

# Converting Colors

YIQ(212.8750, 67.6340,  
-36.3180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(212.8750, 67.6340,  
-36.3180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDA4C
RGB	255, 218, 76
RGB Percent	100%, 85%, 30%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1451, 0.7016
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.70, 0.00
HSL	48°, 100%, 65%
HSV	48°, 70%, 100%
XYZ	67.6151, 71.9177, 17.1729
YIQ	212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

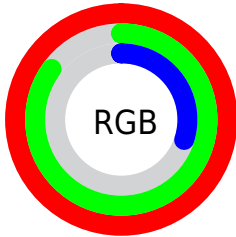
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	123, 255, 76
Decimal	16767564
CIELab	87.93, -1.62, 71.13
CIELCh	88, 71.148, 91.307
Yxy	71.9177, 0.4315, 0.4589
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294957644 (0xFFFFDA4C)
YUV	212.8750, -67.4794, 36.9436
Hunter-Lab	84.8043, -6.0881, 47.3568

# Details

The YIQ color **212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC33**. The color can be described as light washed yellow. A complement of this color would be **118.1250, -67.6340, 36.3180**, and the grayscale version is **213.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240.9780, 39.4830, -38.2530**, and **153.6870, 70.7990, -44.1210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207.0900, 77.0340, -41.4780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218.7740, 57.9130, -30.8470**.

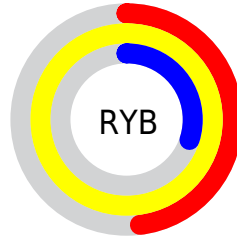
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (85%)

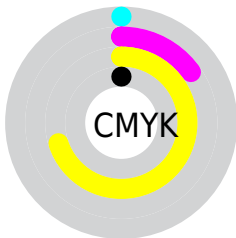
Blue (30%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (30%)

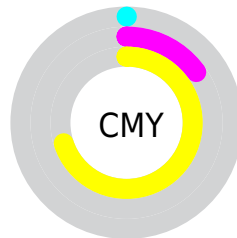


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180 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 212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 212.8750, 67.6340,  
-36.3180


 212.8750, 67.6340,  
-36.3180

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 183.7500, 66.4880,  
-37.5760


 240.9780, 39.4830,  
-38.2530


 153.6870, 70.7990,  
-44.1210


 244.1700, 30.4950,  
-29.5450


 129.7540, 60.6650,  
-36.6710


 247.4760, 21.1860,  
-20.5260

 106.4080, 50.2560,  
-29.7440

 250.7820, 11.8770,  
-11.5070

 83.9480, 40.1680,  
-23.1280

 254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

 62.0750, 29.8050,  
-17.0350

 41.0880, 19.7630,

-11.2530

■ 22.1720, 10.9590,  
-5.8810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 212.8750, 67.6340,  
-36.3180

■ 212.8750, 67.6340,  
-36.3180

■ 207.0900, 77.0340,  
-41.4780

■ 218.7740, 57.9130,  
-30.8470

■ 200.6040, 87.0300,  
-46.4260

■ 225.1460, 48.2380,  
-26.2100

■ 194.8190, 96.4300,  
-51.5860

■ 231.0450, 38.5170,  
-20.7390

■ 236.8300, 29.1170,  
-15.5790

■ 242.7290, 19.3960,  
-10.1080

■ 249.1010, 9.7210,  
-5.4710

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.



201.0500, 66.4840, -15.4680



212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180



205.9050, 14.2230, -54.0410

# Triad

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



212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180



177.5810, -151.4300, -53.0140



207.4530, 22.2750, 42.3630

# Complementary

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



212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180



118.1250, -67.6340, 36.3180

# 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.



214.9300, -1.8380, 22.3060



212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180



172.2980, -148.9550, -48.3070

# Square

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



212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180



174.2920, -140.7910, -64.1110



184.4450, -100.1760, -23.7280



195.2450, 37.3600, 38.8000



# Rectangle

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



212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180



198.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580



184.4450, -100.1760, -23.7280



212.7360, 19.8000, 37.6560

# Sweetspot

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



212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180



242.3870, 20.3590, -11.0410



133.9670, 94.1650, 50.0770



120.2430, 12.1970, -6.2910



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.



212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180



204.7760, 80.7940, -43.5420



219.3450, 27.0630, -66.4810



124.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740



146.3330, 72.0360, -39.0040



49.0730, 24.1190, -13.1050



# Inverse Universe

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



118.1250, -67.6340, 36.3180



91.2240, -80.7940, 43.5420



111.6550, -27.0630, 66.4810



117.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



45.2540, -72.3110, 38.4810



14.9270, -24.1190, 13.1050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

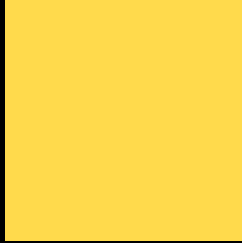
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180 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 212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180.

-36.3180.

# 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

212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180

### Protanopia

212.3580, 61.7200, -39.2720

### Deuteranopia

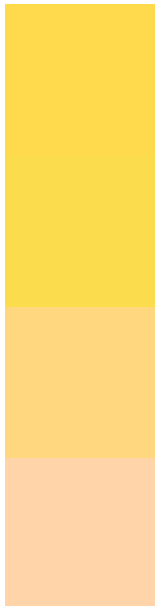
219.6470, 43.0540, -9.3460



## Tritanopia

224.0080, 23.8850, 13.1730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180

## Protanomaly

212.6680, 63.7830, -38.1130

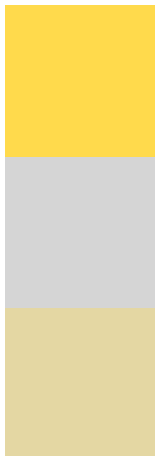
## Deuteranomaly

216.9280, 52.0880, -18.8880

## Tritanomaly

219.8410, 39.7520, -4.5680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180

## Achromatopsia

213.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

212.9590, 24.4400, -13.4160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180 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, 218, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 218, 76)  
}
```

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, 218, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 218, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180 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, 218, 76) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 218, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 218, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 218, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 218, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 218,  
76) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 212.8750, 67.6340, -36.3180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 218, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
218, 76) }
```

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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