

# Converting Colors

YIQ(223.7150, 56.4010,  
-36.4870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(223.7150, 56.4010,  
-36.4870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE863
RGB	255, 232, 99
RGB Percent	100%, 91%, 39%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0902, 0.6114
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.61, 0.00
HSL	51°, 100%, 69%
HSV	51°, 61%, 100%
XYZ	72.3473, 79.8687, 23.4284
YIQ	223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

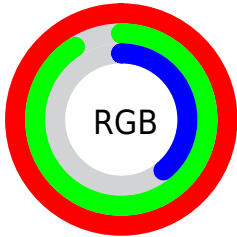
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	126, 255, 99
Decimal	16771171
CIE Lab	91.63, -7.38, 65.72
CIE LCh	92, 66.129, 96.407
Yxy	79.8687, 0.4119, 0.4547
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294961251 (0xFFFFE863)
YUV	223.7150, -61.4845, 27.4369
Hunter-Lab	89.3693, -11.8948, 47.0155

# Details

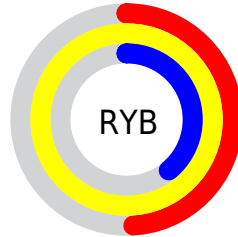
The YIQ color **223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF66**. A complement of this color would be **130.2850, -56.4010, 36.4870**, and the grayscale version is **224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243.4860, 32.4210, -31.4110**, and **166.9920, 54.0630, -38.1690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **218.5170, 65.5260, -42.1700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **229.0270, 46.9550, -30.4930**.

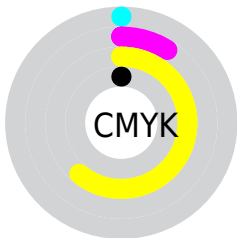
# Distribution



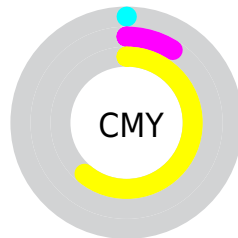
- Red (100%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870 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 223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



223.7150, 56.4010,  
-36.4870

223.7150, 56.4010,  
-36.4870

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

195.1170, 55.2090,  
-36.9110

243.4860, 32.4210,  
-31.4110

166.9920, 54.0630,  
-38.1690

246.7920, 23.1120,  
-22.3920

137.6840, 57.6860,  
-43.2580

249.9840, 14.1240,  
-13.6840

114.3380, 47.2770,  
-36.3310

253.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

91.2910, 37.4640,  
-29.1920

69.1300, 27.9720,  
-22.3640

48.4420, 18.5260,

-16.3700

■ 28.6400, 9.4010,  
-10.6870

■ 6.4570, -3.0250,  
-5.7530

■ 223.7150, 56.4010,  
-36.4870

■ 223.7150, 56.4010,  
-36.4870

■ 218.5170, 65.5260,  
-42.1700

■ 229.0270, 46.9550,  
-30.4930

■ 213.2050, 74.9720,  
-48.1640

■ 234.2250, 37.8300,  
-24.8100

■ 208.5940, 83.8220,  
-54.3700

■ 238.9500, 28.6590,  
-18.2930

■ 203.6240, 92.3050,  
-59.4310

■ 244.1480, 19.5340,  
-12.6100

249.4600, 10.0880,  
-6.6160

254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

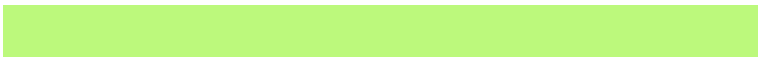
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



211.9240, 57.9110, -19.7930



223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870



216.5110, 3.7690, -51.8070

# Triad

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



223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



214.4970, 18.9750, 36.0870

# Complementary

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



223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870



130.2850, -56.4010, 36.4870

# 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.



227.6990, 12.0540, 23.8460



223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870



176.4070, -150.8800, -51.9680

# Square

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



223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870



177.3870, -148.1280, -57.7920



208.5980, -60.7020, -12.2380



204.6370, 32.9600, 30.4320



# Rectangle

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



223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870



207.1650, -42.1710, -56.2430



208.5980, -60.7020, -12.2380



218.6060, 17.0500, 32.4260

# Sweetspot

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



223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870



245.6470, 16.6910, -10.6450



148.2660, 85.5930, 40.2250



121.7590, 10.6840, -6.4040



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.



223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870



217.9470, 67.1310, -43.7250



220.7710, 17.2960, -60.1760



125.3440, 4.7230, -2.9970



152.7900, 69.0110, -44.7570



50.8340, 23.2940, -14.6740



# Inverse Universe

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



130.2850, -56.4010, 36.4870



106.0530, -67.1310, 43.7250



133.2290, -17.2960, 60.1760



117.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



38.2100, -69.0110, 44.7570



12.5790, -23.0190, 15.1970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

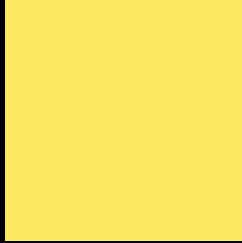
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870 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 223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870.

-36.4870.

# 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

223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870

### Protanopia

225.0660, 51.2190, -30.6770

### Deuteranopia

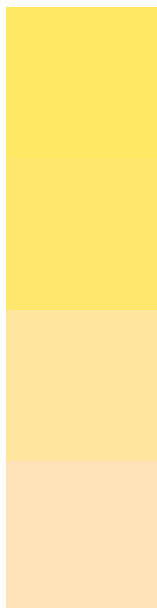
231.3820, 27.9230, -4.9490



## Tritanopia

233.7080, 15.8620, 9.8940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870

## Protanomaly

224.3820, 53.1450, -32.5430

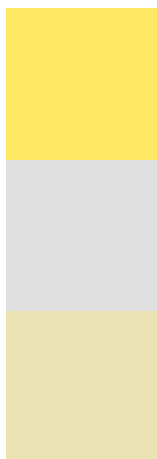
## Deuteranomaly

228.6800, 38.2870, -16.5690

## Tritanomaly

229.8830, 30.7660, -6.9140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870

## Achromatopsia

224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

223.9200, 20.1760, -13.2320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870 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, 232, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 232, 99)  
}
```

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, 232, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 232, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870 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, 232, 99) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 232, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 232, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 232, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 232, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 232,  
99) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 223.7150, 56.4010, -36.4870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 232, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
232, 99) }
```

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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