

# Converting Colors

YIQ(211.2060, 57.1770,  
-17.5030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(211.2060, 57.1770,  
-17.5030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCF76
RGB	255, 207, 118
RGB Percent	100%, 81%, 46%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1883, 0.5369
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.54, 0.00
HSL	39°, 100%, 73%
HSV	39°, 54%, 100%
XYZ	66.8224, 67.1856, 26.6092
YIQ	211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

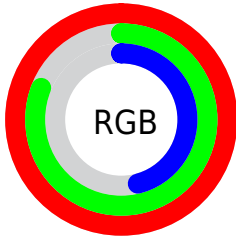
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	192, 255, 118
Decimal	16764790
CIE Lab	85.60, 6.67, 50.13
CIE LCh	86, 50.569, 82.416
Yxy	67.1856, 0.4160, 0.4183
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294954870 (0xFFFFCF76)
YUV	211.2060, -45.9506, 38.4073
Hunter-Lab	81.9668, 2.0779, 38.1292

# Details

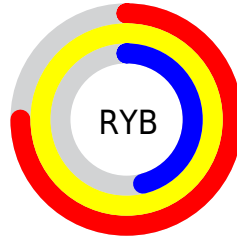
The YIQ color  $211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCC66}$ . A complement of this color would be  $161.7940, -57.1770, 17.5030$ , and the grayscale version is  $212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $245.5380, 26.6430, -25.8130$ , and  $155.6400, 52.9590, -18.1530$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $203.0730, 67.6770, -20.5710$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $219.4530, 46.3560, -14.1240$ .

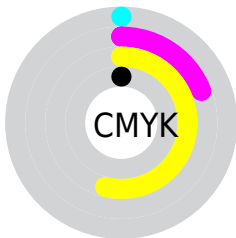
# Distribution



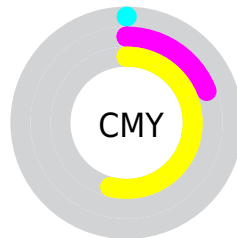
- Red (100%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030 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 211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



211.2060, 57.1770,  
-17.5030

211.2060, 57.1770,  
-17.5030

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

183.4230, 55.0680,  
-17.8280

245.5380, 26.6430,  
-25.8130

155.7540, 52.6380,  
-17.8420

248.7300, 17.6550,  
-17.1050

129.1560, 51.4460,  
-18.2660

251.9220, 8.6670,  
-8.3970

102.3900, 50.6670,  
-20.6690

78.6760, 44.1100,  
-17.4740

57.9880, 34.6640,  
-11.4800

37.5880, 24.3470,

-6.2210

■ 18.0850, 15.8180,  
-0.3260

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 211.2060, 57.1770,  
-17.5030

■ 211.2060, 57.1770,  
-17.5030

■ 203.0730, 67.6770,  
-20.5710

■ 219.4530, 46.3560,  
-14.1240

■ 194.8260, 78.4980,  
-23.9500

■ 227.5860, 35.8560,  
-11.0560

■ 186.6930, 88.9980,  
-27.0180

■ 235.8330, 25.0350,  
-7.6770

■ 178.4460, 99.8190,  
-30.3970

■ 243.9660, 14.5350,  
-4.6090

173.6870,  
106.3300, -32.7580

252.2130, 3.7140,  
-1.2300

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



203.7350, 54.7900, -1.7700



211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030



206.5280, 23.4350, -33.7570

# Triad

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



211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030



168.6790, -145.6540, -47.5580



215.6710, 18.4250, 35.0410

# Complementary

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



211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030



161.7940, -57.1770, 17.5030

# 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.



209.7920, -19.3050, 13.9670



211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030



166.4280, -146.2050, -43.0770

# Square

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



211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030



186.4260, -81.9700, -45.3140



193.4700, -74.9610, -12.6330



206.1360, 30.1170, 32.3970



# Rectangle

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



211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030



202.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750



193.4700, -74.9610, -12.6330



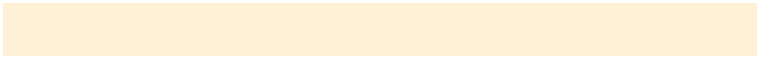
215.9040, 10.2190, 29.5710

# Sweetspot

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



211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030



242.1080, 17.0110, -5.4290



164.6630, 65.6020, 44.5940



119.8670, 10.5000, -3.0680



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.



211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030



202.9590, 67.9980, -20.8820



234.0000, 33.2490, -46.4230



123.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



129.8970, 79.7360, -24.3600



43.2030, 26.8690, -7.8750



# Inverse Universe

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



161.7940, -57.1770, 17.5030



144.0410, -67.9980, 20.8820



139.0000, -33.2490, 46.4230



118.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



61.1030, -79.7360, 24.3600



20.2100, -26.5940, 8.3980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

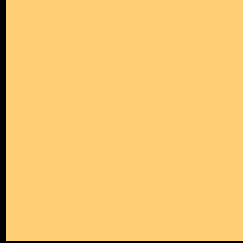
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030 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 211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030.

-17.5030.

# 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

211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030

### Protanopia

209.6770, 42.3690, -24.4710

### Deuteranopia

213.0130, 50.7110, -10.4490



## Tritanopia

217.8130, 28.9280, 15.3920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030

## Protanomaly

209.8950, 47.6870, -21.7290

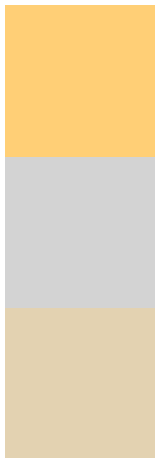
## Deuteranomaly

212.1010, 53.2790, -12.9370

## Tritanomaly

215.6980, 39.0170, 3.2490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030

## Achromatopsia

211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

211.3210, 20.7250, -6.6590

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030 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(255, 207, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 207, 118)  
}
```

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(255, 207, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 207, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030 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(255, 207, 118) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 207, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 207, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 207, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 207, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 207,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 211.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 207, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
207, 118) }
```

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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