

# Converting Colors

YIQ(185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100)</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(185.7550, 42.8700,  
-6.0100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFB280
RGB	223, 178, 128
RGB Percent	87%, 70%, 50%
CMY	0.1254, 0.3020, 0.4978
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.43, 0.13
HSL	32°, 60%, 69%
HSV	32°, 43%, 87%
XYZ	50.2538, 49.0842, 27.2660
YIQ	185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

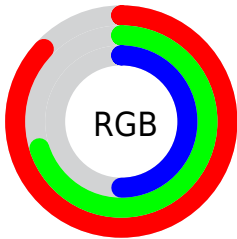
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	214, 223, 128
Decimal	14660224
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.50, 9.90, 31.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 33.212, 72.663
Yxy	49.0842, 0.3969, 0.3877
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292850304 (0xFFDFB280)
YUV	185.7550, -28.4732, 32.6639
Hunter-Lab	70.0601, 5.4321, 25.9676

# Details

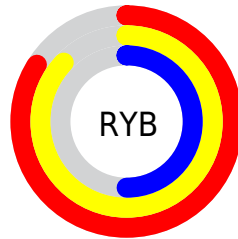
The YIQ color **185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **165.2450, -42.8700, 6.0100**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234.2370, 29.5290, -12.0310**, and **131.9010, 39.5230, -5.9250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176.7900, 52.9570, -7.0990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210**.

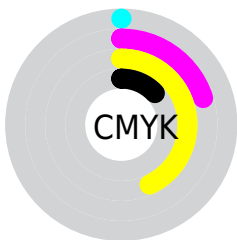
# Distribution



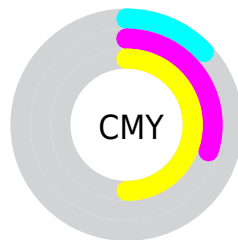
- Red (87%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (50%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100 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 185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 185.7550, 42.8700,  
-6.0100


 185.7550, 42.8700,  
-6.0100


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 158.3850, 41.0360,  
-5.8120


 234.2370, 29.5290,  
-12.0310


 131.9010, 39.5230,  
-5.9250


 249.7560, 14.7660,  
-14.3060

 106.1180, 37.4140,  
-6.2500

 253.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

 82.0360, 34.7090,  
-6.7870

 58.0250, 33.2420,  
-7.7340

 36.7240, 26.9600,  
-4.0160

 17.2210, 18.4310,

1.8790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 185.7550, 42.8700,  
-6.0100

■ 185.7550, 42.8700,  
-6.0100

■ 176.7900, 52.9570,  
-7.0990

■ 194.7200, 32.7830,  
-4.9210

■ 168.2980, 63.0900,  
-9.0220

■ 203.2120, 22.6500,  
-2.9980

■ 159.3330, 73.1770,  
-10.1110

■ 212.1770, 12.5630,  
-1.9090

■ 150.9550, 82.9890,  
-11.7230

■ 220.5550, 2.7510,  
-0.2970

■ 141.9900, 93.0760,  
-12.8120

■ 229.6340, -7.6570,  
1.1030

■ 135.3560,  
100.7330, -13.9150

■ 237.2140,  
-15.2220, 0.5380

■ 243.6710,  
-18.2470, -5.2150

■ 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.



187.6180, 51.1660, 8.8460



185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100



182.7260, 23.4780, -18.0100

# Triad

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



185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100



169.5400, -63.9550, -24.8750



190.3650, 1.3710, 24.7230

# Complementary

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



185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100



165.2450, -42.8700, 6.0100

# 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.



185.2730, -30.9050, 14.9430



185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100



169.1770, -75.6940, -15.8700

# Square

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



185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100



174.6880, -35.2530, -27.4210



177.2750, -60.7500, -0.3500



190.4900, 28.8800, 27.2800



# Rectangle

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



185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100



180.5820, 6.1480, -23.3240



177.2750, -60.7500, -0.3500



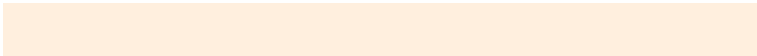
189.0370, -9.4490, 22.5750

# Sweetspot

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



185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100



241.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950



161.6490, 41.8540, 34.4460



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.



185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100



203.7860, 58.7800, -8.0040



211.5720, 29.3030, -29.9690



107.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



107.2150, 79.3210, -11.3270



29.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990

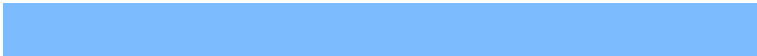


# Inverse Universe

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



165.2450, -42.8700, 6.0100



176.2140, -58.7800, 8.0040



139.4280, -29.3030, 29.9690



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 185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100 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 185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100 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 185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100.

-6.0100.

# 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

185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100

### Protanopia

184.2150, 26.5950, -13.9250

### Deuteranopia

185.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220



## Tritanopia

189.5250, 29.7990, 16.1270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100

## Protanomaly

184.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710

## Deuteranomaly

185.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220

## Tritanomaly

188.4080, 34.2020, 7.9140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100

## Achromatopsia

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

185.7320, 15.3140, -2.2060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100 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, 178, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 178, 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(223, 178, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 178, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100 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, 178, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 178, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 178, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 178, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 178, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 178,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 185.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 178, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
178, 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