

# Converting Colors

YIQ(186.4920, 85.0100,  
-31.8380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(186.4920, 85.0100,  
-31.8380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8B826
RGB	248, 184, 38
RGB Percent	97%, 72%, 15%
CMY	0.0274, 0.2785, 0.8505
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.85, 0.03
HSL	42°, 94%, 56%
HSV	42°, 85%, 97%
XYZ	56.2035, 54.3696, 9.3756
YIQ	186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

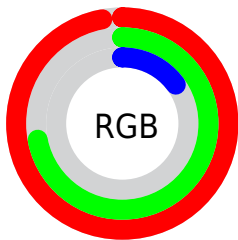
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	130, 248, 38
Decimal	16300070
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	78.68, 11.58, 74.92
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	79, 75.809, 81.211
Yxy	54.3696, 0.4686, 0.4533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294490150 (0xFFFF8B826)
YUV	186.4920, -73.2066, 53.9425
Hunter-Lab	73.7358, 7.0201, 44.0762

# Details

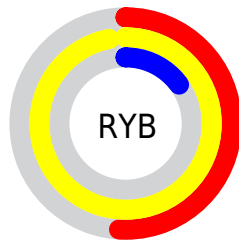
The YIQ color **186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC33**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **99.5080, -85.0100, 31.8380**, and the grayscale version is **187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.4110, 54.2010, -40.6710**, and **132.5110, 74.8310, -29.0810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178.9460, 95.2350, -35.4290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.0380, 74.7850, -28.2470**.

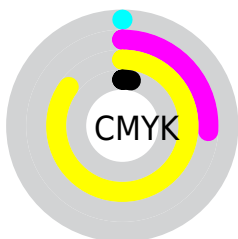
# Distribution



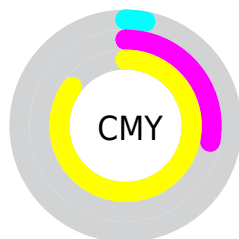
- Red (97%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380 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 186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



186.4920, 85.0100,  
-31.8380

186.4920, 85.0100,  
-31.8380

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

157.0420, 86.1570,  
-36.1070

228.4110, 54.2010,  
-40.6710

132.5110, 74.8310,  
-29.0810

240.4080, 41.0880,  
-39.8080

108.8660, 63.8260,  
-22.3660

243.6000, 32.1000,  
-31.1000

86.1070, 53.1420,  
-15.9620

246.9060, 22.7910,  
-22.0810

64.5220, 41.9080,  
-10.6040

250.2120, 13.4820,  
-13.0620

43.2360, 31.2700,  
-5.0340

253.5180, 4.1730,

23.7220, 21.2740,

-4.0430

-0.0860

■ 4.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 186.4920, 85.0100,  
-31.8380

■ 186.4920, 85.0100,  
-31.8380

■ 178.9460, 95.2350,  
-35.4290

■ 194.0380, 74.7850,  
-28.2470

■ 175.1160,  
100.5080, -37.3800

■ 200.9970, 64.8350,  
-24.1330

■ 208.5430, 54.6100,  
-20.5420

■ 215.3880, 44.9810,  
-16.7390

■ 222.9340, 34.7560,  
-13.1480

■ 229.8930, 24.8060,  
-9.0340

■ 237.4390, 14.5810,  
-5.4430

■ 244.9850, 4.3560,  
-1.8520

■ 251.1460, -3.3470,  
0.0850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



176.9200, 82.0700, -0.5700



186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380



180.4700, 37.3770, -55.1590

# Triad

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



186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380



161.6520, -141.0240, -43.3600



195.7130, 27.7750, 52.8230

# Complementary

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



186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380



99.5080, -85.0100, 31.8380

# 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.



184.3090, -39.7540, 15.6220



186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380



159.9710, -143.1800, -37.3240

# Square

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



186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380



152.7430, -117.3160, -65.5400



151.7530, -139.3300, -30.0020



176.9340, 46.2060, 54.7020



# Rectangle

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



186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380



174.1840, -8.7920, -60.9520



151.7530, -139.3300, -30.0020



194.7060, 11.3170, 42.7170

# Sweetspot

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



186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380



236.5510, 25.7690, -9.9670



108.4280, 103.6530, 65.3570



116.5100, 15.8190, -5.8530



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.



186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380



180.1440, 103.3050, -38.5110



212.6980, 44.7620, -73.3660



121.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



133.4080, 76.6190, -28.4450



43.4800, 24.5310, -9.5570



# Inverse Universe

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



99.5080, -85.0100, 31.8380



74.8560, -103.3050, 38.5110



73.6010, -44.1660, 73.5780



115.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



55.5920, -76.6190, 28.4450



18.1070, -24.8060, 9.0340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380 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 186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380 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 186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.4920, 85.0100,

-31.8380.

# 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

186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380

### Protanopia

184.6200, 63.7380, -42.8060

### Deuteranopia

186.4810, 83.5430, -32.7850



## Tritanopia

198.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380

## Protanomaly

185.4470, 71.7150, -38.6930

## Deuteranomaly

186.7800, 84.1390, -32.5730

## Tritanomaly

193.7080, 59.4200, 2.4280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380

## Achromatopsia

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

186.1340, 31.3170, -11.3950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380 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(248, 184, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 184, 38)  
}
```

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(248, 184, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 184, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380 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(248, 184, 38) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 184, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(248, 184, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 184, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 184, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 184,  
38) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.4920, 85.0100, -31.8380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 184, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
184, 38) }
```

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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