

# Converting Colors

YIQ(196.8210, 42.5040,  
-10.3920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(196.8210, 42.5040,  
-10.3920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E7C084
RGB	231, 192, 132
RGB Percent	91%, 75%, 52%
CMY	0.0941, 0.2471, 0.4821
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.43, 0.09
HSL	36°, 67%, 71%
HSV	36°, 43%, 91%
XYZ	55.9742, 56.3507, 29.7761
YIQ	196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

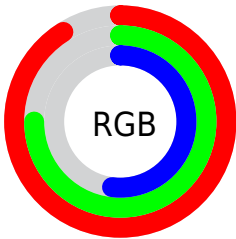
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 231, 132
Decimal	15188100
CIE Lab	79.81, 6.11, 35.38
CIE LCh	80, 35.902, 80.193
Yxy	56.3507, 0.3939, 0.3966
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293378180 (0xFFE7C084)
YUV	196.8210, -31.9568, 29.9750
Hunter-Lab	75.0671, 1.7320, 29.0290

# Details

The YIQ color  $196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCC99}$ . A complement of this color would be  $166.1790, -42.5040, 10.3920$ , and the grayscale version is  $197.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $243.0250, 24.0740, -17.7980$ , and  $142.8530, 39.4780, -10.6180$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $188.9160, 52.3620, -12.8380$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $204.7260, 32.6460, -7.9460$ .

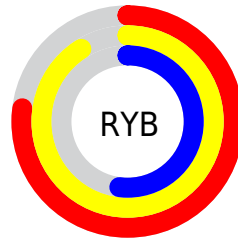
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (75%)

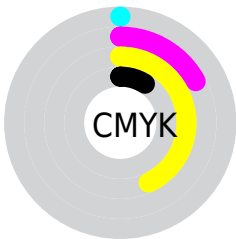
Blue (52%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (52%)

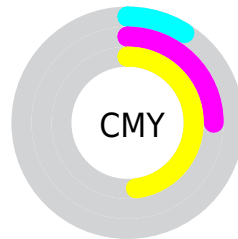


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920 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 196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



196.8210, 42.5040,  
-10.3920

196.8210, 42.5040,  
-10.3920

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

169.3370, 40.9910,  
-10.5050

243.0250, 24.0740,  
-17.7980

142.9670, 39.1570,  
-10.3070

250.3260, 13.1610,  
-12.7510

116.4830, 37.6440,  
-10.4200

253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

91.7000, 35.5350,  
-10.7450

67.3900, 33.4720,  
-11.9040

45.8610, 27.8320,  
-8.8080

26.0590, 18.7070,

-3.1250

■ 3.8870, 7.7480,  
2.7560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 196.8210, 42.5040,  
-10.3920

■ 196.8210, 42.5040,  
-10.3920

■ 188.9160, 52.3620,  
-12.8380

■ 204.7260, 32.6460,  
-7.9460

■ 181.0110, 62.2200,  
-15.2840

■ 212.6310, 22.7880,  
-5.5000

■ 173.1060, 72.0780,  
-17.7300

■ 220.5360, 12.9300,  
-3.0540

■ 165.2010, 81.9360,  
-20.1760

■ 228.4410, 3.0720,  
-0.6080

■ 156.7090, 92.0690,  
-22.0990

■ 237.0470, -7.3820,  
1.6260

■ 151.2490, 99.1760,  
-24.2480

■ 243.1280,  
-12.1040, -0.9040

■ 247.8240,  
-14.3040, -5.0880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



199.3640, 54.6970, 5.4250



196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920



193.6390, 19.1690, -22.5190

# Triad

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



196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920



178.1840, -77.5720, -25.8920



202.4910, 9.9440, 29.0480

# Complementary

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



196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920



166.1790, -42.5040, 10.3920

# 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.



198.2740, -23.4780, 18.0100



196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920



180.5230, -82.4800, -14.0320

# Square

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



196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920



183.1750, -46.9900, -29.4700



189.4820, -56.8990, 1.4450



202.3230, 36.7200, 28.3680



# Rectangle

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



196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920



191.0540, -1.2330, -27.2250



189.4820, -56.8990, 1.4450



201.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880

# Sweetspot

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



196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920



243.6070, 14.1680, -3.4640



166.1610, 46.1640, 33.4280



120.3230, 9.2160, -1.8240



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.



196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920



210.2430, 55.7550, -13.7570



216.7240, 25.8190, -32.9090



110.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



116.9170, 76.9840, -18.5360



33.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010

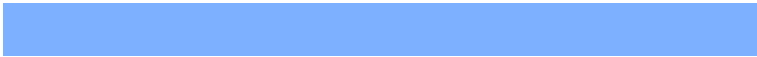


# Inverse Universe

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



166.1790, -42.5040, 10.3920



169.7570, -55.7550, 13.7570



146.2760, -25.8190, 32.9090



107.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



61.4960, -76.7090, 19.0590



17.5540, -21.8710, 5.4010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

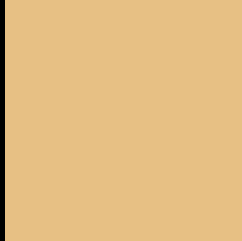
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920 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 196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920.

-10.3920.

# 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

196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920

### Protanopia

195.4880, 30.0800, -16.5120

### Deuteranopia

196.9680, 46.5840, -7.2400



## Tritanopia

201.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920

## Protanomaly

195.9940, 34.5270, -14.5050

## Deuteranomaly

196.9570, 45.1170, -8.1870

## Tritanomaly

199.8700, 32.7810, 6.1330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920

## Achromatopsia

197.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

196.6780, 15.4060, -3.8740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920 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(231, 192, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 192, 132)  
}
```

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(231, 192, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 192, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920 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(231, 192, 132) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 192, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(231, 192, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(231, 192, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 192, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 192,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 196.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(231, 192, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
192, 132) }
```

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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