

# Converting Colors

YIQ(182.0410, 78.7300,  
-39.1740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(182.0410, 78.7300,  
-39.1740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9BA1C
RGB	233, 186, 28
RGB Percent	91%, 73%, 11%
CMY	0.0863, 0.2706, 0.8897
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.88, 0.09
HSL	46°, 82%, 51%
HSV	46°, 88%, 91%
XYZ	51.3710, 52.5179, 8.5350
YIQ	182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

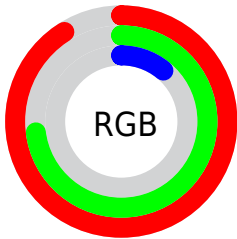
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	89, 233, 28
Decimal	15317532
CIE Lab	77.59, 3.88, 75.77
CIE LCh	78, 75.866, 87.068
Yxy	52.5179, 0.4569, 0.4671
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293507612 (0xFFE9BA1C)
YUV	182.0410, -75.9422, 44.6910
Hunter-Lab	72.4692, -0.2886, 43.7456

# Details

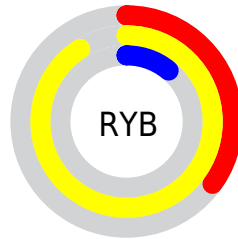
The YIQ color **182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC33**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **78.9590, -78.7300, 39.1740**, and the grayscale version is **183.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.9010, 55.5770, -43.5830**, and **129.4990, 65.9370, -33.0950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176.4840, 87.4880, -43.7120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187.5980, 69.9720, -34.6360**.

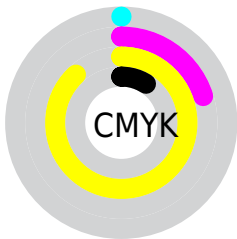
# Distribution



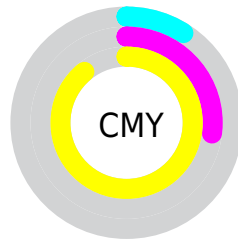
- Red (91%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740 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 182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



182.0410, 78.7300,  
-39.1740

182.0410, 78.7300,  
-39.1740

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

153.7310, 76.6670,  
-40.3330

228.9010, 55.5770,  
-43.5830

129.4990, 65.9370,  
-33.0950

239.7240, 43.0140,  
-41.6740

106.1530, 55.5280,  
-26.1680

242.9160, 34.0260,  
-32.9660

83.3940, 44.8440,  
-19.7640

246.2220, 24.7170,  
-23.9470

62.1080, 34.2060,  
-14.1940

249.5280, 15.4080,  
-14.9280

41.1210, 24.1640,  
-8.4120

252.8340, 6.0990,

21.9060, 14.7640,

-5.9090

-3.2520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 182.0410, 78.7300,  
-39.1740

■ 182.0410, 78.7300,  
-39.1740

■ 176.4840, 87.4880,  
-43.7120

■ 187.5980, 69.9720,  
-34.6360

■ 175.3270, 89.3680,  
-44.7440

■ 193.8560, 60.6180,  
-30.3100

■ 199.4130, 51.8600,  
-25.7720

■ 204.9700, 43.1020,  
-21.2340

■ 211.2280, 33.7480,  
-16.9080

■ 216.7850, 24.9900,  
-12.3700

■ 222.3420, 16.2320,  
-7.8320

■ 228.6000, 6.8780,  
-3.5060

■ 234.1570, -1.8800,  
1.0320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



177.1990, 85.4180, -6.1820



182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740



175.7720, 24.7230, -57.1090

# Triad

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



182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740



160.4440, -143.1340, -38.1580



190.4300, 30.2500, 57.5300

# Complementary

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



182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740



78.9590, -78.7300, 39.1740

# 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.



185.9030, -23.5710, 25.2050



182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740



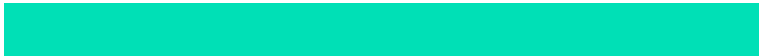
157.0360, -141.8050, -34.7090

# Square

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



182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740



152.2360, -120.0220, -60.5500



147.6440, -137.4050, -26.3410



172.0610, 53.0380, 52.0300



# Rectangle

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



182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740



167.7460, -25.1140, -62.5060



147.6440, -137.4050, -26.3410



193.6090, 22.1360, 50.3920

# Sweetspot

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



182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740



238.6710, 25.3110, -12.6810



94.7670, 106.7720, 58.3880



117.5700, 15.5900, -7.2100



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.



182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740



191.2970, 98.0800, -48.4480



193.1850, 33.0250, -75.4150



114.5720, 4.0810, -2.3750



136.2990, 69.3760, -34.8480



40.2130, 20.9090, -9.9950



# Inverse Universe

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



78.9590, -78.7300, 39.1740



63.7030, -98.0800, 48.4480



67.8150, -33.0250, 75.4150



108.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750



45.2880, -69.6510, 34.3250



13.2000, -20.6340, 10.5180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740 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 182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740 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 182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740.

-39.1740.

# 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

182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740

### Protanopia

180.7080, 66.3060, -45.2940

### Deuteranopia

182.7260, 84.2310, -34.2410



## Tritanopia

195.1130, 36.9510, 18.6710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740

## Protanomaly

181.2140, 70.7530, -43.2870

## Deuteranomaly

182.3020, 82.4890, -35.7110

## Tritanomaly

190.6530, 52.0850, -2.3070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740

## Achromatopsia

182.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

181.8840, 29.0250, -13.9110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740 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(233, 186, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 186, 28)  
}
```

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(233, 186, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 186, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740 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(233, 186, 28) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 186, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 186, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 186, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 186, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 186,  
28) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 182.0410, 78.7300, -39.1740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 186, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
186, 28) }
```

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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