

# Converting Colors

YIQ(199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(199.2160, 43.1900,  
-0.7940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0BC96
RGB	240, 188, 150
RGB Percent	94%, 74%, 59%
CMY	0.0587, 0.2628, 0.4116
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.37, 0.06
HSL	25°, 75%, 76%
HSV	25°, 37%, 94%
XYZ	59.4315, 56.6904, 36.6858
YIQ	199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

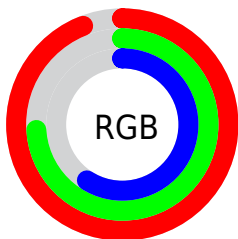
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 216, 150
Decimal	15776918
CIE Lab	80.01, 13.74, 26.36
CIE LCh	80, 29.725, 62.461
Yxy	56.6904, 0.3889, 0.3710
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293966998 (0xFFFF0BC96)
YUV	199.2160, -24.2635, 35.7676
Hunter-Lab	75.2931, 9.1336, 23.8167

# Details

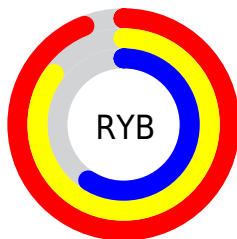
The YIQ color  $199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCC99}$ . A complement of this color would be  $190.7840, -43.1900, 0.7940$ , and the grayscale version is  $199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $242.7290, 19.3960, -10.1080$ , and  $144.9490, 39.5680, -1.2320$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $188.2620, 54.7440, -0.9360$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $210.1700, 31.6360, -0.6520$ .

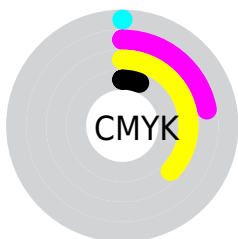
# Distribution



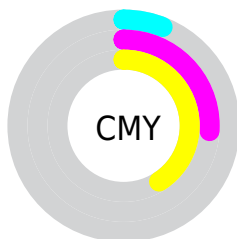
- Red (94%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (6%)




- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (41%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940 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 199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 199.2160, 43.1900,  
-0.7940

 199.2160, 43.1900,  
-0.7940


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 171.7320, 41.6770,  
-0.9070


 242.7290, 19.3960,  
-10.1080


 144.9490, 39.5680,  
-1.2320

 252.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

 118.5790, 37.7340,  
-1.0340

 93.7960, 35.6250,  
-1.3590

 70.0130, 33.5160,  
-1.6840

 46.5890, 31.7740,  
-3.1540

 26.1030, 24.5750,

0.6630

■ 8.1870, 15.7710,  
6.0350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 199.2160, 43.1900,  
-0.7940

■ 199.2160, 43.1900,  
-0.7940

■ 188.2620, 54.7440,  
-0.9360

■ 210.1700, 31.6360,  
-0.6520

■ 177.3080, 66.2980,  
-1.0780

■ 221.1240, 20.0820,  
-0.5100

■ 166.3540, 77.8520,  
-1.2200

■ 232.0780, 8.5280,  
-0.3680

■ 155.4000, 89.4060,  
-1.3620

■ 243.0320, -3.0260,  
-0.2260

■ 145.0330,  
100.6850, -2.0270

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

■ 134.0790,  
112.2390, -2.1690

■ 131.0470,  
115.2650, -1.9430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



201.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430



199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940



196.5250, 28.6580, -12.7660

# Triad

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



199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940



186.0920, -47.9540, -23.0100



201.0540, -8.1190, 20.4970

# Complementary

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



199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940



190.7840, -43.1900, 0.7940

# 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.



196.1750, -36.6810, 9.4870



199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940



185.2940, -62.9020, -16.4220

# Square

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



199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940



189.5110, -21.4530, -24.2130



189.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950



203.0480, 18.3810, 24.8210



# Rectangle

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



199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940



194.8220, 14.4000, -18.6880



189.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950



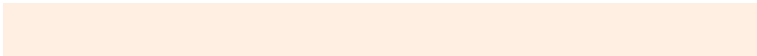
199.9710, -18.2510, 16.8930

# Sweetspot

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



199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940



242.4160, 13.3880, -0.3400



182.9520, 36.6270, 35.5630



120.1920, 8.2070, -0.0570



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.



199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940



203.1480, 55.0650, -1.2470



225.6310, 30.8150, -24.3290



114.5230, 5.7770, -0.0710



100.2150, 88.4890, -1.2630



30.8320, 26.7760, -0.6800

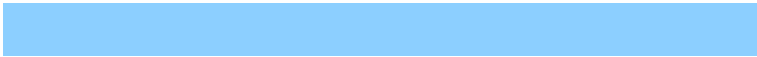


# Inverse Universe

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



190.7840, -43.1900, 0.7940



192.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240



164.9560, -31.0900, 23.8060



113.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



83.1980, -88.2140, 1.7860



25.1680, -26.7760, 0.6800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

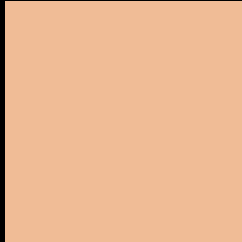
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

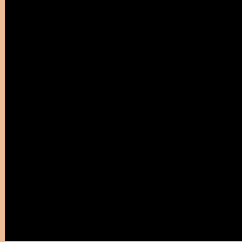
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940.

-0.7940.

# 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

199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940

### Protanopia

197.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050

### Deuteranopia

198.5960, 39.0640, -3.1120



## Tritanopia

202.4330, 33.0540, 17.7100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940

## Protanomaly

197.6980, 29.8490, -6.8150

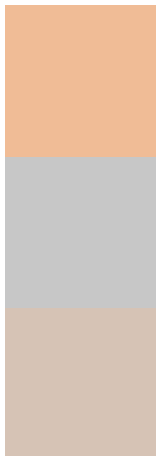
## Deuteranomaly

198.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650

## Tritanomaly

201.0710, 36.7690, 10.9530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940

## Achromatopsia

199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

199.0850, 15.8180, -0.3260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940 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(240, 188, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 188, 150)  
}
```

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(240, 188, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 188, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940 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(240, 188, 150) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 188, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 188, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 188, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 188, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 188,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 199.2160, 43.1900, -0.7940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 188, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
188, 150) }
```

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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