

# Converting Colors

YIQ(191.8100, 49.0640,  
-30.1680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(191.8100, 49.0640,  
-30.1680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCC656
RGB	220, 198, 86
RGB Percent	86%, 78%, 34%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2235, 0.6625
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.61, 0.14
HSL	50°, 66%, 60%
HSV	50°, 61%, 86%
XYZ	51.3884, 56.2718, 16.9724
YIQ	191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

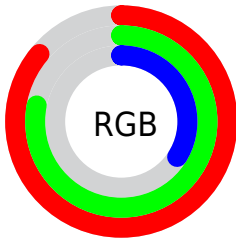
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	112, 220, 86
Decimal	14468694
CIELab	79.77, -5.47, 57.48
CIELCh	80, 57.741, 95.431
Yxy	56.2718, 0.4123, 0.4515
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292658774 (0xFFDCC656)
YUV	191.8100, -52.1643, 24.7226
Hunter-Lab	75.0145, -8.9948, 39.0956

# Details

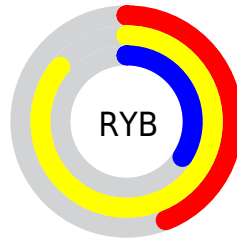
The YIQ color **191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. The color can be described as light muted yellow. A complement of this color would be **114.1900, -49.0640, 30.1680**, and the grayscale version is **192.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241.3030, 37.1900, -35.2420**, and **137.0870, 46.7260, -31.8500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186.9540, 57.2260, -34.9180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196.6660, 40.9020, -25.4180**.

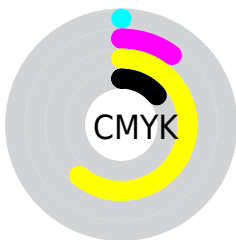
# Distribution



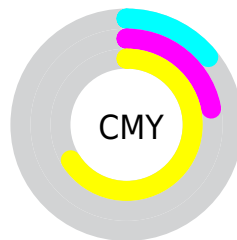
- Red (86%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680 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 191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



191.8100, 49.0640,  
-30.1680

191.8100, 49.0640,  
-30.1680

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

164.2120, 47.8720,  
-30.5920

241.3030, 37.1900,  
-35.2420

136.5000, 47.0010,  
-31.3270

244.9680, 28.2480,  
-27.3680

109.9190, 47.1390,  
-33.8290

248.1600, 19.2600,  
-18.6600

87.4590, 37.0510,  
-27.2130

251.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

65.5970, 28.1550,  
-20.1730

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

44.6100, 18.1130,  
-14.3910

25.1070, 9.5840,

-8.4960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 191.8100, 49.0640,  
-30.1680

■ 191.8100, 49.0640,  
-30.1680

■ 186.9540, 57.2260,  
-34.9180

■ 196.6660, 40.9020,  
-25.4180

■ 182.6850, 65.1130,  
-40.1910

■ 200.9350, 33.0150,  
-20.1450

■ 177.8290, 73.2750,  
-44.9410

■ 205.7910, 24.8530,  
-15.3950

■ 173.7880, 80.5200,  
-49.5920

■ 210.0600, 16.9660,  
-10.1220

■ 214.9160, 8.8040,  
-5.3720

■ 219.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 224.0410, -7.2450,  
4.6510

■ 228.0990,  
-13.1600, 7.2240

■ 230.4470,  
-14.2600, 5.1320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



192.6040, 70.9760, -8.7680



191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680



185.8520, 4.5470, -43.8770

# Triad

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



191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680



159.9710, -143.1800, -37.3240



197.9810, 29.6560, 46.2640

# Complementary

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



191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680



114.1900, -49.0640, 30.1680

# 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.



199.0150, -3.2150, 30.7450



191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680



155.2750, -140.9800, -33.1400

# Square

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



191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680



155.5590, -128.0010, -53.6090



182.3500, -65.3350, 0.1450



187.1290, 49.1900, 33.6540



# Rectangle

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



191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680



178.8120, -33.5070, -48.0590



182.3500, -65.3350, 0.1450



202.7570, 24.4750, 46.5470

# Sweetspot

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



191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680



245.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220



128.5740, 72.8020, 35.2500



121.7590, 10.6840, -6.4040



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.



191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680



215.5990, 68.2310, -41.6330



191.2690, 16.1940, -51.2140



107.5720, 4.0810, -2.3750



136.8420, 63.2330, -39.1590



36.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220



# Inverse Universe

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



114.1900, -49.0640, 30.1680



107.8140, -67.9560, 42.1560



114.7310, -16.1940, 51.2140



100.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



36.1580, -63.2330, 39.1590



9.9400, -16.9660, 10.1220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680 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 191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680 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 191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 191.8100, 49.0640,

-30.1680.

# 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

191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680

### Protanopia

191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680

### Deuteranopia

193.7570, 65.7510, -18.7050



## Tritanopia

200.7520, 21.7300, 13.6820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680

## Protanomaly

191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680

## Deuteranomaly

193.3000, 59.6080, -23.0160

## Tritanomaly

197.2300, 31.4070, -2.0090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680

## Achromatopsia

192.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

191.7180, 17.9290, -11.0550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680 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, 198, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 198, 86)  
}
```

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, 198, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 198, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680 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, 198, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 198, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 198, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 198, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 198, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 198,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 191.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 198, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
198, 86) }
```

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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