

# Converting Colors

YIQ(185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(185.7680, 50.0230,  
-8.9930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E4B273
RGB	228, 178, 115
RGB Percent	89%, 70%, 45%
CMY	0.1058, 0.3020, 0.5488
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.50, 0.11
HSL	33°, 68%, 67%
HSV	33°, 50%, 89%
XYZ	51.0157, 49.5689, 23.1176
YIQ	185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

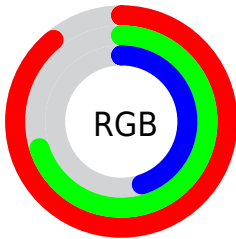
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	205, 228, 115
Decimal	14987891
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.80, 10.64, 38.97
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 40.394, 74.734
Yxy	49.5689, 0.4124, 0.4007
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293177971 (0xFFE4B273)
YUV	185.7680, -34.8886, 37.0375
Hunter-Lab	70.4052, 6.1322, 29.8157

# Details

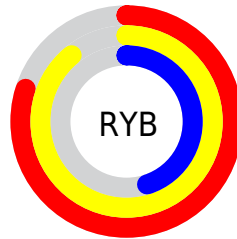
The YIQ color **185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **157.2320, -50.0230, 8.9930**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232.7550, 33.7020, -16.0740**, and **131.6150, 46.0800, -9.1200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177.2760, 60.1560, -10.9160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.2600, 39.8900, -7.0700**.

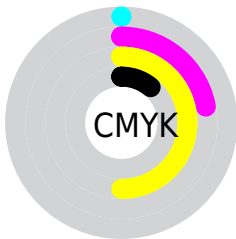
# Distribution



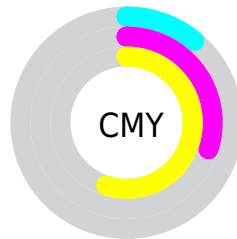
- Red (89%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930 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 185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



185.7680, 50.0230,  
-8.9930

185.7680, 50.0230,  
-8.9930

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

158.3980, 48.1890,  
-8.7950

232.7550, 33.7020,  
-16.0740

131.6150, 46.0800,  
-9.1200

248.1600, 19.2600,  
-18.6600

106.4190, 43.6960,  
-9.9680

251.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

81.5220, 41.9080,  
-10.6040

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

58.0100, 37.5980,  
-9.5860

37.9090, 27.8770,  
-4.1150

18.1070, 18.7520,

1.5680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 185.7680, 50.0230,  
-8.9930

■ 185.7680, 50.0230,  
-8.9930

■ 177.2760, 60.1560,  
-10.9160

■ 194.2600, 39.8900,  
-7.0700

■ 168.7840, 70.2890,  
-12.8390

■ 202.7520, 29.7570,  
-5.1470

■ 160.4060, 80.1010,  
-14.4510

■ 211.1300, 19.9450,  
-3.5350

■ 151.9140, 90.2340,  
-16.3740

■ 219.6220, 9.8120,  
-1.6120

■ 142.8350,  
100.6420, -17.7740

■ 228.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 142.7210,  
100.9630, -18.0850

■ 237.1930,  
-10.7290, 1.7110

■ 243.4050,  
-14.4420, -2.5860

■ 246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



188.2940, 60.8860, 8.9020



185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930



182.2330, 26.1840, -23.0000

# Triad

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



185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930



159.4160, -93.2050, -34.4290



191.7230, 3.4790, 30.5750

# Complementary

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



185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930



157.2320, -50.0230, 8.9930

# 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.



185.8150, -35.3070, 17.6290



185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930



156.4480, -113.4260, -25.8900

# Square

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



185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930



170.3550, -47.6770, -33.5410



173.7230, -76.7510, -2.2150



191.6700, 37.3610, 33.2730



# Rectangle

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



185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930



179.4090, 4.9570, -29.2750



173.7230, -76.7510, -2.2150



190.4980, -9.1290, 27.7910

# Sweetspot

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



185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930



240.6890, 16.8730, -2.9270



154.6010, 50.9770, 39.8170



118.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



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.



185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930



198.5710, 66.5750, -11.6090



213.3240, 32.6970, -36.4150



110.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



111.6340, 79.4590, -13.8290



31.6850, 22.6960, -3.8320

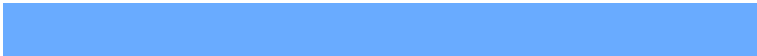


# Inverse Universe

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



157.2320, -50.0230, 8.9930



160.8420, -66.3000, 12.1320



129.6760, -32.6970, 36.4150



107.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



66.7790, -79.1840, 14.3520



19.3150, -22.6960, 3.8320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

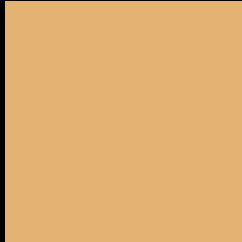
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

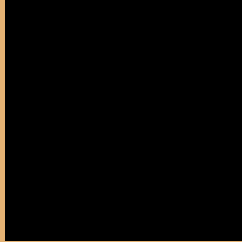
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930.

-8.9930.

# 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

185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930

### Protanopia

184.3310, 31.9600, -17.5440

### Deuteranopia

185.7570, 48.5560, -9.9400



## Tritanopia

190.6180, 33.9710, 17.6110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930

## Protanomaly

185.1470, 38.4700, -14.3780

## Deuteranomaly

186.0560, 49.1520, -9.7280

## Tritanomaly

188.9310, 39.9790, 7.8430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930

## Achromatopsia

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

185.7600, 18.1110, -3.3370

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930 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(228, 178, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 178, 115)  
}
```

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(228, 178, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 178, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930 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(228, 178, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 178, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 178, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 178, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 178, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 178,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 185.7680, 50.0230, -8.9930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 178, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
178, 115) }
```

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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