

# Converting Colors

YIQ(182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(182.3960, 42.5030,  
-4.8650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCAE7F
RGB	220, 174, 127
RGB Percent	86%, 68%, 50%
CMY	0.1372, 0.3177, 0.5017
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.42, 0.14
HSL	30°, 57%, 68%
HSV	30°, 42%, 86%
XYZ	48.4879, 47.0171, 26.6162
YIQ	182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

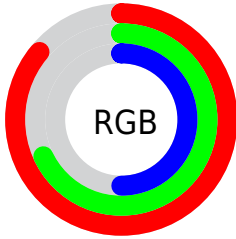
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 220, 127
Decimal	14462591
CIE Lab	74.20, 10.72, 30.47
CIE LCh	74, 32.297, 70.614
Yxy	47.0171, 0.3970, 0.3850
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292652671 (0xFFDCAE7F)
YUV	182.3960, -27.3102, 32.9787
Hunter-Lab	68.5690, 6.2286, 24.9839

# Details

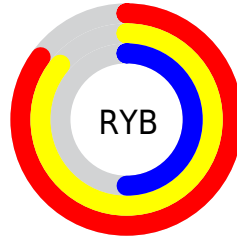
The YIQ color **182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **164.6040, -42.5030, 4.8650**, and the grayscale version is **183.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231.1880, 31.2250, -9.7270**, and **129.1290, 38.8810, -5.3030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173.4310, 52.5900, -5.9540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191.3610, 32.4160, -3.7760**.

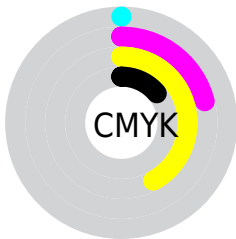
# Distribution



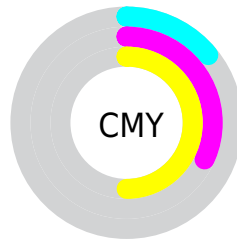
- Red (86%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650 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 182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



182.3960, 42.5030,  
-4.8650

182.3960, 42.5030,  
-4.8650

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

155.0260, 40.6690,  
-4.6670

231.1880, 31.2250,  
-9.7270

129.1290, 38.8810,  
-5.3030

249.6420, 15.0870,  
-14.6170

103.7590, 37.0470,  
-5.1050

252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

78.9760, 34.9380,  
-5.4300

55.6660, 32.8750,  
-6.5890

34.3650, 26.5930,  
-2.8710

13.6880, 18.6140,

4.0700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 182.3960, 42.5030,  
-4.8650

■ 182.3960, 42.5030,  
-4.8650

■ 173.4310, 52.5900,  
-5.9540

■ 191.3610, 32.4160,  
-3.7760

■ 164.4660, 62.6770,  
-7.0430

■ 200.3260, 22.3290,  
-2.6870

■ 155.5010, 72.7640,  
-8.1320

■ 209.2910, 12.2420,  
-1.5980

■ 146.5360, 82.8510,  
-9.2210

■ 218.2560, 2.1550,  
-0.5090

■ 138.1580, 92.6630,  
-10.8330

■ 226.6340, -7.6570,  
1.1030

■ 130.9370,  
100.5950, -11.4130

■ 235.1430,  
-16.4600, 0.9480

■ 241.6000,  
-19.4850, -4.8050

■ 244.5350,  
-20.8600, -7.4200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



184.5470, 49.9280, 9.2560



182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650



179.8510, 24.6240, -16.7520

# Triad

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



182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650



167.1060, -59.7370, -24.2250



186.1690, -1.0130, 23.8750

# Complementary

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



182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650



164.6040, -42.5030, 4.8650

# 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.



181.7350, -32.3260, 13.1620



182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650



166.7320, -72.9430, -16.1670

# Square

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



182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650



171.4820, -31.6770, -26.1490



173.6340, -60.3830, -1.4950



187.2940, 26.4960, 26.4320



# Rectangle

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



182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650



177.5930, 7.6150, -22.3770



173.6340, -60.3830, -1.4950



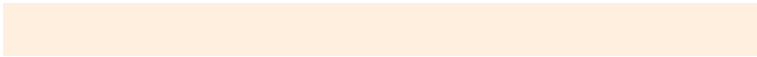
185.2000, -11.4660, 20.5820

# Sweetspot

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



182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650



241.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950



160.1650, 40.3410, 34.3330



119.1490, 9.7660, -0.7780



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.



182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650



202.6120, 59.3300, -6.9580



209.3980, 29.8530, -28.9230



105.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



103.3830, 78.9080, -9.3480



27.2550, 21.0910, -2.2770



# Inverse Universe

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



164.6040, -42.5030, 4.8650



177.3880, -59.3300, 6.9580



137.6020, -29.8530, 28.9230



103.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



70.2040, -79.1830, 8.8250



18.7450, -21.0910, 2.2770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650 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 182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

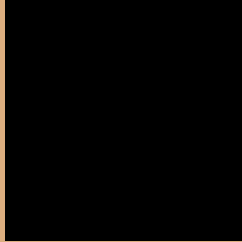
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.3960, 42.5030,

-4.8650.

# 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

182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650

### Protanopia

181.2580, 25.0360, -13.2040

### Deuteranopia

182.3850, 41.0360, -5.8120



## Tritanopia

185.8240, 30.3950, 16.3390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650

## Protanomaly

181.7750, 30.9500, -10.2500

## Deuteranomaly

182.6840, 41.6320, -5.6000

## Tritanomaly

184.8210, 34.4770, 8.4370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650

## Achromatopsia

182.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

182.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650 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(220, 174, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 174, 127)  
}
```

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(220, 174, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 174, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650 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(220, 174, 127) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 174, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 174, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 174, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 174, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 174,  
127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 182.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 174, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
174, 127) }
```

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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