

# Converting Colors

YIQ(174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(174.9090, 54.2400,  
-2.8160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E1A26E
RGB	225, 162, 110
RGB Percent	88%, 64%, 43%
CMY	0.1175, 0.3648, 0.5684
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.51, 0.12
HSL	27°, 66%, 66%
HSV	27°, 51%, 88%
XYZ	46.7943, 42.9709, 20.5983
YIQ	174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

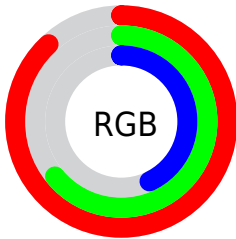
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	225, 205, 110
Decimal	14787182
CIE Lab	71.54, 17.50, 36.11
CIE LCh	72, 40.129, 64.140
Yxy	42.9709, 0.4240, 0.3894
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292977262 (0xFFE1A26E)
YUV	174.9090, -32.0001, 43.9298
Hunter-Lab	65.5522, 12.7058, 27.2559

# Details

The YIQ color **174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **160.0910, -54.2400, 2.8160**, and the grayscale version is **175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.0920, 40.3030, -9.0490**, and **121.4570, 49.7010, -3.1550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165.3570, 64.6020, -3.3820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.5750, 43.5570, -1.9390**.

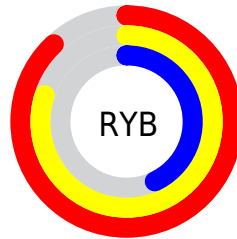
# Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (64%)

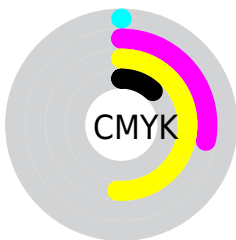
Blue (43%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (43%)

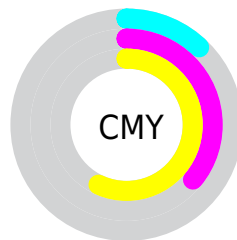


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (36%)


Yellow (57%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160 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 174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 174.9090, 54.2400,  
-2.8160


 174.9090, 54.2400,  
-2.8160


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 148.1260, 52.1310,  
-3.1410


 222.0920, 40.3030,  
-9.0490

 121.4570, 49.7010,  
-3.1550


 241.7200, 23.6150,  
-14.9850


 96.3750, 46.9960,  
-3.6920

 250.7820, 11.8770,  
-11.5070

 71.1790, 44.6120,  
-4.5400

 253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

 48.5960, 39.0640,  
-3.1120

 28.4950, 29.3430,  
2.3590

 10.4650, 20.8600,

7.4200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 174.9090, 54.2400,  
-2.8160

■ 174.9090, 54.2400,  
-2.8160

■ 165.3570, 64.6020,  
-3.3820

■ 184.5750, 43.5570,  
-1.9390

■ 155.1040, 75.5600,  
-3.7360

■ 194.7140, 32.9200,  
-1.8960

■ 145.5520, 85.9220,  
-4.3020

■ 204.3800, 22.2370,  
-1.0190

■ 135.8860, 96.6050,  
-5.1790

■ 213.9320, 11.8750,  
-0.4530

■ 127.1490,  
106.0500, -5.6460

■ 224.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 233.7370, -9.4450,  
0.4670

■ 241.9210,  
-15.9550, -2.6990

■ 246.0300,  
-17.8800, -6.3600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



177.0970, 60.2430, 15.0510



174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160



172.2450, 35.0780, -18.9860

# Triad

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



174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160



151.3160, -78.3040, -34.6560



178.7860, -10.0000, 27.0560

# Complementary

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



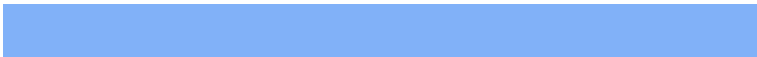
174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160



160.0910, -54.2400, 2.8160

# 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.



170.7420, -51.3990, 11.9050



174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160



137.8010, -122.0900, -34.0740

# Square

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



174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160



161.7820, -32.8220, -32.9340



154.7700, -93.3010, -10.6530



180.2110, 25.5320, 32.8920



# Rectangle

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



174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160



169.5630, 16.3270, -26.0810



154.7700, -93.3010, -10.6530



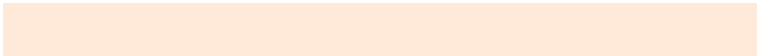
176.7350, -23.1580, 23.2260

# Sweetspot

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



174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160



238.3410, 17.9730, -0.8350



151.5670, 48.3170, 43.9730



117.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540



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.



174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160



187.3210, 73.4510, -4.0610



208.3680, 38.5650, -32.6270



107.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



98.9970, 83.1710, -4.0050



27.2660, 22.5580, -1.3300



# Inverse Universe

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



160.0910, -54.2400, 2.8160



167.2660, -73.7260, 3.5380



126.6320, -38.5650, 32.6270



105.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



76.4160, -82.8960, 4.5280



21.3210, -22.8330, 0.8070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160 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 174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

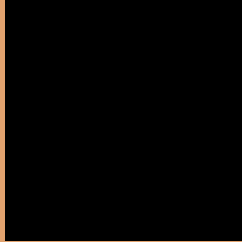
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160.

-2.8160.

# 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

174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160

### Protanopia

173.5310, 28.5210, -15.7910

### Deuteranopia

174.4300, 45.1630, -9.0210



## Tritanopia

178.7930, 40.8480, 19.6320

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160

## Protanomaly

173.9560, 37.6900, -11.2540

## Deuteranomaly

174.7510, 48.6930, -6.9150

## Tritanomaly

177.5620, 45.5720, 11.1080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160

## Achromatopsia

175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

174.7110, 19.8070, -1.0330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160 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(225, 162, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 162, 110)  
}
```

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(225, 162, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 162, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160 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(225, 162, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 162, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 162, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 162, 110); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 162, 110); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 162, 110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 174.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 162, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
162, 110) }
```

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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