

# Converting Colors

YIQ(186.7130, 75.9370,  
-60.1510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(186.7130, 75.9370,  
-60.1510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DECD00
RGB	222, 205, 0
RGB Percent	87%, 80%, 0%
CMY	0.1295, 0.1961, 0.9994
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 1.00, 0.13
HSL	55°, 100%, 44%
HSV	55°, 100%, 87%
XYZ	51.9475, 59.1853, 8.6893
YIQ	186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

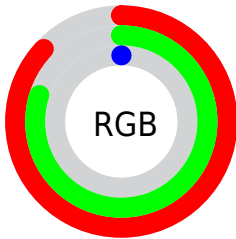
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	18, 222, 0
Decimal	14601472
CIELab	81.39, -11.00, 81.81
CIELCh	81, 82.548, 97.656
Yxy	59.1853, 0.4335, 0.4939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292791552 (0xFFDECD00)
YUV	186.7130, -92.0495, 30.9467
Hunter-Lab	76.9320, -14.1007, 47.1557

# Details

The YIQ color **186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC00**. The color can be described as middle washed yellow. A complement of this color would be **35.2870, -75.9370, 60.1510**, and the grayscale version is **188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235.7340, 54.2490, -52.5590**, and **137.0750, 55.0270, -44.6290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190.3950, 68.3250, -54.3550**.

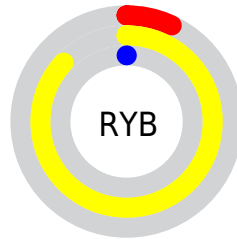
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (80%)

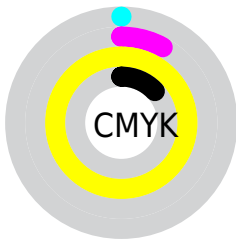
Blue (0%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (0%)

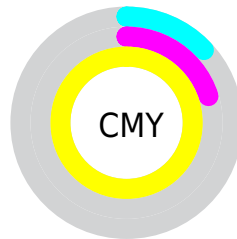


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510 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 186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



186.7130, 75.9370,  
-60.1510

186.7130, 75.9370,  
-60.1510

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

161.8940, 65.4820,  
-52.3900

235.7340, 54.2490,  
-52.5590

137.0750, 55.0270,  
-44.6290

239.0400, 44.9400,  
-43.5400

113.7290, 44.6180,  
-37.7020

242.3460, 35.6310,  
-34.5210

90.3830, 34.2090,  
-30.7750

245.7660, 26.0010,  
-25.1910

67.9230, 24.1210,  
-24.1590

249.0720, 16.6920,  
-16.1720

47.2350, 14.6750,  
-18.1650

252.4920, 7.0620,

27.4330, 5.5500,

-6.8420

-12.4820

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,  
-5.2300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 186.7130, 75.9370,  
-60.1510

■ 190.3950, 68.3250,  
-54.3550

■ 193.6040, 60.6670,  
-47.7250

■ 197.2860, 53.0550,  
-41.9290

■ 200.9680, 45.4430,  
-36.1330

■ 204.0630, 38.1060,  
-29.8140

■ 207.7450, 30.4940,  
-24.0180

■ 211.5410, 22.5610,  
-17.9110

■ 215.2230, 14.9490,  
-12.1150

■ 218.3180, 7.6120,  
-5.7960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



185.5020, 88.2180, -23.8940



186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510



180.6870, -0.2630, -66.8470

# Triad

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



186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510



167.6020, -146.7550, -44.1230



186.3210, 32.1750, 61.1910

# Complementary

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



186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510



35.2870, -75.9370, 60.1510

# 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.



199.3910, 7.6500, 37.5860



186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510



161.7320, -144.0050, -38.8930

# Square

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



186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510



164.9000, -136.3910, -55.7430



152.6940, -131.6740, -25.5780



170.2370, 58.1740, 47.0540



# Rectangle

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



186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510



160.3570, -78.6630, -77.7270



152.6940, -131.6740, -25.5780



192.7780, 29.1500, 55.4380

# Sweetspot

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



186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510



242.8140, 26.0460, -20.4980



68.5440, 126.2130, 52.9730



120.4080, 15.8660, -12.2140



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.



186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510



214.1900, 87.3550, -68.8450



169.1840, 16.4300, -88.5460



110.1590, 3.8060, -2.8980



147.7180, 60.3460, -47.4140



40.7670, 16.2330, -13.3590



# Inverse Universe

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



35.2870, -75.9370, 60.1510



40.8100, -87.3550, 68.8450



53.1150, -15.8340, 88.7580



102.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



27.6950, -60.0710, 47.9370



7.8200, -16.5080, 12.8360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

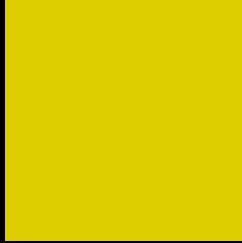
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510 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 186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510.



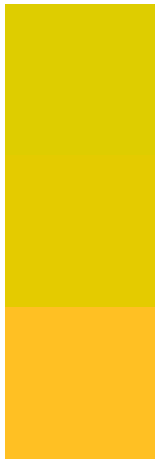
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.7130, 75.9370,

-60.1510.

# 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

186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510

### Protanopia

187.3330, 80.0630, -57.8330

### Deuteranopia

192.9390, 87.9450, -35.4710



## Tritanopia

205.4530, 21.1340, 13.4700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510

## Protanomaly

187.3220, 78.5960, -58.7800

## Deuteranomaly

190.8040, 83.5910, -44.6730

## Tritanomaly

198.6420, 41.4500, -13.3180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510

## Achromatopsia

187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

187.2440, 27.6510, -22.0530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510 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(222, 205, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 205, 0)  
}
```

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(222, 205, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 205, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510 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(222, 205, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 205, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 205, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 205, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 205, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 205,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.7130, 75.9370, -60.1510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 205, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
205, 0) }
```

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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