

# Converting Colors

YIQ(193.1060, 45.7150,  
-19.0290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(193.1060, 45.7150,  
-19.0290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1C16E
RGB	225, 193, 110
RGB Percent	88%, 76%, 43%
CMY	0.1176, 0.2432, 0.5684
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.51, 0.12
HSL	43°, 66%, 66%
HSV	43°, 51%, 88%
XYZ	52.9381, 55.2696, 22.6477
YIQ	193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

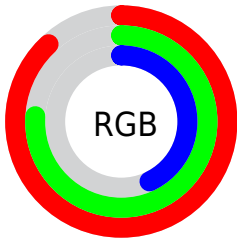
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	154, 225, 110
Decimal	14795118
CIELab	79.20, 1.05, 45.63
CIELCh	79, 45.644, 88.676
Yxy	55.2696, 0.4046, 0.4224
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292985198 (0xFFE1C16E)
YUV	193.1060, -40.9713, 27.9710
Hunter-Lab	74.3435, -2.9959, 33.9786

# Details

The YIQ color **193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **141.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290**, and the grayscale version is **193.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240.9900, 31.1820, -25.4740**, and **138.8390, 42.0930, -19.4670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **187.0760, 54.4270, -22.7330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199.2500, 36.6820, -15.0140**.

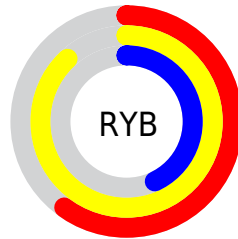
# Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (76%)

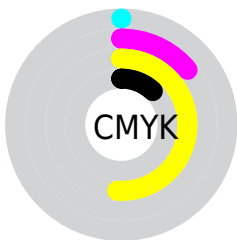
Blue (43%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (43%)

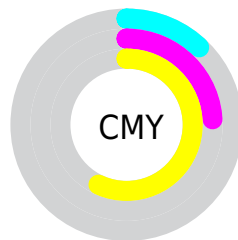


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290 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 193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



193.1060, 45.7150,  
-19.0290

193.1060, 45.7150,  
-19.0290

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

165.6220, 44.2020,  
-19.1420

240.9900, 31.1820,  
-25.4740

138.8390, 42.0930,  
-19.4670

247.7040, 20.5440,  
-19.9040

112.3550, 40.5800,  
-19.5800

250.8960, 11.5560,  
-11.1960

86.7740, 40.7180,  
-22.0820

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

65.0430, 32.8310,  
-16.8090

44.3550, 23.3850,  
-10.8150

25.1400, 13.9850,

-5.6550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 193.1060, 45.7150,  
-19.0290

■ 193.1060, 45.7150,  
-19.0290

■ 187.0760, 54.4270,  
-22.7330

■ 199.2500, 36.6820,  
-15.0140

■ 180.3450, 63.7350,  
-26.2250

■ 205.8670, 27.6950,  
-11.8330

■ 174.3150, 72.4470,  
-29.9290

■ 212.0110, 18.6620,  
-7.8180

■ 168.1710, 81.4800,  
-33.9440

■ 218.0410, 9.9500,  
-4.1140

■ 162.3690, 89.5500,  
-37.0260

■ 224.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 230.8020, -8.0700,  
3.0820

■ 235.4640,  
-12.9300, 3.0540

■ 238.9860,  
-14.5800, -0.0840

■ 242.5080,  
-16.2300, -3.2220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



194.9810, 62.9050, -0.1590



193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290



188.7210, 12.7060, -32.0460

# Triad

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



193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290



154.8700, -135.7060, -40.6180



202.0030, 23.4220, 38.0940

# Complementary

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



193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290



141.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290

# 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.



197.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030



193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290



158.5970, -130.0230, -27.9670

# Square

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



193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290



169.1040, -83.7590, -40.4230



185.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060



194.7260, 42.9550, 31.0110



# Rectangle

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



193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290



184.4280, -14.3900, -36.5820



185.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060



201.2340, 9.5300, 36.5540

# Sweetspot

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



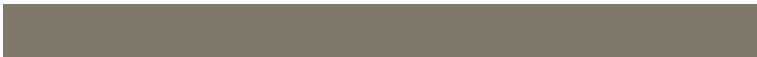
193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290



244.2110, 15.2230, -6.0650



148.1470, 57.9470, 34.6430



121.2690, 9.3080, -3.4920



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.



193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290



211.9750, 61.9010, -26.0270



204.4150, 22.0150, -41.0650



108.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520



127.1730, 69.9710, -29.1090



34.8970, 18.9830, -8.1290



# Inverse Universe

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



141.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290



142.6120, -62.1760, 25.5040



130.5850, -22.0150, 41.0650



104.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



48.8270, -69.9710, 29.1090

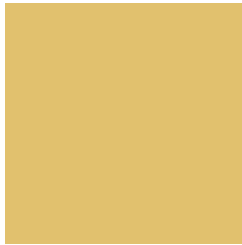


13.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

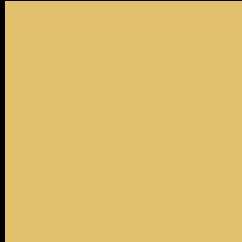
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290 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 193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 193.1060, 45.7150,

-19.0290.

# 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

193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290

### Protanopia

191.9910, 38.6090, -22.4070

### Deuteranopia

193.8840, 55.3880, -12.6120



## Tritanopia

199.5460, 25.3060, 14.9540

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290

## Protanomaly

192.6000, 41.2680, -21.0360

## Deuteranomaly

193.5630, 51.8580, -14.7180

## Tritanomaly

197.3490, 32.6900, 2.2740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290

## Achromatopsia

193.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

193.1680, 16.7820, -6.7860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290 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(225, 193, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 193, 110)  
}
```

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(225, 193, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 193, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290 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(225, 193, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 193, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(225, 193, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 193, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 193, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 193,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 193.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 193, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
193, 110) }
```

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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