

# Converting Colors

YIQ(175.6440, 55.1630,  
-36.0770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(175.6440, 55.1630,  
-36.0770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEB835
RGB	206, 184, 53
RGB Percent	81%, 72%, 21%
CMY	0.1922, 0.2784, 0.7918
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.74, 0.19
HSL	51°, 61%, 51%
HSV	51°, 74%, 81%
XYZ	43.2345, 47.6555, 10.2978
YIQ	175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

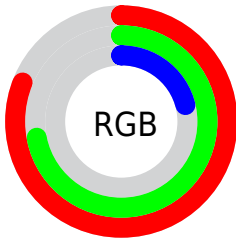
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">79, 206, 53</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13547573</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">74.61, -6.01, 65.10</a>
<a href="#">CIELCh</a>	<a href="#">75, 65.374, 95.279</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">47.6555, 0.4273, 0.4710</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4291737653 (0xFFCEB835)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">175.6440, -60.4635, 26.6222</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">69.0330, -9.0154, 39.4787</a>

# Details

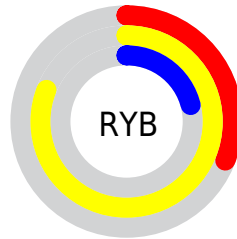
The YIQ color **175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC33**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **83.3560, -55.1630, 36.0770**, and the grayscale version is **176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229.5510, 50.9910, -37.5610**, and **121.1490, 52.1830, -37.1370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171.4890, 62.7290, -41.0390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.7990, 47.5970, -31.1150**.

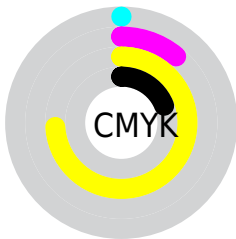
# Distribution



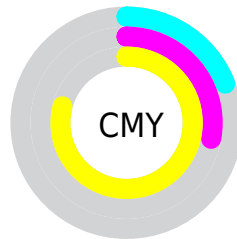
- Red (81%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770 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 175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 175.6440, 55.1630,  
-36.0770

■ 175.6440, 55.1630,  
-36.0770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 147.2480, 56.2180,  
-38.6780

■ 229.5510, 50.9910,  
-37.5610

■ 121.1490, 52.1830,  
-37.1370

■ 241.4340, 38.1990,  
-37.0090

■ 98.1020, 42.3700,  
-29.9980

■ 244.6260, 29.2110,  
-28.3010

■ 76.2290, 32.0070,  
-23.9050

■ 247.9320, 19.9020,  
-19.2820

■ 54.6550, 22.2400,  
-17.6000

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,  
-10.5740

■ 34.2660, 13.3900,  
-11.3940

■ 254.5440, 1.2840,

■ 14.1430, 0.7350,

-1.2440

-7.8170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 175.6440, 55.1630,  
-36.0770

■ 175.6440, 55.1630,  
-36.0770

■ 171.4890, 62.7290,  
-41.0390

■ 179.7990, 47.5970,  
-31.1150

■ 167.4480, 69.9740,  
-45.6900

■ 183.8400, 40.3520,  
-26.4640

■ 164.9060, 74.3760,  
-48.3760

■ 187.9950, 32.7860,  
-21.5020

■ 192.0360, 25.5410,  
-16.8510

■ 196.1910, 17.9750,  
-11.8890

■ 200.3460, 10.4090,  
-6.9270

■ 204.3870, 3.1640,  
-2.2760

■ 208.5420, -4.4020,  
2.6860

■ 212.5830,  
-11.6470, 7.3370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



179.5470, 84.3180, -8.2740



175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770



169.1630, 4.8690, -49.7150

# Triad

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



175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770



152.4710, -138.5960, -32.2920



184.6280, 38.3200, 54.4480

# Complementary

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



175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770



83.3560, -55.1630, 36.0770

# 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.



184.5510, -7.4800, 36.4560



175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770



148.2310, -137.6800, -26.8640

# Square

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



175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770



147.0330, -120.5280, -51.3760



160.9650, -89.1760, -2.8080



171.3310, 60.6050, 41.5410



# Rectangle

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



175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770



160.2900, -41.0250, -54.9850



160.9650, -89.1760, -2.8080



188.6960, 26.4450, 54.9010

# Sweetspot

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



175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770



243.9200, 20.1760, -13.2320



101.3690, 83.8050, 39.5890



121.1890, 12.2890, -7.9590



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.



175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770



209.7510, 81.9420, -53.3380



172.4120, 16.9290, -59.0310



100.2730, 3.4850, -2.5870



132.9880, 59.8860, -39.0740



30.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



# Inverse Universe

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



83.3560, -55.1630, 36.0770



73.2490, -81.9420, 53.3380



86.5880, -16.9290, 59.0310



93.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870



33.0120, -59.8860, 39.0740



7.8540, -13.8480, 8.6800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770 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 175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770 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 175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.6440, 55.1630,

-36.0770.

# 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

175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770

### Protanopia

175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770

### Deuteranopia

177.4060, 70.9330, -24.5150



## Tritanopia

186.6380, 22.0510, 13.3710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770

## Protanomaly

175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770

## Deuteranomaly

176.9490, 64.7900, -28.8260

## Tritanomaly

182.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770

## Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

175.9200, 20.1760, -13.2320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770 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(206, 184, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 184, 53)  
}
```

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(206, 184, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 184, 53) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770 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(206, 184, 53) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 184, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 184, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 184, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 184, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 184,  
53) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.6440, 55.1630, -36.0770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 184, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
184, 53) }
```

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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