

# Converting Colors

YIQ(188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(188.5080, 53.6910,  
-9.3890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EAB471
RGB	234, 180, 113
RGB Percent	92%, 71%, 44%
CMY	0.0823, 0.2942, 0.5566
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.52, 0.08
HSL	33°, 74%, 68%
HSV	33°, 52%, 92%
XYZ	53.2400, 51.3232, 22.7431
YIQ	188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

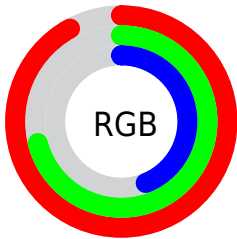
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	211, 234, 113
Decimal	15381617
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.87, 11.84, 41.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	77, 43.121, 74.059
Yxy	51.3232, 0.4182, 0.4031
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293571697 (0xFFEAB471)
YUV	188.5080, -37.2254, 39.8965
Hunter-Lab	71.6402, 7.2834, 31.3258

# Details

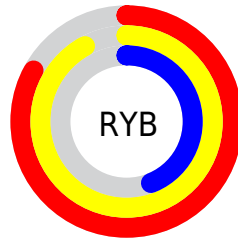
The YIQ color **188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **158.4920, -53.6910, 9.3890**, and the grayscale version is **189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233.7010, 33.7940, -17.7420**, and **134.3550, 49.7480, -9.5160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180.0160, 63.8240, -11.3120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197.0000, 43.5580, -7.4660**.

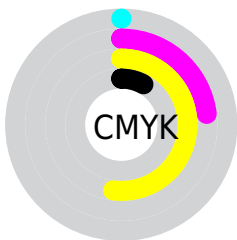
# Distribution



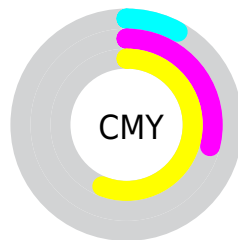
- Red (92%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890 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 188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



188.5080, 53.6910,  
-9.3890

188.5080, 53.6910,  
-9.3890

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

161.1380, 51.8570,  
-9.1910

233.7010, 33.7940,  
-17.7420

134.3550, 49.7480,  
-9.5160

248.0460, 19.5810,  
-18.9710

108.2730, 47.0430,  
-10.0530

251.2380, 10.5930,  
-10.2630

82.8490, 45.3010,  
-11.5230

254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

59.7930, 39.7070,  
-9.2610

39.6920, 29.9860,  
-3.7900

20.1780, 19.9900,

1.1580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 188.5080, 53.6910,  
-9.3890

■ 188.5080, 53.6910,  
-9.3890

■ 180.0160, 63.8240,  
-11.3120

■ 197.0000, 43.5580,  
-7.4660

■ 170.8230, 74.5530,  
-13.0230

■ 206.1930, 32.8290,  
-5.7550

■ 162.3310, 84.6860,  
-14.9460

■ 214.6850, 22.6960,  
-3.8320

■ 153.1380, 95.4150,  
-16.6570

■ 223.8780, 11.9670,  
-2.1210

■ 145.6890,  
103.9890, -17.8590

■ 232.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 241.4490, -8.5740,  
1.2020

■ 247.5470,  
-11.9660, -3.4060

■ 248.7210,  
-12.5160, -4.4520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



189.7780, 62.3990, 9.0150



188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890



184.8480, 28.7060, -24.6540

# Triad

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



188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890



154.7450, -110.4890, -40.5770



194.3040, 3.3410, 33.0770

# Complementary

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



188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890



158.4920, -53.6910, 9.3890

# 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.



187.2770, -36.7280, 15.8480



188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890



149.9120, -135.5240, -32.9000

# Square

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



188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890



171.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700



173.0810, -83.8110, -6.4270



194.7350, 38.7360, 35.8880



# Rectangle

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



188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890



182.1270, 5.6910, -31.5650



173.0810, -83.8110, -6.4270



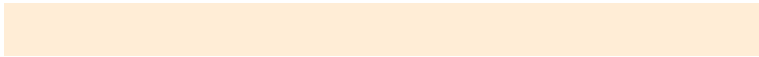
193.0680, -10.7340, 29.3460

# Sweetspot

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



188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890



239.7600, 18.1110, -3.3370



155.3350, 54.7820, 42.4460



118.6930, 11.0500, -2.0220



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.



188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890



195.3110, 70.2430, -12.0050



218.4120, 35.2650, -38.9030



112.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



112.8190, 80.3760, -13.9280



33.7560, 23.9340, -4.2420



# Inverse Universe

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



158.4920, -53.6910, 9.3890



156.6890, -70.2430, 12.0050



128.5880, -35.2650, 38.9030



110.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



68.1810, -80.3760, 13.9280



20.2440, -23.9340, 4.2420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890 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 188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

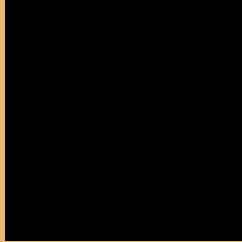
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890.

-9.3890.

# 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

188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890

### Protanopia

186.7610, 33.5650, -19.0990

### Deuteranopia

188.1980, 51.6280, -10.5480



## Tritanopia

193.1130, 36.9510, 18.6710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890

## Protanomaly

187.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980

## Deuteranomaly

188.4970, 52.2240, -10.3360

## Tritanomaly

191.3120, 43.2800, 8.5920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890

## Achromatopsia

189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

188.8310, 19.3490, -3.7470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890 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(234, 180, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 180, 113)  
}
```

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(234, 180, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 180, 113) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890 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(234, 180, 113) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 180, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 180, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 180, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 180, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 180,  
113) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 180, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
180, 113) }
```

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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