

# Converting Colors

YIQ(203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(203.0990, 47.5930,  
-9.0070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F3C487
RGB	243, 196, 135
RGB Percent	95%, 77%, 53%
CMY	0.0470, 0.2314, 0.4703
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.44, 0.05
HSL	34°, 82%, 74%
HSV	34°, 44%, 95%
XYZ	61.0815, 60.2799, 31.3597
YIQ	203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

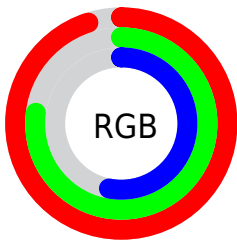
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 243, 135
Decimal	15975559
CIE Lab	81.99, 9.11, 36.87
CIE LCh	82, 37.978, 76.123
Yxy	60.2799, 0.4000, 0.3947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294165639 (0xFFFF3C487)
YUV	203.0990, -33.5728, 34.9932
Hunter-Lab	77.6401, 4.5604, 30.4002

# Details

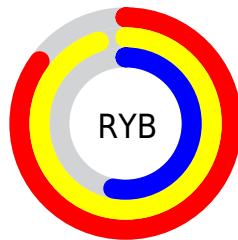
The YIQ color **203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **174.9010, -47.5930, 9.0070**, and the grayscale version is **203.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800**, and **148.2450, 44.2460, -8.9220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193.9060, 58.3220, -10.7180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212.2920, 36.8640, -7.2960**.

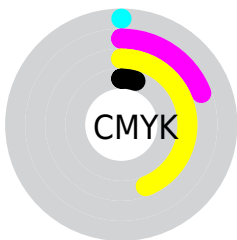
# Distribution



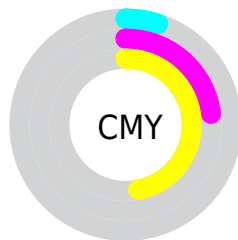
- Red (95%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (5%)




- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (47%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070 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 203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 203.0990, 47.5930,  
-9.0070


 203.0990, 47.5930,  
-9.0070


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 175.6150, 46.0800,  
-9.1200


 246.3020, 21.7360,  
-19.4800


 148.2450, 44.2460,  
-8.9220


 250.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180

 122.4620, 42.1370,  
-9.2470

 253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

 96.6790, 40.0280,  
-9.5720

 72.3690, 37.9650,  
-10.7310

 49.7260, 32.6460,  
-7.9460

 30.2120, 22.6500,

-2.9980

■ 7.7740, 15.4960,  
5.5120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 203.0990, 47.5930,  
-9.0070

■ 203.0990, 47.5930,  
-9.0070

■ 193.9060, 58.3220,  
-10.7180

■ 212.2920, 36.8640,  
-7.2960

■ 185.1860, 69.0970,  
-13.2630

■ 221.0120, 26.0890,  
-4.7510

■ 175.9930, 79.8260,  
-14.9740

■ 230.2050, 15.3600,  
-3.0400

■ 167.3870, 90.2800,  
-17.2080

■ 238.8110, 4.9060,  
-0.8060

■ 158.1940,  
101.0090, -18.9190

■ 247.8900, -5.5020,  
0.5940

■ 153.0760,  
107.1530, -20.1350

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



201.8090, 51.9460, 5.7220



203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070



199.9770, 24.0290, -22.4910

# Triad

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



203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070



182.5210, -80.1390, -28.9310



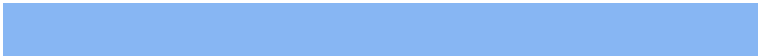
208.6800, 5.0380, 29.8540

# Complementary

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



203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070



174.9010, -47.5930, 9.0070

# 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.



202.3720, -26.8700, 13.4020



203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070



183.5110, -91.3740, -18.0460

# Square

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



203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070



189.1920, -45.6600, -31.5480



192.0850, -63.2710, -4.2230



206.6260, 31.4930, 29.4850



# Rectangle

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



203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070



196.8650, 3.6730, -28.0310



192.0850, -63.2710, -4.2230



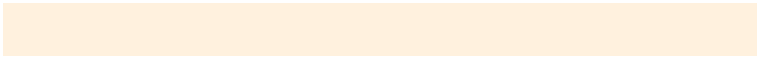
206.9560, -4.7270, 25.1050

# Sweetspot

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



203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070



243.0200, 14.4430, -2.9410



172.8780, 48.6390, 38.1350



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.



203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070



204.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280



229.1930, 31.6880, -34.6480



117.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



117.2490, 81.9810, -15.4830



37.0120, 26.0890, -4.7510



# Inverse Universe

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



174.9010, -47.5930, 9.0070



170.0230, -59.5600, 11.1280



148.8070, -31.6880, 34.6480



114.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



68.7510, -81.9810, 15.4830



21.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

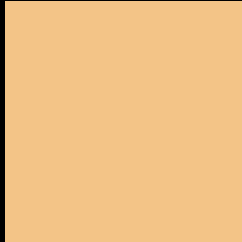
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

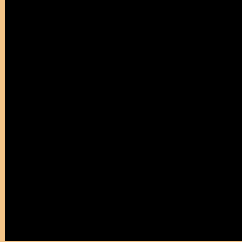
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**YIQ 203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 203.0990, 47.5930,

-9.0070.

# 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

203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070

### Protanopia

201.5590, 31.3180, -16.9220

### Deuteranopia

203.1100, 49.0600, -8.0600



## Tritanopia

207.2480, 32.1370, 17.8090

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070

**Protanomaly**

202.0760, 37.2320, -13.9680

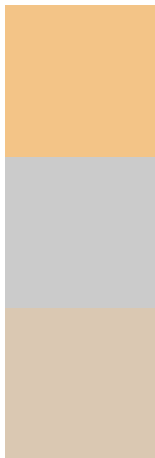
**Deuteranomaly**

202.8110, 48.4640, -8.2720

**Tritanomaly**

205.6750, 37.8240, 8.3520

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070

**Achromatopsia**

203.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

202.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070 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(243, 196, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(243, 196, 135)  
}
```

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(243, 196, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(243, 196, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070 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(243, 196, 135) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(243, 196, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(243, 196, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(243, 196, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 196, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 196,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 203.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(243, 196, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(243,  
196, 135) }
```

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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