

# Converting Colors

YIQ(189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(189.3230, 35.5790,  
-0.5250)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DFB495
RGB	223, 180, 149
RGB Percent	87%, 71%, 58%
CMY	0.1254, 0.2942, 0.4155
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.33, 0.13
HSL	25°, 54%, 73%
HSV	25°, 33%, 87%
XYZ	52.1837, 50.4978, 35.4481
YIQ	189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

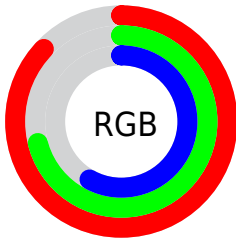
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 202, 149
Decimal	14660757
CIE Lab	76.37, 11.26, 21.68
CIE LCh	76, 24.428, 62.559
Yxy	50.4978, 0.3778, 0.3656
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292850837 (0xFFDFB495)
YUV	189.3230, -19.8792, 29.5347
Hunter-Lab	71.0618, 6.7220, 20.1674

# Details

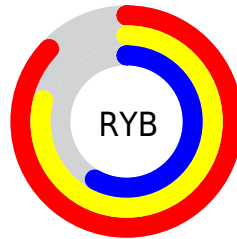
The YIQ color  $189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCC99}$ . A complement of this color would be  $182.6770, -35.5790, 0.5250$ , and the grayscale version is  $189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $237.9190, 21.9170, -6.2350$ , and  $135.6540, 33.1490, -0.5390$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $179.1840, 46.2160, -0.5680$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $199.4620, 24.9420, -0.4820$ .

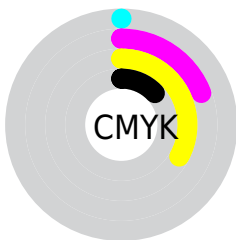
# Distribution



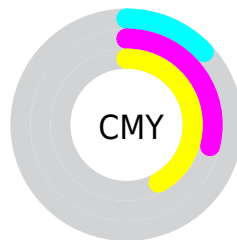
- Red (87%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250 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 189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 189.3230, 35.5790,  
-0.5250

 189.3230, 35.5790,  
-0.5250


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 161.8390, 34.0660,  
-0.6380


 237.9190, 21.9170,  
-6.2350


 135.6540, 33.1490,  
-0.5390

 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

 109.8710, 31.0400,  
-0.8640

 85.3870, 29.5270,  
-0.9770

 61.7180, 27.0970,  
-0.9910

 39.1800, 25.6760,  
-2.7720

 19.2920, 19.6690,

1.4690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 189.3230, 35.5790,  
-0.5250

■ 189.3230, 35.5790,  
-0.5250

■ 179.1840, 46.2160,  
-0.5680

■ 199.4620, 24.9420,  
-0.4820

■ 168.9310, 57.1740,  
-0.9220

■ 209.7150, 13.9840,  
-0.1280

■ 158.7920, 67.8110,  
-0.9650

■ 219.8540, 3.3470,  
-0.0850

■ 148.6530, 78.4480,  
-1.0080

■ 229.9930, -7.2900,  
-0.0420

■ 138.5140, 89.0850,  
-1.0510

■ 239.5620,  
-16.3220, -1.5540

■ 128.2610,  
100.0430, -1.4050

■ 245.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 121.2680,  
107.3330, -1.3630

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



190.9140, 38.6490, 9.9210



189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250



186.7680, 23.6600, -10.2920

# Triad

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



189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250



179.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490



190.9030, -6.3760, 16.4400

# Complementary

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



189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250



182.6770, -35.5790, 0.5250

# 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.



187.1280, -29.2990, 7.8610



189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250



178.6440, -49.1480, -12.3800

# Square

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



189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250



181.5980, -17.1440, -19.7040



182.0070, -45.4360, -2.5560



192.1460, 14.9890, 20.2130



# Rectangle

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



189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250



185.2610, 11.7860, -15.3660



182.0070, -45.4360, -2.5560



190.1300, -14.4450, 13.9950

# Sweetspot

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



189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250



243.3450, 12.1500, 0.0700



176.0280, 30.3010, 29.0610



120.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690



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.



189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250



208.7390, 48.9670, -0.8650



211.0420, 25.4040, -19.8760



107.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



96.0620, 84.5460, -1.3900



26.0920, 23.1080, -0.2840

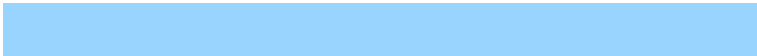


# Inverse Universe

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



182.6770, -35.5790, 0.5250



199.2610, -48.9670, 0.8650



160.9580, -25.4040, 19.8760



106.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



79.9380, -84.5460, 1.3900



21.9080, -23.1080, 0.2840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

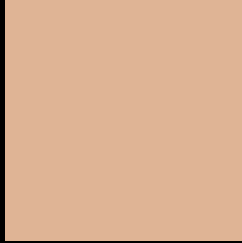
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

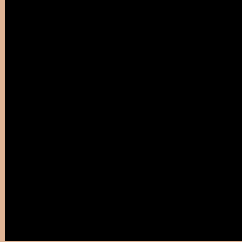
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250.

-0.5250.

# 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

189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250

### Protanopia

187.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410

### Deuteranopia

189.0130, 33.5160, -1.6840



## Tritanopia

192.0300, 26.8190, 15.0670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250

## Protanomaly

188.1150, 24.3010, -5.3870

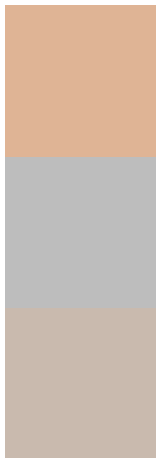
## Deuteranomaly

189.3120, 34.1120, -1.4720

## Tritanomaly

191.3090, 30.1670, 9.4550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250

## Achromatopsia

189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

189.1170, 12.7920, -0.5520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250 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(223, 180, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 180, 149)  
}
```

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(223, 180, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 180, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250 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(223, 180, 149) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 180, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 180, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 180, 149); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 180, 149); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 180, 149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 189.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 180, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
180, 149) }
```

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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