

# Converting Colors

YIQ(169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(169.9930, 36.2680,  
-7.5080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C8A575
RGB	200, 165, 117
RGB Percent	78%, 65%, 46%
CMY	0.2156, 0.3530, 0.5410
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.41, 0.22
HSL	35°, 43%, 62%
HSV	35°, 41%, 78%
XYZ	40.4891, 40.4716, 22.5217
YIQ	169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

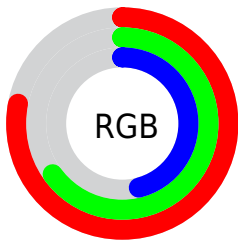
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	178, 200, 117
Decimal	13149557
CIELab	69.80, 6.37, 29.66
CIElCh	70, 30.335, 77.878
Yxy	40.4716, 0.3913, 0.3911
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291339637 (0xFFC8A575)
YUV	169.9930, -26.1255, 26.3161
Hunter-Lab	63.6173, 2.2758, 23.5424

# Details

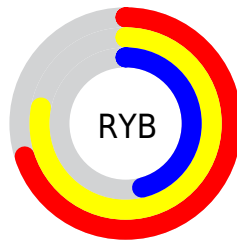
The YIQ color **169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **147.0070, -36.2680, 7.5080**, and the grayscale version is **170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300**, and **117.1390, 32.9210, -7.4230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.0170, 44.8880, -9.5440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.9690, 27.6480, -5.4720**.

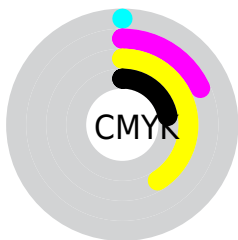
# Distribution



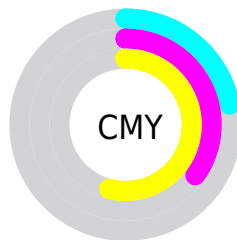
- Red (78%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (54%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080 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 169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 169.9930, 36.2680,  
-7.5080


 169.9930, 36.2680,  
-7.5080


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 143.5090, 34.7550,  
-7.6210


 224.7650, 36.9100,  
-8.1300

 117.1390, 32.9210,  
-7.4230


 244.2790, 20.5430,  
-14.3770


 92.6550, 31.4080,  
-7.5360

 251.5800, 9.6300,  
-9.3300

 68.4590, 29.0240,  
-8.3840

254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

 45.8610, 27.8320,  
-8.8080

 26.0590, 18.7070,  
-3.1250

 4.1860, 8.3440,

2.9680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 169.9930, 36.2680,  
-7.5080

■ 169.9930, 36.2680,  
-7.5080

■ 163.0170, 44.8880,  
-9.5440

■ 176.9690, 27.6480,  
-5.4720

■ 155.4540, 53.7830,  
-11.0570

■ 184.5320, 18.7530,  
-3.9590

■ 148.4780, 62.4030,  
-13.0930

■ 191.5080, 10.1330,  
-1.9230

■ 140.9150, 71.2980,  
-14.6060

■ 199.0710, 1.2380,  
-0.4100

■ 133.9390, 79.9180,  
-16.6420

■ 206.0470, -7.3820,  
1.6260

■ 127.8920, 87.3000,  
-18.2680

■ 213.6100,  
-16.2770, 3.1390

■ 220.3580,  
-24.2550, 4.5530

■ 225.6410,  
-26.7300, -0.1540

■ 230.3370,  
-28.9300, -4.3380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



171.9870, 45.5730, 5.5810



169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080



167.3170, 17.3800, -17.6280

# Triad

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



169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080



155.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120



174.7630, 6.0020, 23.3940

# Complementary

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



169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080



147.0070, -36.2680, 7.5080

# 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.



170.9920, -22.7440, 15.7200



169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080



157.0750, -66.4790, -12.1670

# Square

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



169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080



159.4970, -36.0330, -24.2970



164.7170, -50.2510, 2.1090



174.6810, 29.6600, 24.1560



# Rectangle

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



169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080



164.8850, 0.9210, -22.2070



164.7170, -50.2510, 2.1090



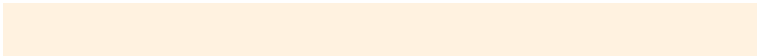
173.9190, -3.3050, 21.3590

# Sweetspot

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



169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080



243.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420



145.9210, 37.9120, 28.7920



121.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140



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.



169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080



208.8240, 55.6170, -11.2550



188.7440, 23.0670, -27.0850



95.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



103.9150, 71.2980, -14.6060



23.0910, 15.6810, -3.3510



# Inverse Universe

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



147.0070, -36.2680, 7.5080



173.5890, -55.3420, 11.7780



128.2560, -23.0670, 27.0850



93.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



59.0850, -71.2980, 14.6060



12.9090, -15.6810, 3.3510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

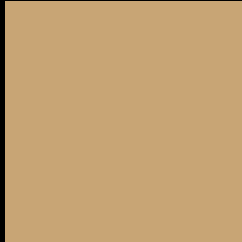
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080 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 169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080.

-7.5080.

# 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

169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080

### Protanopia

168.9590, 24.4400, -13.4160

### Deuteranopia

170.0150, 39.2020, -5.6140



## Tritanopia

173.4210, 24.1600, 13.6960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080

## Protanomaly

169.4650, 28.8870, -11.4090

## Deuteranomaly

170.3030, 38.3310, -6.3490

## Tritanomaly

172.4180, 28.2420, 5.7940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080

## Achromatopsia

170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

169.9490, 13.2050, -2.5310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080 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(200, 165, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 165, 117)  
}
```

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(200, 165, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 165, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080 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(200, 165, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 165, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 165, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 165, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 165, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 165,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 165, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
165, 117) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor