

# Converting Colors

YIQ(168.2610, 38.1490,  
-14.0670)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(168.2610, 38.1490,  
-14.0670)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4A766
RGB	196, 167, 102
RGB Percent	77%, 65%, 40%
CMY	0.2313, 0.3451, 0.5998
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.48, 0.23
HSL	41°, 44%, 58%
HSV	41°, 48%, 77%
XYZ	38.9841, 40.3300, 18.3135
YIQ	168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

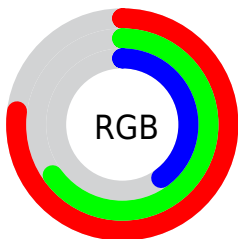
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	144, 196, 102
Decimal	12887910
CIELab	69.70, 2.08, 37.37
CIELCh	70, 37.424, 86.811
Yxy	40.3300, 0.3993, 0.4131
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291077990 (0xFFC4A766)
YUV	168.2610, -32.6667, 24.3271
Hunter-Lab	63.5059, -1.5602, 27.3563

# Details

The YIQ color **168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **129.7390, -38.1490, 14.0670**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.8160, 40.9000, -14.3640**, and **115.4070, 34.8020, -13.9820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.4590, 46.2190, -17.1490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.0630, 30.0790, -10.9850**.

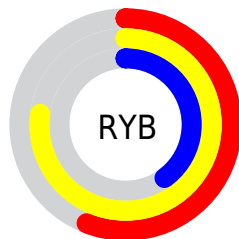
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (65%)

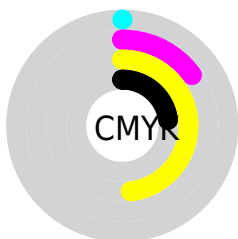
Blue (40%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (40%)

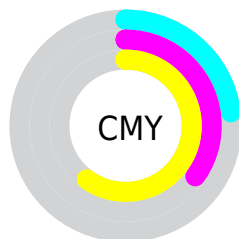


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670 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 168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 168.2610, 38.1490,  
-14.0670

■ 168.2610, 38.1490,  
-14.0670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 141.7770, 36.6360,  
-14.1800

■ 223.8160, 40.9000,  
-14.3640

■ 115.4070, 34.8020,  
-13.9820

■ 243.6290, 25.1290,  
-20.3990

■ 90.5100, 33.0140,  
-14.6180

■ 249.7560, 14.7660,  
-14.3060

■ 66.3850, 31.8680,  
-15.8760

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

■ 44.9530, 24.5770,  
-10.3910

■ 25.7380, 15.1770,  
-5.2310

■ 0.5980, 1.1920,

0.4240

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

168.2610, 38.1490,  
-14.0670

168.2610, 38.1490,  
-14.0670

162.4590, 46.2190,  
-17.1490

174.0630, 30.0790,  
-10.9850

156.7710, 53.9680,  
-19.9200

179.7510, 22.3300,  
-8.2140

150.9690, 62.0380,  
-23.0020

185.5530, 14.2600,  
-5.1320

145.2810, 69.7870,  
-25.7730

191.2410, 6.5110,  
-2.3610

139.4790, 77.8570,  
-28.8550

197.0430, -1.5590,  
0.7210

■ 137.8490, 79.6910,  
-29.0530

■ 202.8450, -9.6290,  
3.8030

■ 208.5330,  
-17.3780, 6.5740

■ 213.8790,  
-24.1640, 8.4120

■ 217.4010,  
-25.8140, 5.2740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



170.4730, 52.7720, 1.7640



168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670



164.4640, 12.2920, -24.5400

# Triad

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



168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670



141.8270, -98.6160, -29.9760



175.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350

# Complementary

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



168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670



129.7390, -38.1490, 14.0670

# 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.



172.5460, -18.2520, 22.4200



168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670



149.3310, -90.6870, -13.9750

# Square

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



168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670



151.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970



164.2420, -55.9830, 6.8730



173.8460, 42.4970, 28.2970



# Rectangle

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



168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670



161.8080, -9.3480, -28.8360



164.2420, -55.9830, 6.8730



174.9250, 5.7260, 28.3980

# Sweetspot

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



168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670



244.4390, 14.5810, -5.4430



133.5260, 46.3940, 29.2580



121.3830, 8.9870, -3.1810



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.



168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670



211.1260, 60.1580, -21.9700



180.2010, 20.0420, -32.8380



94.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410



113.2960, 65.4310, -23.9210



23.3680, 13.3430, -5.0330



# Inverse Universe

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



129.7390, -38.1490, 14.0670



150.8740, -60.1580, 21.9700



117.7990, -20.0420, 32.8380



89.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410



47.7040, -65.4310, 23.9210



9.6320, -13.3430, 5.0330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

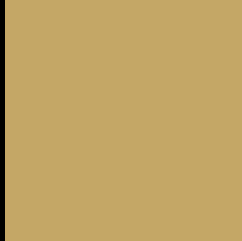
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

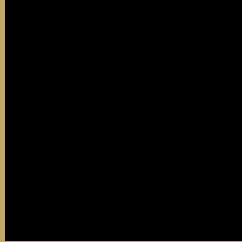
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.2610, 38.1490,

-14.0670.

# 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

168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670

### Protanopia

167.1460, 31.0430, -17.4450

### Deuteranopia

169.3160, 45.4840, -9.3320



## Tritanopia

173.5240, 22.3720, 13.0600

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670

## Protanomaly

167.7550, 33.7020, -16.0740

## Deuteranomaly

168.7070, 42.8250, -10.7030

## Tritanomaly

171.5380, 27.7840, 3.0800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670

## Achromatopsia

168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

168.2540, 13.6640, -5.3440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670 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(196, 167, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 167, 102)  
}
```

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(196, 167, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 167, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670 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(196, 167, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 167, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 167, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 167, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 167, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 167,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 167, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
167, 102) }
```

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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