

# Converting Colors

YIQ(189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(189.7300, 53.1860,  
-5.7420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDB379
RGB	237, 179, 121
RGB Percent	93%, 70%, 47%
CMY	0.0705, 0.2981, 0.5252
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.49, 0.07
HSL	30°, 76%, 70%
HSV	30°, 49%, 93%
XYZ	54.5041, 51.6214, 25.2014
YIQ	189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

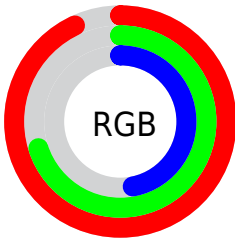
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	237, 237, 121
Decimal	15577977
CIE Lab	77.05, 14.31, 37.64
CIE LCh	77, 40.268, 69.190
Yxy	51.6214, 0.4150, 0.3931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293768057 (0xFFEDB379)
YUV	189.7300, -33.8839, 41.4558
Hunter-Lab	71.8481, 9.6764, 29.4971

# Details

The YIQ color **189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **168.2700, -53.1860, 5.7420**, and the grayscale version is **190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234.0260, 31.5010, -14.7310**, and **135.5770, 49.2430, -5.8690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179.9500, 64.1900, -6.9300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199.5100, 42.1820, -4.5540**.

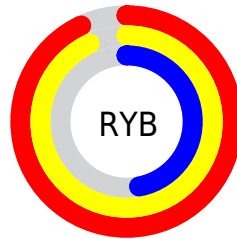
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (70%)

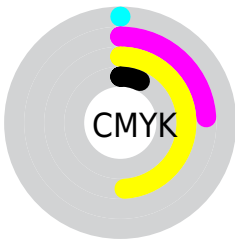
Blue (47%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (47%)

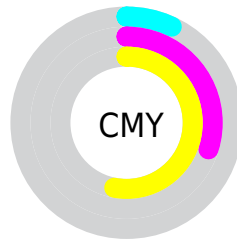


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 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 189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



189.7300, 53.1860,  
-5.7420

189.7300, 53.1860,  
-5.7420

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

162.3600, 51.3520,  
-5.5440

234.0260, 31.5010,  
-14.7310

135.5770, 49.2430,  
-5.8690

248.9580, 17.0130,  
-16.4830

109.4950, 46.5380,  
-6.4060

252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

84.4130, 43.8330,  
-6.9430

60.1030, 41.7700,  
-8.1020

40.0020, 32.0490,  
-2.6310

19.9010, 22.3280,

2.8400

■ 1.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 189.7300, 53.1860,  
-5.7420

■ 189.7300, 53.1860,  
-5.7420

■ 179.9500, 64.1900,  
-6.9300

■ 199.5100, 42.1820,  
-4.5540

■ 170.2840, 74.8730,  
-7.8070

■ 209.1760, 31.4990,  
-3.6770

■ 160.5040, 85.8770,  
-8.9950

■ 218.9560, 20.4950,  
-2.4890

■ 151.3110, 96.6060,  
-10.7060

■ 228.1490, 9.7660,  
-0.7780

141.6450,  
107.2890, -11.5830

237.9290, -1.2380,  
0.4100

140.1290,  
108.8020, -11.4700

246.6830, -9.3530,  
-1.2010

249.6180,  
-10.7280, -3.8160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



190.8040, 59.5100, 11.8140



189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



186.9240, 31.5480, -21.0920

# Triad

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



189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



165.9180, -82.9350, -33.3270



194.0750, -3.4440, 29.3880

# Complementary

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



189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



168.2700, -53.1860, 5.7420

# 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.



186.9450, -41.7250, 12.7950



189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



159.7640, -111.5000, -27.7560

# Square

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



189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



175.6610, -39.7910, -33.2870



174.2660, -82.8940, -6.5260



195.2610, 31.2630, 33.6550



# Rectangle

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



189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



183.8720, 10.9630, -27.9890



174.2660, -82.8940, -6.5260



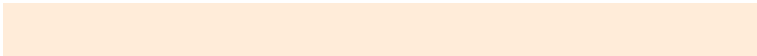
193.0240, -16.6020, 25.5580

# Sweetspot

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



189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



239.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



162.5240, 49.8760, 43.2520



118.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770



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.



189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420



193.8750, 68.7750, -7.4250



222.6020, 37.7860, -35.0300



112.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



106.9490, 83.1260, -8.6980



31.9950, 24.7590, -2.6730

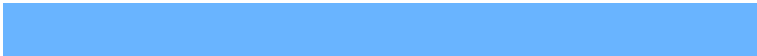


# Inverse Universe

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



168.2700, -53.1860, 5.7420



166.1250, -68.7750, 7.4250



135.3980, -37.7860, 35.0300



110.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



74.0510, -83.1260, 8.6980



22.0050, -24.7590, 2.6730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 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 189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

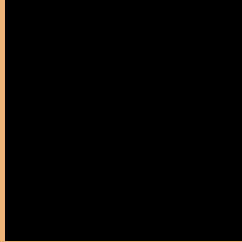
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420.

-5.7420.

# 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

189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420

### Protanopia

188.3740, 30.4010, -16.8230

### Deuteranopia

189.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060



## Tritanopia

194.0100, 38.7390, 19.3070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420

## Protanomaly

189.0870, 38.6990, -13.0210

## Deuteranomaly

189.5940, 50.5730, -7.9470

## Tritanomaly

192.5510, 44.1050, 10.1610

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420

## Achromatopsia

190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

189.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 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(237, 179, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 179, 121)  
}
```

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(237, 179, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 179, 121) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 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(237, 179, 121) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 179, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 179, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 179, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 179, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 179,  
121) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 189.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 179, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
179, 121) }
```

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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