

# Converting Colors

YIQ(184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(184.8260, 44.1080,  
-6.4200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DFB17D
RGB	223, 177, 125
RGB Percent	87%, 69%, 49%
CMY	0.1254, 0.3059, 0.5096
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.44, 0.13
HSL	32°, 60%, 68%
HSV	32°, 44%, 87%
XYZ	49.8610, 48.6098, 26.1751
YIQ	184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

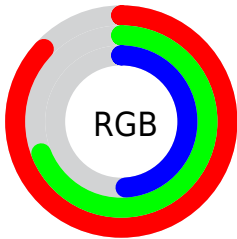
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	212, 223, 125
Decimal	14659965
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.21, 10.12, 32.90
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	75, 34.417, 72.908
Yxy	48.6098, 0.4000, 0.3900
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292850045 (0xFFDFB17D)
YUV	184.8260, -29.4942, 33.4786
Hunter-Lab	69.7207, 5.6436, 26.5454

# Details

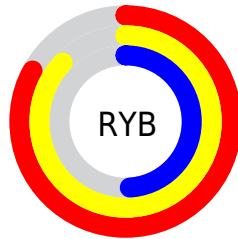
The YIQ color **184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **163.1740, -44.1080, 6.4200**, and the grayscale version is **185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233.3080, 30.7670, -12.4410**, and **130.9720, 40.7610, -6.3350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176.4480, 53.9200, -8.0320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193.2040, 34.2960, -4.8080**.

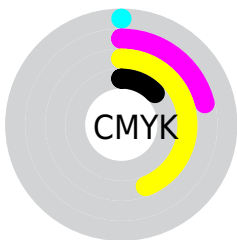
# Distribution



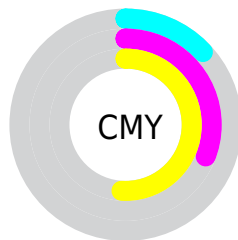
- Red (87%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (51%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200 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 184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 184.8260, 44.1080,  
-6.4200


 184.8260, 44.1080,  
-6.4200


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 157.4560, 42.2740,  
-6.2220


 233.3080, 30.7670,  
-12.4410


 130.9720, 40.7610,  
-6.3350


 249.4140, 15.7290,  
-15.2390

 105.8900, 38.0560,  
-6.8720

 252.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

 81.1070, 35.9470,  
-7.1970

 57.0960, 34.4800,  
-8.1440

 36.7240, 26.9600,  
-4.0160

 16.3350, 18.1100,

2.1900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 184.8260, 44.1080,  
-6.4200

■ 184.8260, 44.1080,  
-6.4200

■ 176.4480, 53.9200,  
-8.0320

■ 193.2040, 34.2960,  
-4.8080

■ 167.3690, 64.3280,  
-9.4320

■ 202.2830, 23.8880,  
-3.4080

■ 158.9910, 74.1400,  
-11.0440

■ 210.6610, 14.0760,  
-1.7960

■ 150.0260, 84.2270,  
-12.1330

■ 219.6260, 3.9890,  
-0.7070

■ 141.6480, 94.0390,  
-13.7450

■ 228.1180, -6.1440,  
1.2160

135.9430,  
100.4580, -14.4380

236.6270,  
-14.9470, 1.0610

242.4970,  
-17.6970, -4.1690

245.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



186.9880, 53.0000, 8.6480



184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200



182.0850, 23.8450, -19.1550

# Triad

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



184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200



167.4470, -68.1270, -26.3590



189.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800

# Complementary

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



184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200



163.1740, -44.1080, 6.4200

# 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.



184.9030, -32.7390, 15.1410



184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200



167.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430

# Square

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



184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200



172.7910, -37.0410, -28.0570



176.1930, -63.4550, -0.8870



189.6150, 30.0260, 28.5380



# Rectangle

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



184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200



179.6420, 5.9190, -24.6810



176.1930, -63.4550, -0.8870



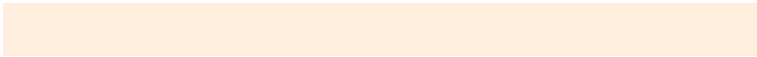
188.1510, -9.7700, 22.8860

# Sweetspot

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



184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200



241.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950



159.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930



119.7360, 9.4910, -1.3010



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.



184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200



202.0420, 60.9350, -8.5130



211.2300, 30.2660, -30.9020



107.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



107.2150, 79.3210, -11.3270



29.6140, 21.4580, -3.4220



# Inverse Universe

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



163.1740, -44.1080, 6.4200



172.3710, -60.6600, 9.0360



136.7700, -30.2660, 30.9020



105.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



68.7850, -79.3210, 11.3270



18.9730, -21.7330, 2.8990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200 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 184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

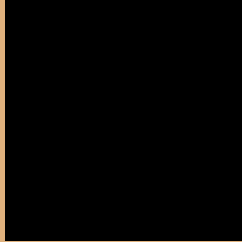
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200.

-6.4200.

# 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

184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200

### Protanopia

182.9870, 27.2370, -14.5470

### Deuteranopia

184.5270, 43.5120, -6.6320



## Tritanopia

189.1230, 30.9910, 16.5510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200

## Protanomaly

183.5040, 33.1510, -11.5930

## Deuteranomaly

184.5270, 43.5120, -6.6320

## Tritanomaly

187.8920, 35.7150, 8.0270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200

## Achromatopsia

185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

184.9170, 16.2310, -2.3050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200 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(223, 177, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 177, 125)  
}
```

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(223, 177, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 177, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200 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(223, 177, 125) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 177, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 177, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 177, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 177, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 177,  
125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 184.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 177, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
177, 125) }
```

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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