

# Converting Colors

YIQ(189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(189.4690, 32.2320,  
-0.4400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DCB599
RGB	220, 181, 153
RGB Percent	86%, 71%, 60%
CMY	0.1372, 0.2902, 0.3998
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.30, 0.14
HSL	25°, 49%, 73%
HSV	25°, 30%, 86%
XYZ	51.7945, 50.5609, 37.1829
YIQ	189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

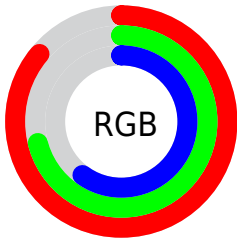
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	220, 201, 153
Decimal	14464409
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.41, 10.07, 19.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 21.980, 62.730
Yxy	50.5609, 0.3712, 0.3623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292654489 (0xFFDCB599)
YUV	189.4690, -17.9792, 26.7757
Hunter-Lab	71.1062, 5.5855, 18.7704

# Details

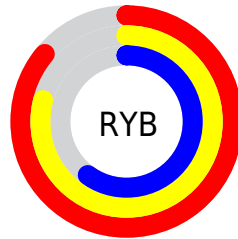
The YIQ color  $189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCC99}$ . A complement of this color would be  $183.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400$ , and the grayscale version is  $190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $238.9620, 20.3580, -5.5140$ , and  $135.8000, 29.8020, -0.4540$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $179.3300, 42.8690, -0.4830$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $199.6080, 21.5950, -0.3970$ .

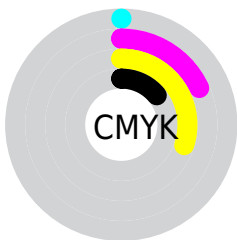
# Distribution



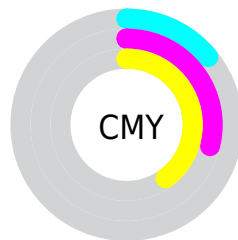
- Red (86%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400 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 189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 189.4690, 32.2320,  
-0.4400

 189.4690, 32.2320,  
-0.4400


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 162.2840, 31.3150,  
-0.3410


 238.9620, 20.3580,  
-5.5140


 135.8000, 29.8020,  
-0.4540

 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

 110.3160, 28.2890,  
-0.5670

 85.8320, 26.7760,  
-0.6800

 62.0490, 24.6670,  
-1.0050

 40.0380, 23.2000,  
-1.9520

 19.5800, 18.7980,

0.7340

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

189.4690, 32.2320,  
-0.4400

189.4690, 32.2320,  
-0.4400

179.3300, 42.8690,  
-0.4830

199.6080, 21.5950,  
-0.3970

169.1910, 53.5060,  
-0.5260

209.7470, 10.9580,  
-0.3540

159.6390, 63.8680,  
-1.0920

219.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

149.5000, 74.5050,  
-1.1350

229.4380,  
-10.0410, 0.2550

139.3610, 85.1420,  
-1.1780

238.6650,  
-18.1100, -2.1900

■ 129.2220, 95.7790,  
-1.2210

■ 244.5350,  
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 119.7840,  
105.8200, -1.4760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



191.1200, 35.0730, 8.6490



189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400



187.6260, 21.1840, -9.4720

# Triad

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



189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400



180.6210, -33.1460, -16.0420



190.8490, -6.2840, 14.7720

# Complementary

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



189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400



183.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400

# 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.



187.5690, -26.2270, 7.2530



189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400



180.2210, -43.4630, -10.7830

# Square

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



189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400



182.4350, -15.1270, -17.7110



183.3450, -40.5760, -2.5280



192.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100



# Rectangle

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



189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400



186.1300, 10.7770, -13.5990



183.3450, -40.5760, -2.5280



189.9730, -12.5650, 12.9630

# Sweetspot

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



189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400



244.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540



177.4790, 27.4130, 26.3330



121.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



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.



189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400



211.9990, 45.2990, -0.4690



208.8400, 23.1570, -17.6990



104.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



93.9910, 83.3080, -0.9800



24.9070, 22.1910, -0.1850



# Inverse Universe

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



183.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400



204.0010, -45.2990, 0.4690



164.1600, -23.1570, 17.6990



103.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



79.0090, -83.3080, 0.9800



21.0930, -22.1910, 0.1850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

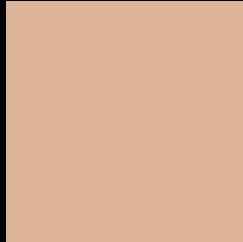
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400 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

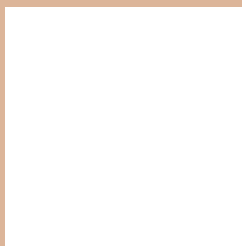
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400.

-0.4400.

# 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

189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400

### Protanopia

187.7550, 16.5070, -7.3090

### Deuteranopia

189.1700, 31.6360, -0.6520



## Tritanopia

191.8340, 24.4350, 14.2190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400

## Protanomaly

188.2720, 22.4210, -4.3550

## Deuteranomaly

189.1700, 31.6360, -0.6520

## Tritanomaly

191.2270, 27.4620, 8.9180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400

## Achromatopsia

189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

189.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400 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(220, 181, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 181, 153)  
}
```

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(220, 181, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 181, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400 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(220, 181, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 181, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 181, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 181, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 181, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 181,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 189.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 181, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
181, 153) }
```

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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