

# Converting Colors

YIQ(166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(166.4230, 47.0410,  
1.0010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D49974
RGB	212, 153, 116
RGB Percent	83%, 60%, 45%
CMY	0.1685, 0.4001, 0.5449
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.45, 0.17
HSL	23°, 53%, 64%
HSV	23°, 45%, 83%
XYZ	41.7027, 38.0380, 21.6839
YIQ	166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

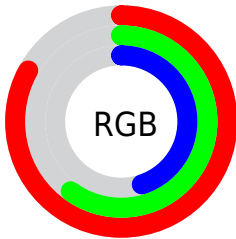
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 176, 116
Decimal	13932916
CIE Lab	68.05, 17.66, 28.12
CIE LCh	68, 33.202, 57.869
Yxy	38.0380, 0.4112, 0.3750
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292122996 (0xFFD49974)
YUV	166.4230, -24.8585, 39.9710
Hunter-Lab	61.6750, 12.7650, 22.3272

# Details

The YIQ color **166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **161.5770, -47.0410, -1.0010**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.9060, 41.1270, -1.9530**, and **113.8570, 42.8230, 0.3510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.3980, 57.3570, 1.2690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.4480, 36.7250, 0.7330**.

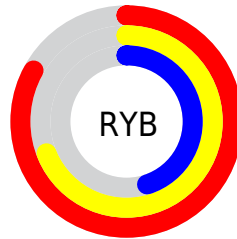
# Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (60%)

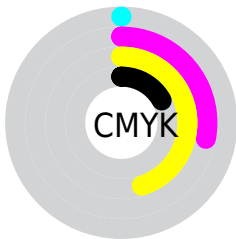
Blue (45%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (45%)

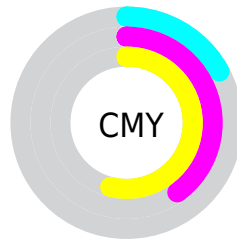


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (40%)


Yellow (54%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010 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 166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 166.4230, 47.0410,  
1.0010


 166.4230, 47.0410,  
1.0010


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 139.6400, 44.9320,  
0.6760


 216.9060, 41.1270,  
-1.9530

 113.8570, 42.8230,  
0.3510


 237.1210, 24.1640,  
-8.4120


 88.7750, 40.1180,  
-0.1860

 251.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

 64.2200, 37.3670,  
0.1110

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

 41.2090, 35.9000,  
-0.8360

 21.6950, 25.9040,  
4.1120

 6.2790, 12.5160,

4.4520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.4230, 47.0410,  
1.0010

■ 166.4230, 47.0410,  
1.0010

■ 156.3980, 57.3570,  
1.2690

■ 176.4480, 36.7250,  
0.7330

■ 146.3730, 67.6730,  
1.5370

■ 186.4730, 26.4090,  
0.4650

■ 136.2340, 78.3100,  
1.4940

■ 196.6120, 15.7720,  
0.5080

■ 126.2090, 88.6260,  
1.7620

■ 206.6370, 5.4560,  
0.2400

■ 116.1840, 98.9420,  
2.0300

■ 216.6620, -4.8600,  
-0.0280

■ 111.5220,  
103.8020, 2.0580

■ 226.6870,  
-15.1760, -0.2960

■ 235.6860,  
-22.6030, -3.3630

■ 242.1430,  
-25.6280, -9.1160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



167.9370, 49.0100, 14.8820



166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010



163.9770, 33.1970, -12.4270

# Triad

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



166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010



151.1300, -51.1170, -26.2610



168.2320, -14.4920, 20.3560

# Complementary

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



166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010



161.5770, -47.0410, -1.0010

# 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.



161.0320, -46.5840, 7.2400



166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010



146.4770, -76.8390, -22.6550

# Square

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



166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010



156.7130, -19.2060, -26.3900



151.2470, -72.7150, -9.2830



170.4330, 15.8590, 26.4750



# Rectangle

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



166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010



162.3340, 18.7100, -19.7060



151.2470, -72.7150, -9.2830



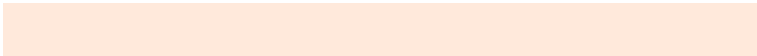
166.5510, -25.8160, 16.3280

# Sweetspot

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



166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010



237.9820, 17.6060, 0.3100



151.4300, 38.2770, 38.7010



117.2740, 10.9120, 0.4800



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.



166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010



189.3730, 67.6730, 1.5370



194.5990, 33.8410, -24.1030



102.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



89.8710, 83.7660, 1.7340



22.8360, 20.9530, 0.2250



# Inverse Universe

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



161.5770, -47.0410, -1.0010



182.6270, -67.6730, -1.5370



133.4010, -33.8410, 24.1030



101.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



81.1290, -83.7660, -1.7340



20.7510, -21.2280, -0.7480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010 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 166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

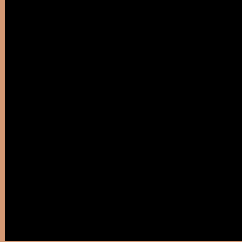
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.4230, 47.0410,



# 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

166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010

### Protanopia

164.8710, 21.8720, -10.9280

### Deuteranopia

165.6450, 37.3680, -5.4160



## Tritanopia

168.8850, 37.5930, 18.0490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010

## Protanomaly

165.2960, 31.0410, -6.3910

## Deuteranomaly

165.9660, 40.8980, -3.3100

## Tritanomaly

168.0500, 41.2620, 12.1260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

166.0960, 17.2850, 0.6210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010 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(212, 153, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 153, 116)  
}
```

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(212, 153, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 153, 116) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010 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(212, 153, 116) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 153, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 153, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 153, 116); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 153, 116); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 153, 116) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.4230, 47.0410, 1.0010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 153, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
153, 116) }
```

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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