

# Converting Colors

YIQ(188.1550, 52.0460,  
-40.1620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(188.1550, 52.0460,  
-40.1620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5C83E
RGB	213, 200, 62
RGB Percent	84%, 78%, 24%
CMY	0.1648, 0.2157, 0.7565
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.71, 0.16
HSL	55°, 64%, 54%
HSV	55°, 71%, 84%
XYZ	48.9611, 55.7986, 12.7586
YIQ	188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

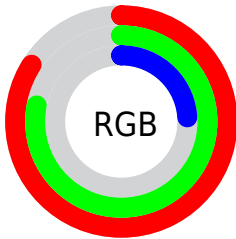
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	76, 213, 62
Decimal	14010430
CIELab	79.50, -10.82, 66.78
CIELCh	79, 67.656, 99.204
Yxy	55.7986, 0.4166, 0.4748
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292200510 (0xFFD5C83E)
YUV	188.1550, -62.1944, 21.7891
Hunter-Lab	74.6984, -13.7244, 42.1621

# Details

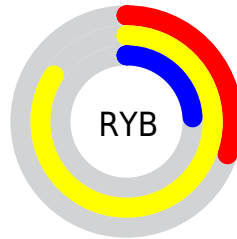
The YIQ color **188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC33**. The color can be described as light muted yellow. A complement of this color would be **86.8450, -52.0460, 40.1620**, and the grayscale version is **189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239.3820, 43.9770, -42.6070**, and **132.0470, 52.2300, -43.4980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184.5870, 59.3370, -45.6470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191.7230, 44.7550, -34.6770**.

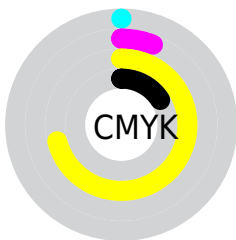
# Distribution



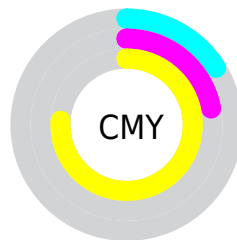
- Red (84%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620 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 188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



188.1550, 52.0460,  
-40.1620

188.1550, 52.0460,  
-40.1620

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

159.9870, 52.4590,  
-42.1410

239.3820, 43.9770,  
-42.6070

132.0470, 52.2300,  
-43.4980

242.5740, 34.9890,  
-33.8990

108.7010, 41.8210,  
-36.5710

245.7660, 26.0010,  
-25.1910

85.9530, 32.6040,  
-29.2200

248.9580, 17.0130,  
-16.4830

64.3790, 22.8370,  
-22.9150

252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

43.6910, 13.3910,  
-16.9210

23.8890, 4.2660,

-11.2380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 188.1550, 52.0460,  
-40.1620

■ 188.1550, 52.0460,  
-40.1620

■ 184.5870, 59.3370,  
-45.6470

■ 191.7230, 44.7550,  
-34.6770

■ 180.9050, 66.9490,  
-51.4430

■ 195.4050, 37.1430,  
-28.8810

■ 178.1520, 73.3230,  
-56.8290

■ 198.3860, 30.1270,  
-22.8730

■ 201.9540, 22.8360,  
-17.3880

■ 205.6360, 15.2240,  
-11.5920

■ 209.2040, 7.9330,  
-6.1070

■ 212.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 216.3400, -6.6490,  
4.8630

■ 219.4350,  
-13.9860, 11.1820

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



189.2810, 78.9550, -15.7090



188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620



180.8630, -3.1540, -52.9940

# Triad

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



188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620



161.1450, -143.7300, -38.3700



190.8230, 33.2770, 52.2290

# Complementary

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



188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620



86.8450, -52.0460, 40.1620

# 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.



197.6080, 5.5410, 37.2610



188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620



155.8620, -141.2550, -33.6630

# Square

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



188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620



158.3460, -131.7150, -52.3790



177.8980, -69.8740, -0.1940



178.9450, 55.7000, 36.8200



# Rectangle

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



188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620



169.2390, -54.1830, -58.8150



177.8980, -69.8740, -0.1940



196.3000, 27.5000, 52.3000

# Sweetspot

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



188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620



245.9090, 18.7090, -14.1790



108.8590, 85.1810, 36.6770



122.5910, 11.0970, -8.3830



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.



188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620



219.1090, 74.8820, -57.5500



177.8460, 12.7110, -59.6810



105.1590, 3.8060, -2.8980



142.7010, 59.0160, -45.3360



36.3370, 14.6280, -11.8040



# Inverse Universe

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



86.8450, -52.0460, 40.1620



73.8910, -74.8820, 57.5500



97.1540, -12.7110, 59.6810



97.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



28.2990, -59.0160, 45.3360



7.2500, -14.9030, 11.2810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620 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 188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620 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 188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620.

-40.1620.

# 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

188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620

### Protanopia

188.6720, 57.9600, -37.2080

### Deuteranopia

190.9610, 73.6840, -24.8120



## Tritanopia

199.9580, 18.1540, 12.4100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620

## Protanomaly

188.3620, 55.8970, -38.3670

## Deuteranomaly

190.0800, 65.7990, -30.5930

## Tritanomaly

195.8830, 30.7660, -6.9140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620

## Achromatopsia

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

187.7950, 19.0300, -14.4900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620 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, 200, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 200, 62)  
}
```

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, 200, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 200, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620 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, 200, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 200, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 200, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 200, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 200, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 200,  
62) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.1550, 52.0460, -40.1620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 200, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
200, 62) }
```

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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