

# Converting Colors

YIQ(184.6870, 97.1620,  
-42.8220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(184.6870, 97.1620,  
-42.8220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FBBA04
RGB	251, 186, 4
RGB Percent	98%, 73%, 2%
CMY	0.0156, 0.2707, 0.9837
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.98, 0.02
HSL	44°, 97%, 50%
HSV	44°, 98%, 98%
XYZ	57.3632, 55.6263, 7.8323
YIQ	184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

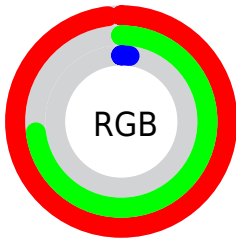
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	92, 251, 4
Decimal	16497156
CIE Lab	79.40, 11.33, 81.31
CIE LCh	79, 82.092, 82.067
Yxy	55.6263, 0.4748, 0.4604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294687236 (0xFFFBBA04)
YUV	184.6870, -89.0787, 58.1565
Hunter-Lab	74.5831, 6.7671, 45.9818

# Details

The YIQ color **184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC33**. The color can be described as middle saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **70.3130, -97.1620, 42.8220**, and the grayscale version is **185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227.8750, 58.4660, -46.3820**, and **134.5820, 76.0690, -29.4910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183.6440, 98.7210, -43.5430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191.6460, 87.2120, -38.7080**.

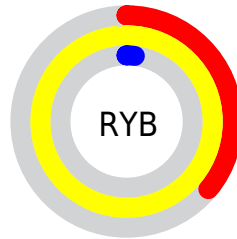
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (73%)

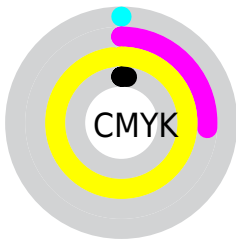
Blue (2%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (2%)

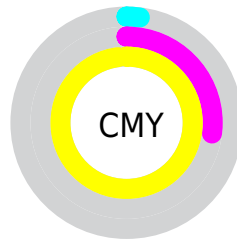


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220 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 184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



184.6870, 97.1620,  
-42.8220

184.6870, 97.1620,  
-42.8220

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

159.1130, 87.3950,  
-36.5170

227.8750, 58.4660,  
-46.3820

134.5820, 76.0690,  
-29.4910

238.8120, 45.5820,  
-44.1620

110.9370, 65.0640,  
-22.7760

242.1180, 36.2730,  
-35.1430

87.8790, 53.7840,  
-16.5840

245.4240, 26.9640,  
-26.1240

65.7070, 42.8250,  
-10.7030

248.7300, 17.6550,  
-17.1050

45.0080, 31.9120,  
-5.6560

252.1500, 8.0250,

24.9070, 22.1910,

-7.7750

-0.1850

■ 5.9800, 11.9200,  
4.2400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 184.6870, 97.1620,  
-42.8220

■ 184.6870, 97.1620,  
-42.8220

■ 183.6440, 98.7210,  
-43.5430

■ 191.6460, 87.2120,  
-38.7080

■ 198.0180, 77.5370,  
-34.0710

■ 204.9770, 67.5870,  
-29.9570

■ 211.4630, 57.5910,  
-25.0090

■ 218.4220, 47.6410,  
-20.8950

■ 225.3810, 37.6910,  
-16.7810

■ 231.7530, 28.0160,  
-12.1440

■ 238.7120, 18.0660,  
-8.0300

■ 245.0840, 8.3910,  
-3.3930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



175.1930, 85.5550, -3.1570



184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220



179.8260, 41.8260, -64.2060

# Triad

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



184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220



164.9120, -144.6920, -42.9640



193.3650, 28.8750, 54.9150

# Complementary

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



184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220



70.3130, -97.1620, 42.8220

# 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.



184.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100



184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220



162.3190, -144.2800, -39.4160

# Square

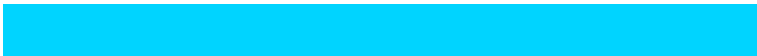
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220



155.3190, -119.0580, -67.0100



153.5140, -140.1550, -31.5710



172.9390, 47.8100, 58.6740



# Rectangle

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



184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220



172.9290, -12.6880, -67.4400



153.5140, -140.1550, -31.5710



195.6250, 16.0390, 45.2470

# Sweetspot

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



184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220



234.5960, 29.8960, -13.1760



85.3770, 126.0260, 72.8900



115.1250, 18.3410, -7.5070



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.



184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220



186.6010, 100.2800, -44.2640



205.5000, 44.7190, -89.1130



121.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740



138.1040, 74.4190, -32.6290



44.6540, 23.9810, -10.6030



# Inverse Universe

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



70.3130, -97.1620, 42.8220



68.3990, -100.2800, 44.2640



49.5000, -44.7190, 89.1130



115.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



50.8960, -74.4190, 32.6290



16.3460, -23.9810, 10.6030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220 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 184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220 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 184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220.

-42.8220.

# 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

184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220

### Protanopia

184.3140, 73.0470, -51.8250

### Deuteranopia

184.2200, 96.9790, -45.0130



## Tritanopia

200.2880, 43.8280, 20.6920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220

## Protanomaly

184.7990, 81.9870, -48.6450

## Deuteranomaly

184.7470, 96.9330, -44.1790

## Tritanomaly

194.8130, 63.3180, -2.1380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220

## Achromatopsia

185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

184.6520, 35.4900, -15.4380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220 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(251, 186, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(251, 186, 4)  
}
```

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(251, 186, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(251, 186, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220 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(251, 186, 4) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(251, 186, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(251, 186, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(251, 186, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 186, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 186,  
4) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 184.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(251, 186, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(251,  
186, 4) }
```

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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