

# Converting Colors

YIQ(204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(204.3130, 32.3710,  
-8.4690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E6C99A
RGB	230, 201, 154
RGB Percent	90%, 79%, 60%
CMY	0.0980, 0.2118, 0.3959
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.33, 0.10
HSL	37°, 60%, 75%
HSV	37°, 33%, 90%
XYZ	59.3564, 60.9267, 39.2218
YIQ	204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

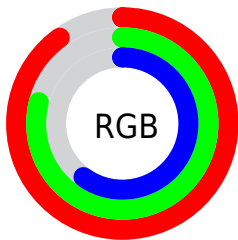
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	201, 230, 154
Decimal	15124890
CIE Lab	82.34, 3.50, 27.25
CIE LCh	82, 27.470, 82.675
Yxy	60.9267, 0.3721, 0.3820
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293314970 (0xFFE6C99A)
YUV	204.3130, -24.8043, 22.5275
Hunter-Lab	78.0556, -0.8591, 24.8465

# Details

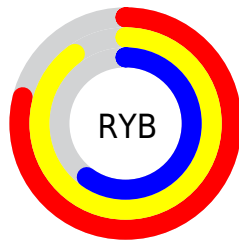
The YIQ color  $204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCC99}$ . A complement of this color would be  $179.6870, -32.3710, 8.4690$ , and the grayscale version is  $205.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $249.7560, 14.7660, -14.3060$ , and  $149.6440, 29.9410, -8.4830$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $196.4080, 42.2290, -10.9150$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $212.2180, 22.5130, -6.0230$ .

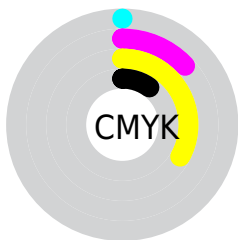
# Distribution



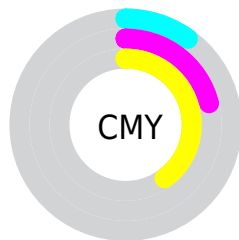
- Red (90%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690 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 204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 204.3130, 32.3710,  
-8.4690


 204.3130, 32.3710,  
-8.4690


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 176.8290, 30.8580,  
-8.5820


 249.7560, 14.7660,  
-14.3060


 149.7580, 29.6200,  
-8.1720

 252.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

 123.5730, 28.7030,  
-8.0730

 98.7900, 26.5940,  
-8.3980

 74.6050, 25.6770,  
-8.2990

 51.7080, 23.8890,  
-8.9350

 31.0650, 18.5700,

-6.1500

■ 8.9150, 10.5450,  
1.6250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 204.3130, 32.3710,  
-8.4690

■ 204.3130, 32.3710,  
-8.4690

■ 196.4080, 42.2290,  
-10.9150

■ 212.2180, 22.5130,  
-6.0230

■ 188.5030, 52.0870,  
-13.3610

■ 220.1230, 12.6550,  
-3.5770

■ 181.1850, 61.6700,  
-16.3300

■ 227.4410, 3.0720,  
-0.6080

■ 173.2800, 71.5280,  
-18.7760

■ 235.3460, -6.7860,  
1.8380

■ 165.3750, 81.3860,  
-21.2220

■ 241.6550,  
-12.1500, -0.0700

■ 157.4700, 91.2440,  
-23.6680

■ 246.9380,  
-14.6250, -4.7770

■ 152.1240, 98.0300,  
-25.5060

■ 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



206.5520, 42.3640, 3.1640



204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690



201.2780, 13.1160, -17.4440

# Triad

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



204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690



193.2580, -54.0530, -17.1010



208.9760, 9.7160, 22.1640

# Complementary

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



204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690



179.6870, -32.3710, 8.4690

# 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.



206.2270, -16.0960, 16.3840



204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690



195.6850, -56.3930, -7.7290

# Square

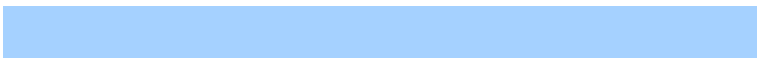
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690



194.9640, -35.8500, -22.1060



201.0880, -40.9900, 4.9780



209.2850, 30.7150, 21.5550



# Rectangle

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



204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690



199.5580, -2.4720, -21.2880



201.0880, -40.9900, 4.9780



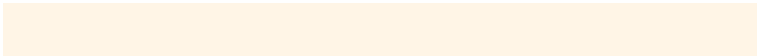
208.8440, 1.2800, 20.8640

# Sweetspot

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



204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690



246.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



180.0300, 35.9870, 25.1310



122.6540, 6.7860, -1.8380



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.



204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690



220.4790, 43.4670, -11.3250



218.6450, 19.0320, -25.5440



110.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



118.0910, 76.4340, -19.5820



34.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240



# Inverse Universe

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



179.6870, -32.3710, 8.4690



187.5210, -43.4670, 11.3250



165.3550, -19.0320, 25.5440



107.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



60.3220, -76.1590, 20.1050



16.9670, -21.5960, 5.9240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690 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 204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

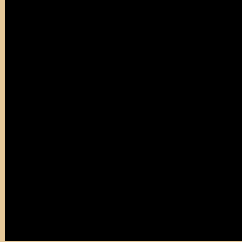
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 204.3130, 32.3710,

-8.4690.

# 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

204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690

### Protanopia

203.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710

### Deuteranopia

205.3680, 39.7060, -3.7340



## **Tritanopia**

208.2680, 20.2170, 13.5690

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690

**Protanomaly**

204.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110

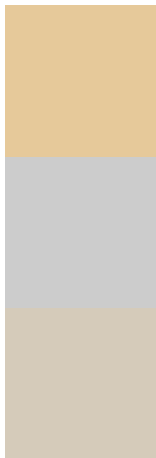
**Deuteranomaly**

204.7590, 37.0470, -5.1050

**Tritanomaly**

207.1510, 24.6200, 5.3560

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690

**Achromatopsia**

204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

204.0520, 11.4170, -3.1670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690 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(230, 201, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 201, 154)  
}
```

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(230, 201, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 201, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690 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(230, 201, 154) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 201, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 201, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 201, 154); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 201, 154); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 201, 154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 204.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 201, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
201, 154) }
```

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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