

# Converting Colors

YIQ(197.9710, 92.9460,  
-54.5260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(197.9710, 92.9460,  
-54.5260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDD002
RGB	253, 208, 2
RGB Percent	99%, 82%, 1%
CMY	0.0079, 0.1844, 0.9915
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.99, 0.01
HSL	49°, 98%, 50%
HSV	49°, 99%, 99%
XYZ	63.0689, 65.9886, 9.4743
YIQ	197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

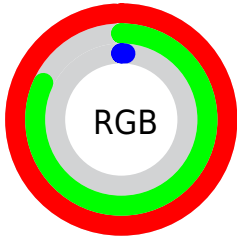
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	57, 253, 2
Decimal	16633858
CIE Lab	84.99, 0.81, 85.50
CIE LCh	85, 85.500, 89.460
Yxy	65.9886, 0.4553, 0.4763
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294823938 (0xFFFD002)
YUV	197.9710, -96.6137, 48.2604
Hunter-Lab	81.2333, -3.5725, 49.9483

# Details

The YIQ color **197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC00**. The color can be described as light saturated yellow. A complement of this color would be **57.0290, -92.9460, 54.5260**, and the grayscale version is **199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235.9620, 53.6070, -51.9370**, and **147.5070, 71.4860, -40.0500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **197.7430, 93.5880, -55.1480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203.7560, 83.5460, -49.3660**.

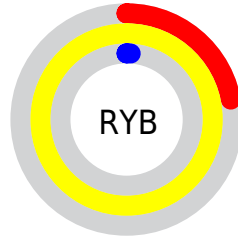
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (82%)

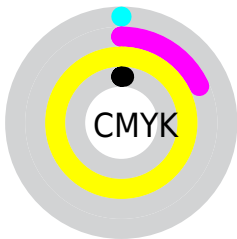
Blue (1%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (1%)

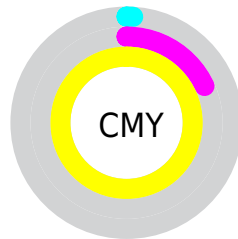


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260 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 197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



197.9710, 92.9460,  
-54.5260

197.9710, 92.9460,  
-54.5260

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

172.6250, 82.5370,  
-47.5990

235.9620, 53.6070,  
-51.9370

147.5070, 71.4860,  
-40.0500

239.3820, 43.9770,  
-42.6070

123.2750, 60.7560,  
-32.8120

242.6880, 34.6680,  
-33.5880

100.2170, 49.4760,  
-26.6200

245.9940, 25.3590,  
-24.5690

77.4580, 38.7920,  
-20.2160

249.4140, 15.7290,  
-15.2390

55.8840, 29.0250,  
-13.9110

252.8340, 6.0990,

35.7830, 19.3040,

-5.9090

-8.4400

■ 16.5680, 9.9040,  
-3.2800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 197.9710, 92.9460,  
-54.5260

■ 197.9710, 92.9460,  
-54.5260

■ 197.7430, 93.5880,  
-55.1480

■ 203.7560, 83.5460,  
-49.3660

■ 209.0680, 74.1000,  
-43.3720

■ 214.8530, 64.7000,  
-38.2120

■ 220.0510, 55.5750,  
-32.5290

■ 225.9500, 45.8540,  
-27.0580

■ 231.1480, 36.7290,  
-21.3750

■ 236.9330, 27.3290,  
-16.2150

■ 242.2450, 17.8830,  
-10.2210

■ 248.0300, 8.4830,  
-5.0610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



187.3090, 81.7520, -16.8400



197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260



193.1380, 23.2120, -68.2760

# Triad

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



197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260



175.2330, -150.3300, -50.9220



195.7130, 27.7750, 52.8230

# Complementary

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



197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260



57.0290, -92.9460, 54.5260

# 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.



203.0800, -11.0080, 23.2960



197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260



170.5370, -148.1300, -46.7380

# Square

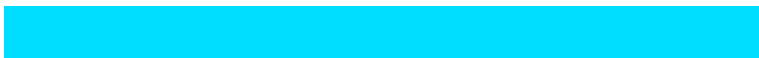
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260



170.4620, -135.5180, -66.0620



159.3840, -142.9050, -36.8010



177.8800, 46.2980, 53.0340



# Rectangle

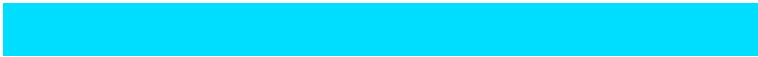
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260



181.8810, -39.0960, -73.4320



159.3840, -142.9050, -36.8010



202.7570, 24.4750, 46.5470

# Sweetspot

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



197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260



238.1180, 28.2460, -16.3140



82.2930, 134.8300, 67.5180



117.4730, 17.2410, -9.5990



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.



197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260



198.9280, 94.5050, -55.2470



200.7650, 33.4870, -94.8090



124.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740



149.2680, 70.6610, -41.6190



49.6600, 23.8440, -13.6280



# Inverse Universe

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



57.0290, -92.9460, 54.5260



56.0720, -94.5050, 55.2470



54.5340, -32.8910, 95.0210



117.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



41.7320, -70.6610, 41.6190



13.7530, -23.5690, 14.1510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

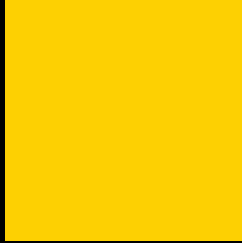
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260 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 197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260.

-54.5260.

# 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

197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260

### Protanopia

197.9310, 81.2550, -57.4090

### Deuteranopia

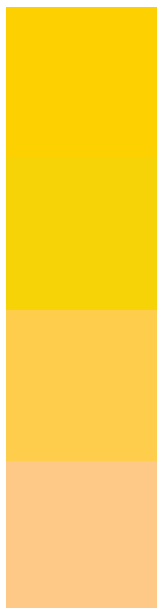
209.3310, 58.3230, -16.2450



## Tritanopia

215.7100, 30.7160, 16.0280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260

## Protanomaly

197.9100, 85.7480, -56.2360

## Deuteranomaly

204.8310, 70.9340, -30.0420

## Tritanomaly

209.2090, 53.0950, -9.6010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260

## Achromatopsia

198.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

198.2340, 33.6110, -19.9330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260 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(253, 208, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 208, 2)  
}
```

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(253, 208, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 208, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260 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(253, 208, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 208, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 208, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 208, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 208, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 208,  
2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 197.9710, 92.9460, -54.5260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 208, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
208, 2) }
```

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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