

# Converting Colors

YIQ(204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(204.0070, 24.4850,  
-8.7230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DECBA2
RGB	222, 203, 162
RGB Percent	87%, 80%, 64%
CMY	0.1294, 0.2039, 0.3646
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.27, 0.13
HSL	41°, 48%, 75%
HSV	41°, 27%, 87%
XYZ	58.0043, 60.8482, 42.8855
YIQ	204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

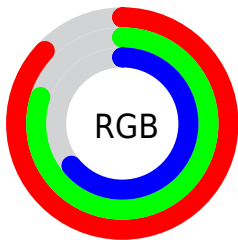
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	190, 222, 162
Decimal	14601122
CIELab	82.30, 0.41, 22.87
CIELCh	82, 22.877, 88.962
Yxy	60.8482, 0.3586, 0.3762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292791202 (0xFFDECBA2)
YUV	204.0070, -20.7095, 15.7799
Hunter-Lab	78.0053, -3.7777, 22.0074

# Details

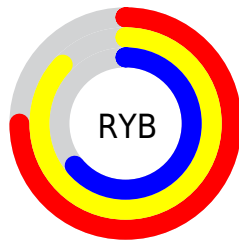
The YIQ color  $204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCCC99$ . A complement of this color would be  $179.9930, -24.4850, 8.7230$ , and the grayscale version is  $204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $250.6680, 12.1980, -11.8180$ , and  $149.6370, 22.6510, -8.5250$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $197.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $210.6240, 15.4980, -5.5420$ .

# Distribution



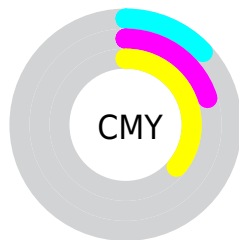
- Red (87%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230 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 204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



204.0070, 24.4850,  
-8.7230

204.0070, 24.4850,  
-8.7230

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

176.8220, 23.5680,  
-8.6240

250.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180

149.6370, 22.6510,  
-8.5250

253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

123.5660, 21.4130,  
-8.1150

98.3810, 20.4960,  
-8.0160

74.8970, 18.9830,  
-8.1290

51.7120, 18.0660,  
-8.0300

30.7550, 16.5070,

-7.3090

■ 8.8820, 6.1440,  
-1.2160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 204.0070, 24.4850,  
-8.7230

■ 204.0070, 24.4850,  
-8.7230

■ 197.3900, 33.4720,  
-11.9040

■ 210.6240, 15.4980,  
-5.5420

■ 190.7730, 42.4590,  
-15.0850

■ 217.2410, 6.5110,  
-2.3610

■ 184.0420, 51.7670,  
-18.5770

■ 223.9720, -2.7970,  
1.1310

■ 177.4250, 60.7540,  
-21.7580

■ 230.5890,  
-11.7840, 4.3120

■ 170.8080, 69.7410,  
-24.9390

■ 235.1540,  
-14.9930, 1.8950

■ 164.1910, 78.7280,  
-28.1200

■ 239.2630,  
-16.9180, -1.7660

■ 157.5740, 87.7150,  
-31.3010

■ 243.3720,  
-18.8430, -5.4270

■ 155.6020, 90.5120,  
-32.4320

■ 245.1330,  
-19.6680, -6.9960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



206.0780, 34.8910, 0.9310



204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230



201.8090, 7.2470, -15.7050

# Triad

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



204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230



196.0960, -44.6090, -12.0410



208.5370, 12.3300, 18.8420

# Complementary

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



204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230



179.9930, -24.4850, 8.7230

# 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.



207.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580



204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230



198.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880

# Square

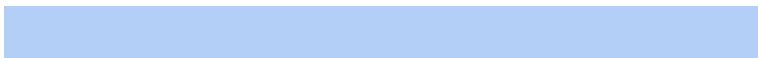
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230



196.5670, -33.0540, -17.7100



203.1880, -29.5280, 6.5040



208.8670, 28.8360, 17.0600



# Rectangle

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



204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230



199.5130, -6.5990, -18.0790



203.1880, -29.5280, 6.5040



208.3020, 5.6820, 18.1780

# Sweetspot

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



204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230



249.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820



182.2200, 29.3400, 18.9400



123.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

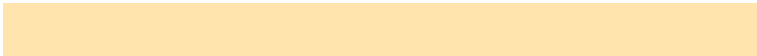


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230



230.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040



212.1700, 13.3000, -20.7800



108.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520



123.0640, 71.8960, -25.4480



33.7230, 19.5330, -7.0830



# Inverse Universe

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



179.9930, -24.4850, 8.7230



197.6100, -33.4720, 11.9040



171.8300, -13.3000, 20.7800



104.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



52.9360, -71.8960, 25.4480

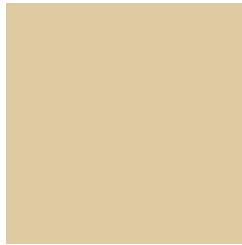


14.2770, -19.5330, 7.0830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

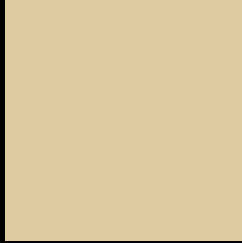
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

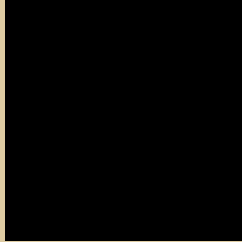
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 204.0070, 24.4850,

-8.7230.

# 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

204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230

### Protanopia

203.5120, 21.5050, -9.7830

### Deuteranopia

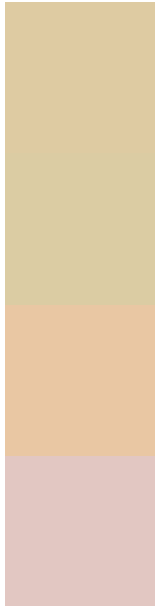
205.6820, 35.9460, -1.6700



## Tritanopia

207.3920, 13.9360, 11.7600

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230

## Protanomaly

203.8110, 22.1010, -9.5710

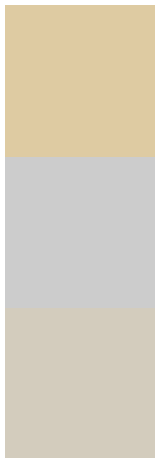
## Deuteranomaly

205.0620, 31.8200, -3.9880

## Tritanomaly

206.5030, 17.6970, 4.1690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230

## Achromatopsia

204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

204.3830, 8.9870, -3.1810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230 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(222, 203, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 203, 162)  
}
```

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(222, 203, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 203, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230 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(222, 203, 162) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 203, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 203, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 203, 162); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 203, 162); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 203, 162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 204.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 203, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
203, 162) }
```

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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