

Converting Colors

YIQ(173.6100, 61.6710,
-21.8570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(173.6100, 61.6710,
-21.8570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBAB44
RGB	219, 171, 68
RGB Percent	86%, 67%, 27%
CMY	0.1411, 0.3295, 0.7330
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.69, 0.14
HSL	41°, 68%, 56%
HSV	41°, 69%, 86%
XYZ	44.8222, 44.5985, 11.7281
YIQ	173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

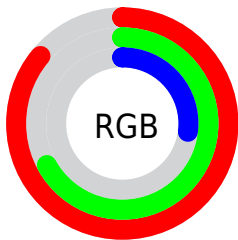
Format	Color
RYB	138, 219, 68
Decimal	14396228
CIELab	72.63, 7.17, 57.65
CIELCh	73, 58.090, 82.908
Yxy	44.5985, 0.4431, 0.4409
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292586308 (0xFFDBAB44)
YUV	173.6100, -52.0657, 39.8070
Hunter-Lab	66.7821, 2.9353, 36.3351

Details

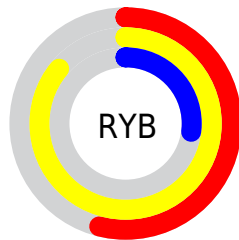
The YIQ color **173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **113.3900, -61.6710, 21.8570**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.7010, 50.9890, -26.5070**, and **118.2630, 61.0300, -26.7620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166.9930, 70.6580, -25.0380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.2270, 52.6840, -18.6760**.

Distribution



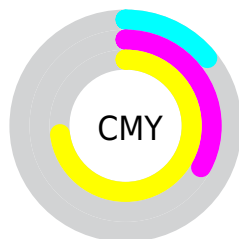
- Red (86%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570 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 173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 173.6100, 61.6710,
-21.8570

■ 173.6100, 61.6710,
-21.8570

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 146.3000, 59.6080,
-23.0160

■ 222.7010, 50.9890,
-26.5070

■ 118.3770, 60.7090,
-26.4510

■ 242.8020, 34.3470,
-33.2770

■ 94.9340, 51.9510,
-21.9130

■ 245.9940, 25.3590,
-24.5690

■ 72.7730, 42.4590,
-15.0850

■ 249.1860, 16.3710,
-15.8610

■ 51.4870, 31.8210,
-9.5150

■ 252.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

■ 31.3860, 22.1000,
-4.0440

■ 10.1220, 14.3960,

3.4200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 173.6100, 61.6710,
-21.8570

■ 173.6100, 61.6710,
-21.8570

■ 166.9930, 70.6580,
-25.0380

■ 180.2270, 52.6840,
-18.6760

■ 160.3760, 79.6450,
-28.2190

■ 186.8440, 43.6970,
-15.4950

■ 153.7590, 88.6320,
-31.4000

■ 193.4610, 34.7100,
-12.3140

■ 152.9440, 89.5490,
-31.4990

■ 200.0780, 25.7230,
-9.1330

■ 206.6950, 16.7360,
-5.9520

■ 213.1980, 8.0700,
-3.0820

■ 219.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 226.4320, -9.9040,
3.2800

■ 231.9090,
-15.6810, 3.3510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175.7120, 79.9600, 4.6320



173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570



169.1380, 24.3530, -39.3830

Triad

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



173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570



144.6000, -126.0780, -38.8940



183.6470, 18.9730, 47.1410

Complementary

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



173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570



113.3900, -61.6710, 21.8570

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.



176.1130, -32.9700, 24.8380



173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570



145.8830, -136.5800, -24.7720

Square

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



173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570



138.3300, -108.4230, -55.9990



139.4260, -133.5550, -19.0190



176.3180, 53.4520, 44.5240

Rectangle

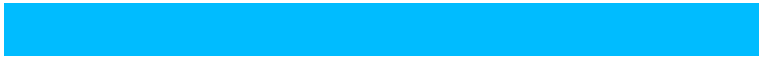
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570



163.4960, -9.0700, -44.8940



139.4260, -133.5550, -19.0190



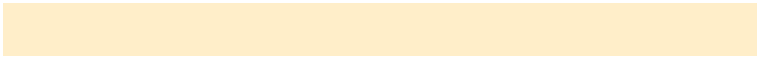
183.1440, 1.2760, 42.9720

Sweetspot

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



173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570



238.8650, 22.0090, -7.9030



118.8490, 73.9460, 47.5620



117.8950, 13.2970, -4.1990



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.



173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570



191.5030, 86.4770, -30.8910



194.3110, 33.5710, -52.2610



106.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



120.9930, 70.6580, -25.0380



31.9510, 18.8910, -6.4610

Inverse Universe

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



113.3900, -61.6710, 21.8570



107.0840, -86.7520, 30.3680



92.6890, -33.5710, 52.2610



102.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



52.0070, -70.6580, 25.0380



14.0490, -18.8910, 6.4610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

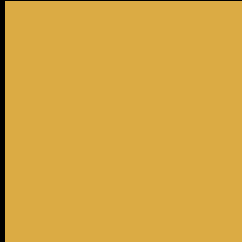
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570 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 173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570.

-21.8570.

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

173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570

Protanopia

172.5540, 46.9090, -29.6590

Deuteranopia

174.0340, 63.4130, -20.3870



Tritanopia

181.5150, 35.7590, 18.2470

Trichromacy



Original Color

173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570

Protanomaly

172.7720, 52.2270, -26.9170

Deuteranomaly

173.7350, 62.8170, -20.5990

Tritanomaly

178.6340, 45.0690, 3.7010

Monochromacy



Original Color

173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570

Achromatopsia

174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

173.7510, 22.3300, -8.2140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570 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(219, 171, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 171, 68)  
}
```

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(219, 171, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 171, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570 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(219, 171, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 171, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 171, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 171, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 171, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 171,  
68) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 171, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
171, 68) }
```

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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