

# Converting Colors

YIQ(203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(203.7380, 41.5400,  
-3.9320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1C397
RGB	241, 195, 151
RGB Percent	95%, 76%, 59%
CMY	0.0548, 0.2353, 0.4076
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.37, 0.05
HSL	29°, 76%, 77%
HSV	29°, 37%, 95%
XYZ	61.3836, 59.9620, 37.6383
YIQ	203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

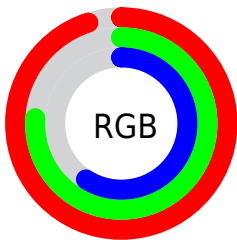
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	241, 237, 151
Decimal	15844247
CIE Lab	81.82, 10.56, 28.29
CIE LCh	82, 30.195, 69.524
Yxy	59.9620, 0.3861, 0.3772
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294034327 (0xFFFF1C397)
YUV	203.7380, -25.9998, 32.6788
Hunter-Lab	77.4351, 5.9872, 25.3859

# Details

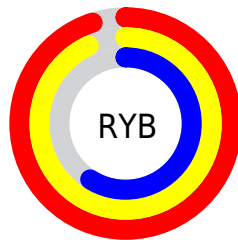
The YIQ color  $203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCC99}$ . A complement of this color would be  $188.2620, -41.5400, 3.9320$ , and the grayscale version is  $204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $247.6530, 16.5540, -13.6700$ , and  $148.8840, 38.1930, -3.8470$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $193.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $213.5180, 30.5360, -2.7440$ .

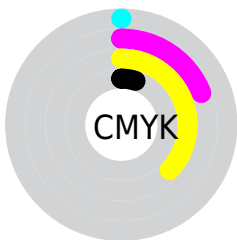
# Distribution



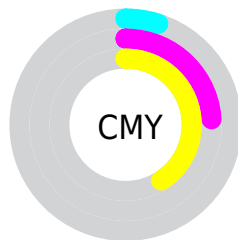
- Red (95%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320 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 203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 203.7380, 41.5400,  
-3.9320


 203.7380, 41.5400,  
-3.9320

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 176.2540, 40.0270,  
-4.0450


 247.6530, 16.5540,  
-13.6700


 148.8840, 38.1930,  
-3.8470

 252.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

 123.2860, 37.0010,  
-4.2710

 97.6170, 34.5710,  
-4.2850

 73.8340, 32.4620,  
-4.6100

 49.9370, 30.6740,  
-5.2460

 29.9240, 23.5210,

-2.2630

■ 8.3720, 16.6880,  
5.9360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 203.7380, 41.5400,  
-3.9320

■ 203.7380, 41.5400,  
-3.9320

■ 193.9580, 52.5440,  
-5.1200

■ 213.5180, 30.5360,  
-2.7440

■ 183.5910, 63.8230,  
-5.7850

■ 223.8850, 19.2570,  
-2.0790

■ 173.8110, 74.8270,  
-6.9730

■ 233.6650, 8.2530,  
-0.8910

■ 164.0310, 85.8310,  
-8.1610

■ 243.4450, -2.7510,  
0.2970

■ 153.6640, 97.1100,  
-8.8260

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

■ 143.7700,  
108.4350, -10.3250

■ 141.3250,  
111.1860, -10.6220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



205.2800, 46.3060, 8.8180



203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320



200.7910, 24.8530, -15.3950

# Triad

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



203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320



190.0960, -53.7770, -22.1050



206.9300, -1.8380, 22.3060

# Complementary

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



203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320



188.2620, -41.5400, 3.9320

# 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.



202.3500, -29.8040, 11.5080



203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320



190.0920, -65.1490, -14.2450

# Square

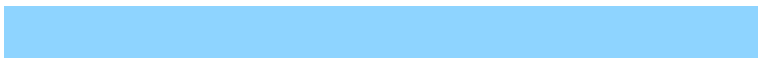
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320



193.9770, -28.6970, -25.0890



195.9720, -55.5230, -1.4670



207.9840, 24.4330, 25.2730



# Rectangle

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



203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320



198.8320, 8.4400, -20.8080



195.9720, -55.5230, -1.4670



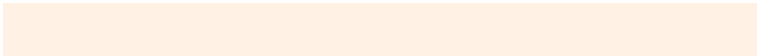
205.7870, -11.7410, 20.0590

# Sweetspot

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



203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320



243.5900, 12.8380, -1.3860



183.2680, 38.5530, 33.6970



120.7790, 7.9320, -0.5800



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.



203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320



207.2570, 53.1400, -4.9080



230.1530, 29.1650, -27.4670



115.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940



107.8460, 84.9140, -8.0620

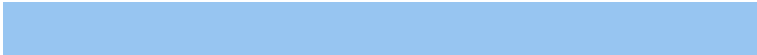


32.5930, 25.9510, -2.2490

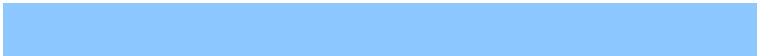


# Inverse Universe

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



188.2620, -41.5400, 3.9320



187.7430, -53.1400, 4.9080



162.4340, -29.4400, 26.9440



112.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



76.1540, -84.9140, 8.0620

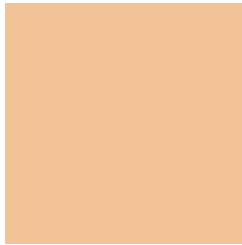


23.4070, -25.9510, 2.2490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

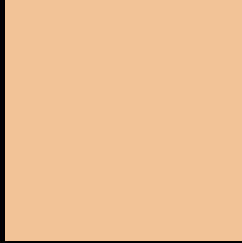
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320 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 203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 203.7380, 41.5400,

-3.9320.

# 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

203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320

### Protanopia

202.0130, 24.3480, -11.7480

### Deuteranopia

203.4390, 40.9440, -4.1440



## Tritanopia

207.0520, 29.7530, 16.9610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320

## Protanomaly

202.5300, 30.2620, -8.7940

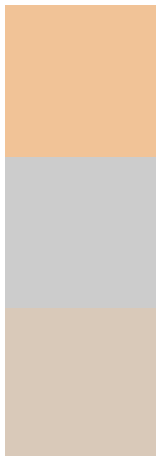
## Deuteranomaly

203.4390, 40.9440, -4.1440

## Tritanomaly

206.0490, 33.8350, 9.0590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320

## Achromatopsia

204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

203.9600, 14.6720, -1.5840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320 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(241, 195, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(241, 195, 151)  
}
```

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(241, 195, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(241, 195, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320 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(241, 195, 151) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(241, 195, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(241, 195, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(241, 195, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 195, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 195,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 203.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(241, 195, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(241,  
195, 151) }
```

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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