

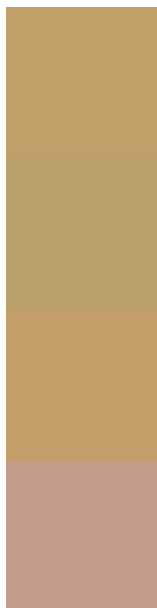
163.2170, 41.4490, -7.7910



## Tritanopia

167.3070, 24.4810, 13.3850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970

## Protanomaly

162.0800, 31.4090, -13.0630

## Deuteranomaly

163.2060, 39.9820, -8.7380

## Tritanomaly

166.0760, 29.2050, 4.8610

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970

## Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

163.3080, 13.5720, -3.6760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970 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(193, 159, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 159, 104)  
}
```

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(193, 159, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 159, 104) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970 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(193, 159, 104) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 159, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 159, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 159, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 159, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 159,  
104) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 159, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
159, 104) }
```

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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