

# Converting Colors

YIQ(198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(198.6960, 24.1630,  
-2.8850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DCC2A7
RGB	220, 194, 167
RGB Percent	86%, 76%, 65%
CMY	0.1372, 0.2392, 0.3450
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.24, 0.14
HSL	31°, 43%, 76%
HSV	31°, 24%, 86%
XYZ	55.7858, 56.5872, 44.5559
YIQ	198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

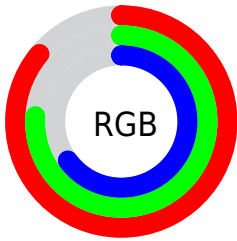
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 220, 167
Decimal	14467751
CIE Lab	79.95, 5.07, 16.94
CIE LCh	80, 17.684, 73.348
Yxy	56.5872, 0.3555, 0.3606
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292657831 (0xFFDCC2A7)
YUV	198.6960, -15.6261, 18.6836
Hunter-Lab	75.2245, 0.7312, 17.5394

# Details

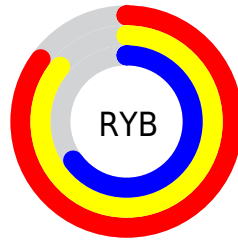
The YIQ color **198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **188.3040, -24.1630, 2.8850**, and the grayscale version is **199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248.3030, 11.9680, -7.6480**, and **144.3260, 22.3290, -2.6870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189.7310, 34.2500, -3.9740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207.6610, 14.0760, -1.7960**.

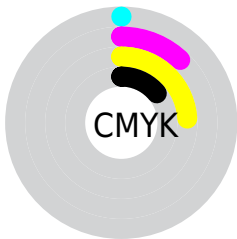
# Distribution



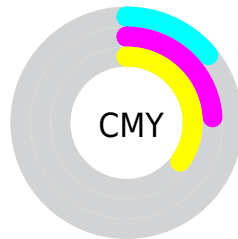
- Red (86%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850 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 198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 198.6960, 24.1630,  
-2.8850

 198.6960, 24.1630,  
-2.8850


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 171.5110, 23.2460,  
-2.7860


 248.3030, 11.9680,  
-7.6480


 144.3260, 22.3290,  
-2.6870

 254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

 119.0270, 21.7330,  
-2.8990

 93.9560, 20.4950,  
-2.4890

 70.3580, 19.3030,  
-2.9130

 47.8740, 17.7900,  
-3.0260

 26.3470, 17.8360,

-3.8600

■ 3.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 198.6960, 24.1630,  
-2.8850

■ 198.6960, 24.1630,  
-2.8850

■ 189.7310, 34.2500,  
-3.9740

■ 207.6610, 14.0760,  
-1.7960

■ 180.7660, 44.3370,  
-5.0630

■ 216.6260, 3.9890,  
-0.7070

■ 172.3880, 54.1490,  
-6.6750

■ 225.0040, -5.8230,  
0.9050

■ 163.4230, 64.2360,  
-7.7640

■ 233.9690,  
-15.9100, 1.9940

■ 154.4580, 74.3230,  
-8.8530

■ 240.4260,  
-18.9350, -3.7590

■ 145.4930, 84.4100,  
-9.9420

■ 244.5350,  
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 136.5280, 94.4970,  
-11.0310

■ 131.5240,  
100.3200, -11.9360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



200.0760, 29.2050, 4.8610



198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



196.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030

# Triad

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



198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



192.1100, -30.0290, -11.9570



200.8020, 1.0980, 13.1460

# Complementary

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



198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



188.3040, -24.1630, 2.8850

# 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.



198.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670



198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



192.9450, -33.6980, -6.0340

# Square

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



198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



192.8740, -17.7410, -14.3890



195.2110, -28.3350, 1.4010



201.6420, 16.2280, 14.2760



# Rectangle

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



198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



195.6500, 3.4410, -12.8070



195.2110, -28.3350, 1.4010



200.0510, -4.0370, 12.5950

# Sweetspot

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



198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



247.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910



185.9250, 22.9210, 19.6330



123.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



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.



198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



225.4320, 33.6540, -4.1860



213.9580, 17.0130, -16.4830



105.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



103.3830, 78.9080, -9.3480



27.2550, 21.0910, -2.2770



# Inverse Universe

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



188.3040, -24.1630, 2.8850



210.5680, -33.6540, 4.1860



173.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830



103.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



69.6170, -78.9080, 9.3480

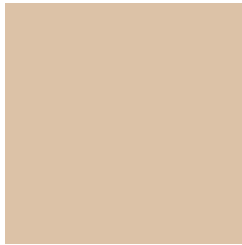


18.7450, -21.0910, 2.2770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850 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 198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

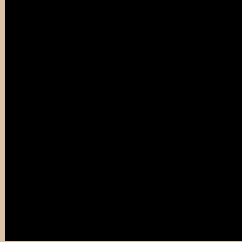
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 198.6960, 24.1630,

-2.8850.

# 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

198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850

### Protanopia

197.9830, 15.8650, -6.6870

### Deuteranopia

199.4410, 29.4350, 0.6910



## Tritanopia

201.1750, 16.0450, 12.0850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850

## Protanomaly

198.4780, 18.8450, -5.6270

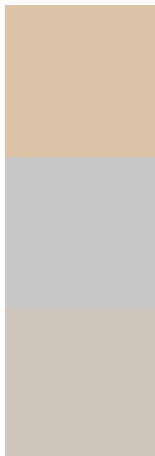
## Deuteranomaly

199.1310, 27.3720, -0.4680

## Tritanomaly

200.5680, 19.0720, 6.7840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850

## Achromatopsia

199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

198.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850 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, 194, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 194, 167)  
}
```

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, 194, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 194, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850 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, 194, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 194, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 194, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 194, 167); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 194, 167); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 194, 167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 198.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 194, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
194, 167) }
```

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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