

# Converting Colors

YIQ(192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(192.9460, 70.0130,  
-7.8350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB366
RGB	255, 179, 102
RGB Percent	100%, 70%, 40%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2981, 0.5997
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.60, 0.00
HSL	30°, 100%, 70%
HSV	30°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	59.7562, 54.4483, 19.9528
YIQ	192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

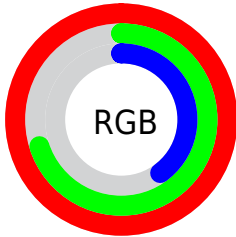
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	253, 255, 102
Decimal	16757606
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	78.72, 20.05, 49.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	79, 53.605, 68.036
Yxy	54.4483, 0.4454, 0.4059
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947686 (0xFFFFB366)
YUV	192.9460, -44.8364, 54.4214
Hunter-Lab	73.7891, 15.4227, 35.6201

# Details

The YIQ color **192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **164.0540, -70.0130, 7.8350**, and the grayscale version is **193.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231.8600, 37.6000, -20.6400**, and **137.7820, 64.6030, -8.9090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182.4650, 81.6130, -8.8110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203.5410, 58.0920, -6.5480**.

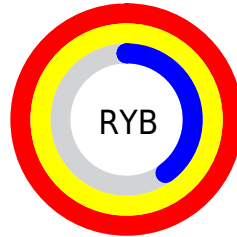
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (70%)

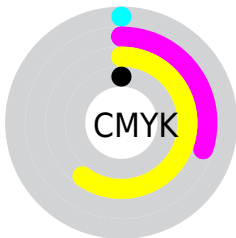
Blue (40%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (40%)

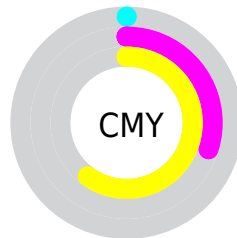


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)


Yellow (60%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350 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 192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 192.9460, 70.0130,  
-7.8350


 192.9460, 70.0130,  
-7.8350


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 164.9780, 66.9870,  
-8.0610


 231.8600, 37.6000,  
-20.6400


 137.7820, 64.6030,  
-8.9090


 246.6780, 23.4330,  
-22.7030


 111.4720, 62.5400,  
-10.0680

 249.8700, 14.4450,  
-13.9950

 85.8630, 59.8810,  
-11.4390

 253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

 63.9900, 49.5180,  
-5.3460

 42.7040, 38.8800,  
0.2240

 22.3040, 28.5630,

5.4830

■ 8.4860, 16.3670,  
6.2470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 192.9460, 70.0130,  
-7.8350

■ 192.9460, 70.0130,  
-7.8350

■ 182.4650, 81.6130,  
-8.8110

■ 203.5410, 58.0920,  
-6.5480

■ 172.4570, 93.2590,  
-10.6210

■ 213.4350, 46.7670,  
-5.0490

■ 161.9760,  
104.8590, -11.5970

■ 224.0300, 34.8460,  
-3.7620

■ 151.3810,  
116.7800, -12.8840

■ 234.5110, 23.2460,  
-2.7860

■ 244.5190, 11.6000,  
-0.9760

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



186.8430, 63.7740, 11.6300



192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350



189.0420, 42.5990, -28.6410

# Triad

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



192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350



152.7380, -126.9470, -50.6830



197.8520, -1.1980, 32.7380

# Complementary

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



192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350



164.0540, -70.0130, 7.8350

# 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.



184.7860, -54.6990, 5.6290



192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350



157.0360, -141.8050, -34.7090

# Square

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



192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350



172.3610, -56.9820, -46.6300



152.3400, -139.6050, -30.5250



196.1400, 33.4620, 43.3660



# Rectangle

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



192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350



186.0000, 16.0540, -37.6580



152.3400, -139.6050, -30.5250



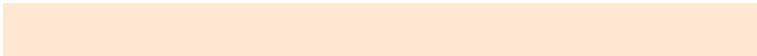
194.1980, -17.1520, 24.5120

# Sweetspot

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



192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350



236.2550, 21.0910, -2.2770



156.5250, 66.4710, 56.3830



116.4760, 13.1590, -1.6970



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.



192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350



180.6070, 84.0890, -9.6310



237.5580, 49.1130, -47.5830



122.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



113.4610, 87.4360, -9.7160

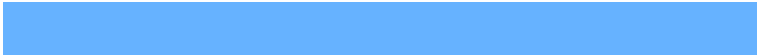


37.9200, 29.3440, -3.1680



# Inverse Universe

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



164.0540, -70.0130, 7.8350



145.9800, -84.3640, 9.1080



119.4420, -49.1130, 47.5830



120.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



77.5390, -87.4360, 9.7160



26.0800, -29.3440, 3.1680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

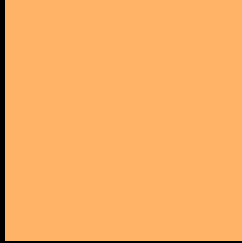
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350 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 192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350.

-7.8350.

# 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

192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350

### Protanopia

191.0620, 39.8470, -22.8170

### Deuteranopia

192.3420, 59.7900, -15.2980



## Tritanopia

198.7720, 45.3410, 20.8050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350

## Protanomaly

191.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210

## Deuteranomaly

192.1900, 63.2740, -12.3580

## Tritanomaly

196.5260, 54.4210, 10.4290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350

## Achromatopsia

193.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

193.1800, 25.6760, -2.7720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350 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(255, 179, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 179, 102)  
}
```

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(255, 179, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 179, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350 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(255, 179, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 179, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 179, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 179, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 192.9460, 70.0130, -7.8350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 179, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
179, 102) }
```

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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