

# Converting Colors

YIQ(186.5670, 97.6200,  
-40.1080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(186.5670, 97.6200,  
-40.1080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBA0A
RGB	255, 186, 10
RGB Percent	100%, 73%, 4%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2707, 0.9602
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.96, 0.00
HSL	43°, 100%, 52%
HSV	43°, 96%, 100%
XYZ	58.8482, 56.3876, 8.0733
YIQ	186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

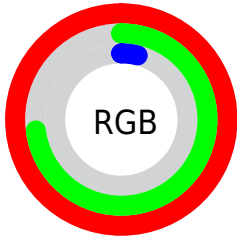
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	106, 255, 10
Decimal	16759306
CIELab	79.83, 13.08, 81.21
CIELCh	80, 82.255, 80.851
Yxy	56.3876, 0.4772, 0.4573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294949386 (0xFFFFBA0A)
YUV	186.5670, -87.0475, 60.0157
Hunter-Lab	75.0917, 8.4773, 46.1898

# Details

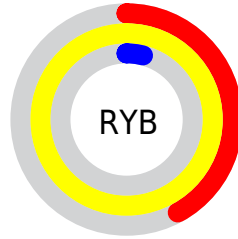
The YIQ color **186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC33**. The color can be described as middle saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **78.4330, -97.6200, 40.1080**, and the grayscale version is **187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.1030, 57.8240, -45.7600**, and **135.7780, 78.4530, -28.6430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183.6660, 101.6550, -41.6490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193.6400, 87.3490, -35.6830**.

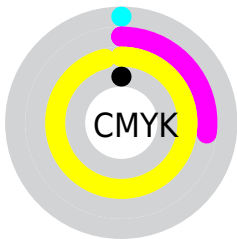
# Distribution



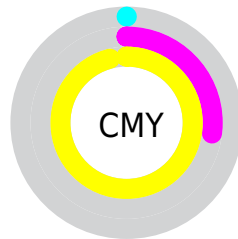
- Red (100%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (4%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080 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 186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



186.5670, 97.6200,  
-40.1080

186.5670, 97.6200,  
-40.1080

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

160.3090, 89.7790,  
-35.6690

228.1030, 57.8240,  
-45.7600

135.7780, 78.4530,  
-28.6430

239.0400, 44.9400,  
-43.5400

111.8340, 66.8520,  
-22.1400

242.3460, 35.6310,  
-34.5210

88.7760, 55.5720,  
-15.9480

245.6520, 26.3220,  
-25.5020

66.6040, 44.6130,  
-10.0670

248.9580, 17.0130,  
-16.4830

45.3180, 33.9750,  
-4.4970

252.2640, 7.7040,

25.8040, 23.9790,

-7.4640

0.4510

■ 7.5890, 14.5790,  
5.6110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 186.5670, 97.6200,  
-40.1080

■ 186.5670, 97.6200,  
-40.1080

■ 183.6660,  
101.6550, -41.6490

■ 193.6400, 87.3490,  
-35.6830

■ 200.5990, 77.3990,  
-31.5690

■ 208.2590, 66.8530,  
-27.6670

■ 215.2180, 56.9030,  
-23.5530

■ 222.2910, 46.6320,  
-19.1280

■ 229.2500, 36.6820,  
-15.0140

■ 236.3230, 26.4110,  
-10.5890

■ 243.2820, 16.4610,  
-6.4750

■ 250.9420, 5.9150,  
-2.5730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



175.6490, 84.2710, -1.9130



186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080



180.7940, 44.8520, -63.9800

# Triad

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



186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080



165.8580, -144.6000, -44.6320



195.1260, 28.0500, 53.3460

# Complementary

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



186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080



78.4330, -97.6200, 40.1080

# 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.



184.2760, -44.1550, 12.7810



186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080



162.9060, -144.5550, -39.9390

# Square

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



186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080



155.6780, -118.6910, -68.1550



154.6880, -140.7050, -32.6170



174.6830, 45.6550, 59.1830



# Rectangle

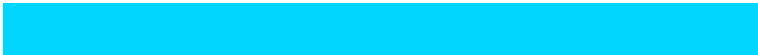
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080



174.7830, -9.3410, -67.5250



154.6880, -140.7050, -32.6170



196.4890, 13.4260, 43.0420

# Sweetspot

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



186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080



234.2370, 29.5290, -12.0310



91.2350, 123.5500, 73.7100



115.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960



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.



186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080



183.6660, 101.6550, -41.6490



211.2230, 47.0570, -87.4310



124.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



137.5280, 76.1610, -31.1590



46.1380, 25.4940, -10.4900



# Inverse Universe

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



78.4330, -97.6200, 40.1080



71.3340, -101.6550, 41.6490



53.7770, -47.0570, 87.4310



118.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740



53.4720, -76.1610, 31.1590



17.8620, -25.4940, 10.4900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080 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 186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080 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 186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080.

-40.1080.

# 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

186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080

### Protanopia

185.8410, 73.0010, -50.9910

### Deuteranopia

185.4050, 97.8960, -45.1120



## Tritanopia

201.5760, 42.9570, 19.9570

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080

## Protanomaly

185.8530, 81.8950, -46.9770

## Deuteranomaly

185.5730, 97.4830, -43.1330

## Tritanomaly

195.9270, 62.9970, -1.8270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080

## Achromatopsia

187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

187.1790, 35.4440, -14.6040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080 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(255, 186, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 186, 10)  
}
```

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(255, 186, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 186, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080 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(255, 186, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 186, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 186, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 186, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.5670, 97.6200, -40.1080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 186, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
186, 10) }
```

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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