

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(170.7300, 53.1860,
-5.7420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | DAA066 |
| RGB | 218, 160, 102 |
| RGB Percent | 85%, 63%, 40% |
| CMY | 0.1450, 0.3726, 0.5997 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.27, 0.53, 0.14 |
| HSL | 30°, 61%, 63% |
| HSV | 30°, 53%, 86% |
| XYZ | 43.8893, 41.0031, 18.1885 |
| YIQ | 170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

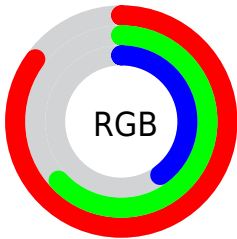
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R _Y B | 218, 218, 102 |
| Decimal | 14327910 |
| CIE Lab | 70.18, 15.01, 38.44 |
| CIE LCh | 70, 41.261, 68.671 |
| Yxy | 41.0031, 0.4258, 0.3978 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4292517990 (0xFFDAA066) |
| YUV | 170.7300, -33.8839, 41.4558 |
| Hunter-Lab | 64.0337, 10.2866, 27.9825 |

Details

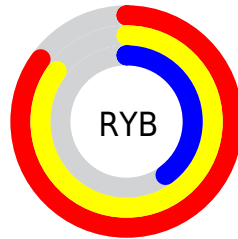
The YIQ color **170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **149.2700, -53.1860, 5.7420**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.0060, 43.4210, -10.4910**, and **117.2780, 48.6470, -6.0810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.7650, 63.2730, -6.8310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.6950, 43.0990, -4.6530**.

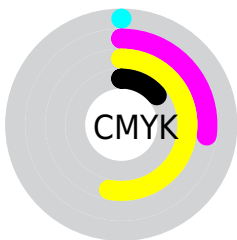
Distribution



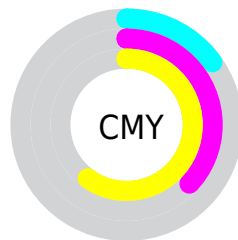
- Red (85%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 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 170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170.7300, 53.1860,
-5.7420

■ 170.7300, 53.1860,
-5.7420

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 143.9470, 51.0770,
-6.0670

■ 220.0060, 43.4210,
-10.4910

■ 117.2780, 48.6470,
-6.0810

■ 239.5200, 27.0540,
-16.7380

■ 92.1960, 45.9420,
-6.6180

■ 249.7560, 14.7660,
-14.3060

■ 67.6580, 44.5210,
-8.3990

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 46.2150, 35.7630,
-3.8610

■ 26.1140, 26.0420,
1.6100

■ 8.7850, 16.9630,

6.4590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.7300, 53.1860,
-5.7420

■ 170.7300, 53.1860,
-5.7420

■ 161.7650, 63.2730,
-6.8310

■ 179.6950, 43.0990,
-4.6530

■ 152.8000, 73.3600,
-7.9200

■ 188.6600, 33.0120,
-3.5640

■ 143.9490, 83.1260,
-8.6980

■ 197.5110, 23.2460,
-2.7860

■ 134.9840, 93.2130,
-9.7870

■ 206.4760, 13.1590,
-1.6970

■ 129.1650, 99.9530,
-10.7910

■ 215.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080

■ 223.8190, -6.7400,
1.0040

■ 232.7840,
-16.8270, 2.0930

■ 239.2410,
-19.8520, -3.6600

■ 243.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172.8150, 60.9770, 12.7610



170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



167.8100, 31.8690, -21.4030

Triad

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



170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



140.0410, -96.6430, -38.2030



175.7760, -4.0400, 29.1760

Complementary

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



170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



149.2700, -53.1860, 5.7420

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.



168.6610, -46.6770, 14.4350



170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



135.6810, -121.6320, -31.3600

Square

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



170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



155.9490, -40.6620, -34.0220



152.2370, -93.1180, -8.4620



176.3750, 30.9420, 33.9660

Rectangle

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



170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



165.0570, 11.8800, -28.0880



152.2370, -93.1180, -8.4620



173.8390, -17.5190, 25.6570

Sweetspot

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



170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



238.5860, 18.6610, -2.2910



143.5240, 49.8760, 43.2520



117.5190, 11.6000, -0.9760



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.



170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



188.2840, 74.8730, -7.8070



203.6020, 37.7860, -35.0300



105.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



102.7960, 79.1830, -8.8250



27.2550, 21.0910, -2.2770

Inverse Universe

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



149.2700, -53.1860, 5.7420



158.1290, -74.5980, 8.3300



116.3980, -37.7860, 35.0300



103.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



70.7910, -79.4580, 8.3020



18.7450, -21.0910, 2.2770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 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 170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

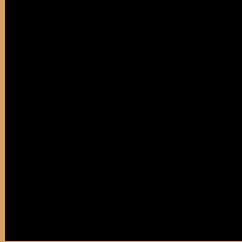
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.7300, 53.1860,

-5.7420.

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

170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420

Protanopia

169.3740, 30.4010, -16.8230

Deuteranopia

170.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530



Tritanopia

174.5970, 38.4640, 18.7840

Trichromacy



Original Color

170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420

Protanomaly

170.0870, 38.6990, -13.0210

Deuteranomaly

170.5830, 49.1060, -8.8940

Tritanomaly

173.1380, 43.8300, 9.6380

Monochromacy



Original Color

170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420

Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

170.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 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(218, 160, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 160, 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(218, 160, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 160, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 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(218, 160, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 160, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(218, 160, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 160, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 160, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 160,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 160, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
160, 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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