

# Converting Colors

YIQ(203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(203.6270, 54.9740,  
-5.1060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FDC086
RGB	253, 192, 134
RGB Percent	99%, 75%, 53%
CMY	0.0077, 0.2471, 0.4742
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.47, 0.01
HSL	29°, 97%, 76%
HSV	29°, 47%, 99%
XYZ	63.6699, 60.2989, 30.8619
YIQ	203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

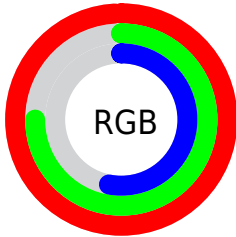
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	253, 247, 134
Decimal	16629894
CIE Lab	82.00, 15.07, 37.59
CIE LCh	82, 40.500, 68.147
Yxy	60.2989, 0.4112, 0.3895
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294819974 (0xFFFD C086)
YUV	203.6270, -34.3261, 43.3001
Hunter-Lab	77.6524, 10.4667, 30.7927

# Details

The YIQ color  $203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCC99}$ . A complement of this color would be  $183.3730, -54.9740, 5.1060$ , and the grayscale version is  $204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $243.2530, 23.4320, -17.1760$ , and  $149.0610, 50.7560, -5.7560$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $193.1460, 66.5740, -6.0820$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $214.1080, 43.3740, -4.1300$ .

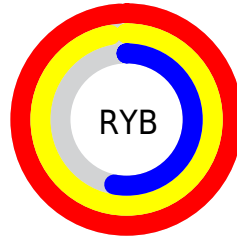
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (75%)

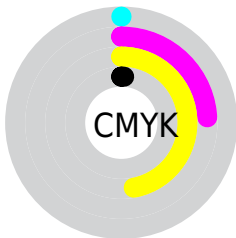
Blue (53%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (53%)

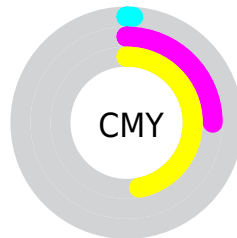


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (25%)


Yellow (47%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060 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 203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 203.6270, 54.9740,  
-5.1060


 203.6270, 54.9740,  
-5.1060


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 175.8440, 52.8650,  
-5.4310


 243.2530, 23.4320,  
-17.1760


 148.4740, 51.0310,  
-5.2330


 250.5540, 12.5190,  
-12.1290

 122.3920, 48.3260,  
-5.7700

 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

 96.7230, 45.8960,  
-5.7840

 72.0000, 43.5580,  
-7.4660

 50.0580, 37.6430,  
-4.8930

 29.6580, 27.3260,

0.3660

■ 9.8670, 19.6680,  
6.9960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 203.6270, 54.9740,  
-5.1060

■ 203.6270, 54.9740,  
-5.1060

■ 193.1460, 66.5740,  
-6.0820

■ 214.1080, 43.3740,  
-4.1300

■ 182.5510, 78.4950,  
-7.3690

■ 224.7030, 31.4530,  
-2.8430

■ 172.0700, 90.0950,  
-8.3450

■ 235.1840, 19.8530,  
-1.8670

■ 161.5890,  
101.6950, -9.3210

■ 245.6650, 8.2530,  
-0.8910

■ 151.1080,  
113.2950, -10.2970

254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 147.8480,  
116.9630, -10.6930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



200.0310, 51.4410, 9.3690



203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060



200.4080, 33.0610, -20.9790

# Triad

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



203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060



181.4730, -80.1840, -33.6240



206.9780, -1.7930, 26.9990

# Complementary

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



203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060



183.3730, -54.9740, 5.1060

# 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.



198.7510, -38.4230, 8.0170



203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060



176.7540, -105.5400, -25.6360

# Square

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



203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060



189.6180, -38.2320, -34.0080



186.6700, -78.4000, -10.8800



207.8800, 27.9620, 32.9060



# Rectangle

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



203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060



197.3560, 12.4760, -27.8760



186.6700, -78.4000, -10.8800



204.8300, -13.3000, 20.7800

# Sweetspot

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



203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060



240.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



176.6490, 51.0220, 44.5100



118.4480, 10.3620, -0.5660



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.



203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060



195.8470, 65.9780, -6.2940



238.2600, 38.7490, -35.9630



122.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



111.7000, 88.2610, -8.1470

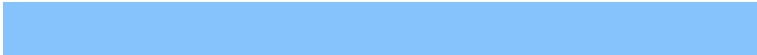


37.3330, 29.6190, -2.6450

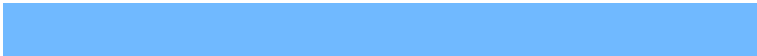


# Inverse Universe

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



183.3730, -54.9740, 5.1060



171.1530, -65.9780, 6.2940



148.7400, -38.7490, 35.9630



120.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



79.3000, -88.2610, 8.1470



26.6670, -29.6190, 2.6450



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

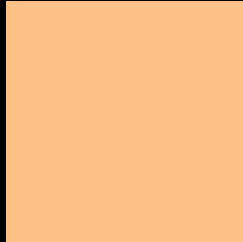
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

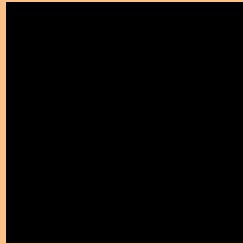
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**YIQ 203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060.

-5.1060.

# 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

203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060

### Protanopia

201.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110

### Deuteranopia

202.8820, 49.7020, -8.6820



## Tritanopia

207.9990, 37.2720, 18.3600

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060

**Protanomaly**

202.6850, 39.8910, -12.5970

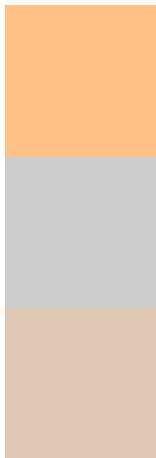
**Deuteranomaly**

203.1920, 51.7650, -7.5230

**Tritanomaly**

206.2520, 43.5090, 9.9490

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060

**Achromatopsia**

204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

204.1840, 19.8530, -1.8670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060 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, 192, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 192, 134)  
}
```

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, 192, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 192, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060 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, 192, 134) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 192, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 192, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 192, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 192, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 192,  
134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 203.6270, 54.9740, -5.1060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 192, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
192, 134) }
```

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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