

# Converting Colors

YIQ(183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(183.7610, 51.9010,  
1.0290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EAA980
RGB	234, 169, 128
RGB Percent	92%, 66%, 50%
CMY	0.0822, 0.3373, 0.4978
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.45, 0.08
HSL	23°, 72%, 71%
HSV	23°, 45%, 92%
XYZ	52.0256, 47.4238, 26.8547
YIQ	183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

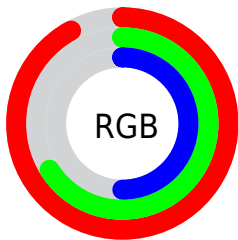
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">234, 195, 128</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15378816</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">74.46, 19.09, 30.54</a>
<a href="#">CIElCh</a>	<a href="#">74, 36.017, 57.989</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">47.4238, 0.4119, 0.3755</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4293568896 (0xFFEAA980)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">183.7610, -27.4902, 44.0596</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">68.8650, 14.3383, 25.0847</a>

# Details

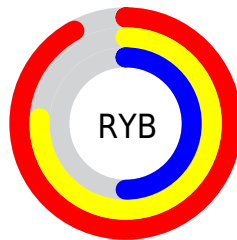
The YIQ color **183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **178.2390, -51.9010, -1.0290**, and the grayscale version is **184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.3670, 32.2790, -6.8010**, and **130.1950, 47.6830, 0.3790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172.9210, 63.1340, 1.1980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.6010, 40.6680, 0.8600**.

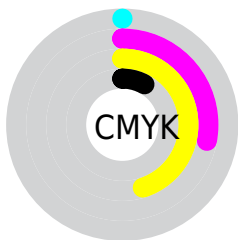
# Distribution



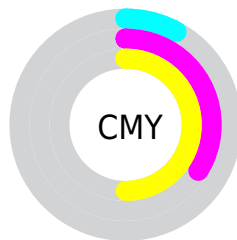
- Red (92%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (8%)




- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (50%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290 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 183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 183.7610, 51.9010,  
1.0290


 183.7610, 51.9010,  
1.0290


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 156.3910, 50.0670,  
1.2270


 228.3670, 32.2790,  
-6.8010


 130.1950, 47.6830,  
0.3790


 248.5820, 15.3160,  
-13.2600

 104.5260, 45.2530,  
0.3650

 252.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

 79.4440, 42.5480,  
-0.1720

 55.3620, 39.8430,  
-0.7090

 34.1210, 33.3320,  
1.6520

 13.1450, 24.7570,

8.3810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 183.7610, 51.9010,  
1.0290

■ 183.7610, 51.9010,  
1.0290

■ 172.9210, 63.1340,  
1.1980

■ 194.6010, 40.6680,  
0.8600

■ 161.3800, 74.9630,  
1.5790

■ 206.1420, 28.8390,  
0.4790

■ 150.5400, 86.1960,  
1.7480

■ 216.9820, 17.6060,  
0.3100

■ 139.5860, 97.7500,  
1.6060

■ 227.9360, 6.0520,  
0.4520

■ 128.1590,  
109.2580, 2.2980

■ 239.3630, -5.4560,  
-0.2400

■ 122.7960,  
114.7140, 2.5380

■ 248.7210,  
-12.5160, -4.4520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



185.6280, 54.3740, 16.7900



183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290



181.1900, 36.9110, -13.6570

# Triad

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



183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290



166.6130, -57.0310, -29.2150



185.3290, -16.1430, 22.7450

# Complementary

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



183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290



178.2390, -51.9010, -1.0290

# 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.



178.2210, -51.4900, 8.0460



183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290



160.8180, -85.2290, -24.7890

# Square

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



183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290



173.3490, -21.1770, -29.2170



167.0010, -80.8300, -10.8940



187.9110, 17.5090, 29.6130



# Rectangle

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



183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290



178.6500, 20.6360, -21.5720



167.0010, -80.8300, -10.8940



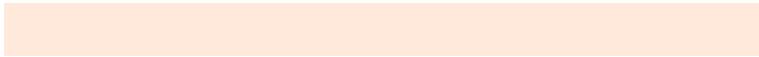
183.3490, -28.0630, 18.5050

# Sweetspot

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



183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290



237.9820, 17.6060, 0.3100



167.1040, 42.3110, 42.6870



117.2740, 10.9120, 0.4800



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.



183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290



189.3730, 67.6730, 1.5370



214.8720, 37.3260, -26.6900



111.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



95.2090, 88.6260, 1.7620



28.4730, 26.4090, 0.4650



# Inverse Universe

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



178.2390, -51.9010, -1.0290



182.6270, -67.6730, -1.5370



147.1280, -37.3260, 26.6900



111.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



85.7910, -88.6260, -1.7620



25.5270, -26.4090, -0.4650



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290 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 183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

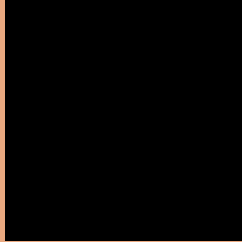
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 183.7610, 51.9010,



# 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

183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290

### Protanopia

181.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710

### Deuteranopia

183.2710, 41.3570, -6.1230



## Tritanopia

186.7930, 40.8480, 19.6320

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290

**Protanomaly**

182.3240, 33.8380, -7.5220

**Deuteranomaly**

183.0050, 45.1620, -3.4940

**Tritanomaly**

185.7300, 45.1590, 13.0870

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290

**Achromatopsia**

184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

184.1670, 18.5230, 0.2110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290 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(234, 169, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 169, 128)  
}
```

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(234, 169, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 169, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290 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(234, 169, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 169, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 169, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 169, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 169, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 169,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 183.7610, 51.9010, 1.0290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 169, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
169, 128) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor