

# Converting Colors

YIQ(198.9630, 59.8930,  
-77.7630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(198.9630, 59.8930,  
-77.7630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0E900
RGB	208, 233, 0
RGB Percent	82%, 91%, 0%
CMY	0.1845, 0.0862, 0.9995
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 1.00, 0.09
HSL	66°, 100%, 46%
HSV	66°, 100%, 91%
XYZ	55.1401, 71.6860, 10.9337
YIQ	198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

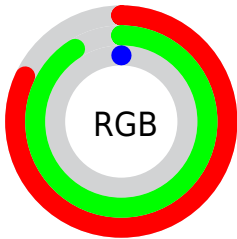
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	0, 233, 25
Decimal	13691136
CIELab	87.82, -30.48, 86.03
CIElCh	88, 91.274, 109.507
Yxy	71.6860, 0.4003, 0.5204
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291881216 (0xFFD0E900)
YUV	198.9630, -98.0888, 7.9254
Hunter-Lab	84.6676, -31.9195, 51.6108

# Details

The YIQ color **198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF33**. The color can be described as light washed yellow. A complement of this color would be **34.0370, -59.8930, 77.7630**, and the grayscale version is **200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236.3040, 52.6440, -51.0040**, and **148.4500, 40.1290, -60.9830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202.1830, 53.7020, -70.1860**.

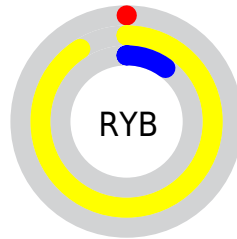
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (91%)

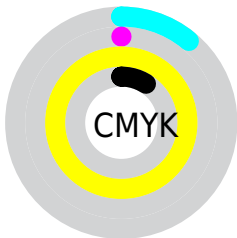
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (10%)

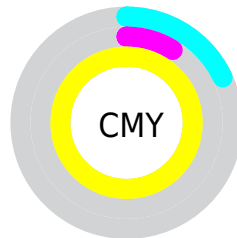


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (9%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630 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 198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 198.9630, 59.8930,  
-77.7630


 198.9630, 59.8930,  
-77.7630


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 173.5570, 49.7130,  
-69.4790


 236.3040, 52.6440,  
-51.0040

 148.4500, 40.1290,  
-60.9830


 239.7240, 43.0140,  
-41.6740


 124.2180, 29.3990,  
-53.7450


 243.1440, 33.3840,  
-32.3440

 100.5840, 19.8610,  
-46.0830

 246.4500, 24.0750,  
-23.3250

 77.2380, 9.4520,  
-39.1560

 249.8700, 14.4450,  
-13.9950

 54.4790, -1.2320,  
-32.7520

 253.2900, 4.8150,

 31.1110, -14.5750,

-4.6650

-27.7190

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,  
-17.2590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 198.9630, 59.8930,  
-77.7630

■ 202.1830, 53.7020,  
-70.1860

■ 205.8160, 47.7860,  
-62.0860

■ 209.0360, 41.5950,  
-54.5090

■ 212.5550, 36.0000,  
-46.7200

■ 215.8890, 29.4880,  
-38.8320

■ 219.4080, 23.8930,  
-31.0430

■ 222.9270, 18.2980,  
-23.2540

■ 226.2610, 11.7860,  
-15.3660

■ 229.7800, 6.1910,  
-7.5770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



196.5800, 95.6050, -53.1550



198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630



186.4410, -43.9090, -79.8210

# Triad

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



198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



185.1470, 32.7250, 62.2370

# Complementary

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



198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630



34.0370, -59.8930, 77.7630

# 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.



205.1050, 23.3750, 44.4550



198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630



169.3630, -147.5800, -45.6920

# Square

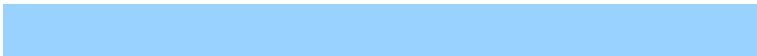
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



198.3860, -47.8210, 2.1230



175.2290, 60.6520, 35.1800



# Rectangle

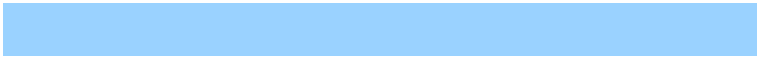
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630



167.4690, -120.2010, -84.8490



198.3860, -47.8210, 2.1230



190.4300, 30.2500, 57.5300

# Sweetspot

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



198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630



243.9440, 19.6280, -25.3320



83.1680, 132.5430, 37.3670



121.2610, 11.7860, -15.3660



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.



198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630



217.8570, 65.7630, -85.0290



164.5780, -8.6470, -102.1430



115.4470, 2.9350, -3.6330



154.6850, 46.7770, -60.3190



46.0500, 13.7580, -18.0660



# Inverse Universe

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



34.0370, -59.8930, 77.7630



37.1430, -65.7630, 85.0290



68.4220, 8.6470, 102.1430



107.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



26.3150, -46.7770, 60.3190

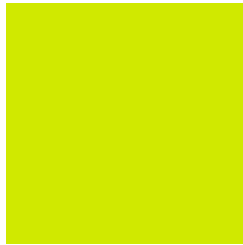


7.9500, -13.7580, 18.0660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

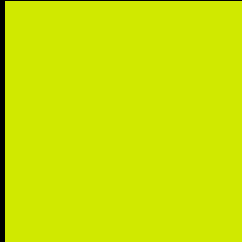
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630 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 198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 198.9630, 59.8930,

-77.7630.

# 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

198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630

### Protanopia

203.2920, 87.3080, -62.4840

### Deuteranopia

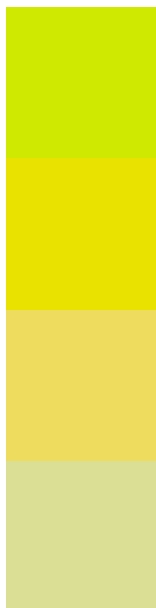
218.3760, 45.2550, -10.6890



## Tritanopia

221.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630

## Protanomaly

201.7420, 76.9930, -68.2790

## Deuteranomaly

211.1320, 50.8530, -35.0590

## Tritanomaly

213.3680, 21.3700, -23.8620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630

## Achromatopsia

199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

198.7330, 21.6000, -28.0320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630 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(208, 233, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 233, 0)  
}
```

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(208, 233, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 233, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630 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(208, 233, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 233, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(208, 233, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 233, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 233, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 233,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 198.9630, 59.8930, -77.7630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 233, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
233, 0) }
```

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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