

# Converting Colors

YIQ(188.1310, 68.6480,  
-65.7200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(188.1310, 68.6480,  
-65.7200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5D400
RGB	213, 212, 0
RGB Percent	84%, 83%, 0%
CMY	0.1648, 0.1686, 0.9995
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.16
HSL	60°, 100%, 42%
HSV	60°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	50.9748, 61.2279, 9.1347
YIQ	188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

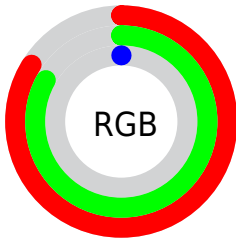
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	1, 213, 0
Decimal	14013440
CIELab	82.50, -18.34, 82.28
CIELCh	83, 84.295, 102.566
Yxy	61.2279, 0.4201, 0.5046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292203520 (0xFFD5D400)
YUV	188.1310, -92.7486, 21.8101
Hunter-Lab	78.2483, -20.6506, 47.8523

# Details

The YIQ color **188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200** 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 **24.8690, -68.6480, 65.7200**, and the grayscale version is **189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235.8480, 53.9280, -52.2480**, and **138.7920, 48.3340, -49.9860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190.5250, 61.9070, -59.1890**.

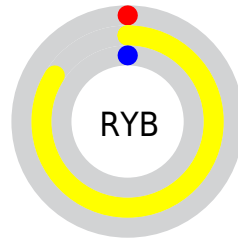
# Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (83%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (0%)

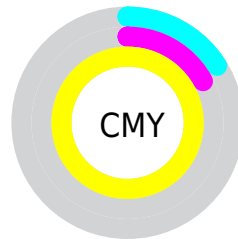


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200 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 188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



188.1310, 68.6480,  
-65.7200

188.1310, 68.6480,  
-65.7200

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

162.7250, 58.4680,  
-57.4360

235.8480, 53.9280,  
-52.2480

138.7920, 48.3340,  
-49.9860

239.2680, 44.2980,  
-42.9180

114.8590, 38.2000,  
-42.5360

242.5740, 34.9890,  
-33.8990

91.5130, 27.7910,  
-35.6090

245.8800, 25.6800,  
-24.8800

69.0530, 17.7030,  
-28.9930

249.1860, 16.3710,  
-15.8610

47.7780, 8.5320,  
-22.4760

252.6060, 6.7410,

27.0900, -0.9140,

-6.5310

-16.4820

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,  
-8.3680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 188.1310, 68.6480,  
-65.7200

■ 190.5250, 61.9070,  
-59.1890

■ 193.0330, 54.8450,  
-52.3470

■ 195.4270, 48.1040,  
-45.8160

■ 197.8210, 41.3630,  
-39.2850

■ 200.3290, 34.3010,  
-32.4430

■ 203.3100, 27.2850,  
-26.4350

■ 205.7040, 20.5440,  
-19.9040

■ 208.2120, 13.4820,  
-13.0620

■ 210.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



188.2430, 90.1450, -31.2870



188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200



180.6790, -14.9800, -69.9560

# Triad

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



188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200



169.3630, -147.5800, -45.6920



184.5600, 33.0000, 62.7600

# Complementary

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



188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200



24.8690, -68.6480, 65.7200

# 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.



203.3220, 21.2660, 44.1300



188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200



162.3190, -144.2800, -39.4160

# Square

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



188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200



169.0720, -142.6270, -52.8590



176.3370, -81.6560, -6.9360



170.1570, 61.1550, 42.5870



# Rectangle

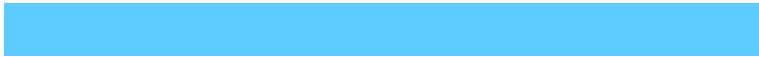
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200



153.7110, -106.2630, -84.1430



176.3370, -81.6560, -6.9360



190.4300, 30.2500, 57.5300

# Sweetspot

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



188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200



246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360



64.1430, 125.6640, 46.4000



122.1690, 15.0410, -13.7830



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.



188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200



225.3430, 82.1300, -78.7820



157.9210, 6.9850, -88.0790



105.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210



150.9190, 55.1660, -52.6580



38.0980, 13.8030, -13.3730



# Inverse Universe

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



24.8690, -68.6480, 65.7200



29.6570, -82.1300, 78.7820



55.0790, -6.9850, 88.0790



97.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



20.0810, -55.1660, 52.6580

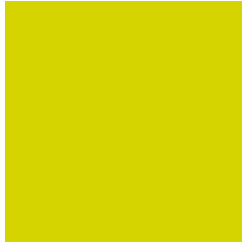


4.9020, -13.8030, 13.3730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

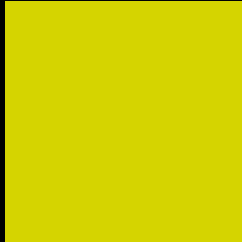
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200 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 188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200.

-65.7200.

# 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

188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200

### Protanopia

190.2900, 81.6220, -58.5540

### Deuteranopia

198.9180, 75.2430, -25.5330



## Tritanopia

207.6800, 13.0650, 11.0250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200

## Protanomaly

189.3710, 76.9000, -61.0840

## Deuteranomaly

194.9910, 72.9990, -39.9370

## Tritanomaly

200.3420, 33.4270, -16.5970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200

## Achromatopsia

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

188.2220, 24.7170, -23.9470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200 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(213, 212, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 212, 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(213, 212, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 212, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200 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(213, 212, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 212, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 212, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 212, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 212, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 212,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.1310, 68.6480, -65.7200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 212, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
212, 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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