

# Converting Colors

YIQ(135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(135.3270, 48.0920,  
20.5080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C26D75
RGB	194, 109, 117
RGB Percent	76%, 43%, 46%
CMY	0.2390, 0.5727, 0.5410
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.40, 0.24
HSL	354°, 41%, 59%
HSV	354°, 44%, 76%
XYZ	30.9402, 23.6915, 19.7863
YIQ	135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

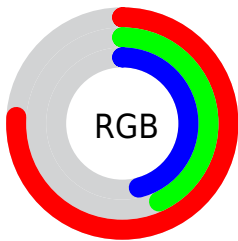
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	194, 109, 117
Decimal	12742005
CIELab	55.78, 34.57, 10.47
CIELCh	56, 36.118, 16.853
Yxy	23.6915, 0.4158, 0.3184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290932085 (0xFFC26D75)
YUV	135.3270, -9.0352, 51.4562
Hunter-Lab	48.6739, 28.2866, 9.9698

# Details

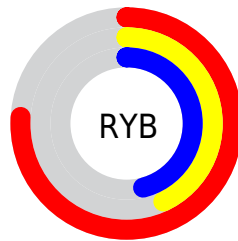
The YIQ color **135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **167.6730, -48.0920, -20.5080**, and the grayscale version is **135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190.0070, 51.9890, 21.4690**, and **83.4620, 43.2780, 19.6460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.1220, 59.0950, 24.8470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148.5320, 37.0890, 16.1690**.

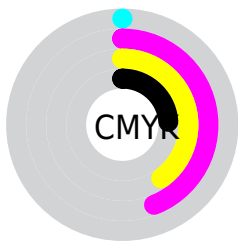
# Distribution



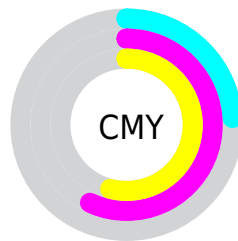
- Red (76%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (54%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080 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 135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 135.3270, 48.0920,  
20.5080


 135.3270, 48.0920,  
20.5080


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 109.1310, 45.7080,  
19.6600


 190.0070, 51.9890,  
21.4690

 83.4620, 43.2780,  
19.6460


 209.5320, 37.0890,  
16.1690


 58.2060, 41.1230,  
20.1550

 229.7470, 20.1260,  
9.7100

 31.3030, 39.4720,  
22.5440

 249.4890, 3.1170,  
4.0850

 17.3420, 34.5680,  
12.2960

 9.0840, 17.5590,  
6.6710

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 135.3270, 48.0920,  
20.5080

■ 135.3270, 48.0920,  
20.5080

■ 122.1220, 59.0950,  
24.8470

■ 148.5320, 37.0890,  
16.1690

■ 108.4440, 70.0520,  
30.0200

■ 162.2100, 26.1320,  
10.9960

■ 95.2390, 81.0550,  
34.3590

■ 175.4150, 15.1290,  
6.6570

■ 81.5610, 92.0120,  
39.5320

■ 189.0930, 4.1720,  
1.4840

■ 68.3560, 103.0150,  
43.8710

■ 202.2980, -6.8310,  
-2.8550

■ 60.0580, 109.8460,  
46.7260

■ 215.3890,  
-17.5130, -7.5050

■ 229.1810,  
-28.7910, -12.3670

■ 236.7610,  
-36.3560, -12.9320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.8710, 32.1810, 28.0290



135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080



133.8520, 50.3870, 6.4430

# Triad

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



135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080



125.2750, -9.1650, -26.6450



121.0290, -68.8650, -1.9610

# Complementary

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



135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080



167.6730, -48.0920, -20.5080

# 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.



106.6950, -97.8840, -21.2120



135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080



117.6590, -45.4770, -29.3570

# Square

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



135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080



129.2910, 20.2690, -20.4270



105.2640, -89.7210, -31.4890



133.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010



# Rectangle

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



135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080



132.5920, 44.8870, -4.0170



105.2640, -89.7210, -31.4890



111.6950, -88.7160, -11.1480

# Sweetspot

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



135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080



229.9100, 18.1090, 7.7170



141.7130, 18.6070, 42.7590



113.5070, 11.8740, 5.0740



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.



135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080



160.1350, 75.4160, 31.9280



154.3730, 41.3100, 0.2380



90.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



49.8490, 91.1410, 38.7970



10.2090, 18.7050, 7.9290



# Inverse Universe

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



135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080



160.1350, 75.4160, 31.9280



148.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380



90.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



49.8490, 91.1410, 38.7970

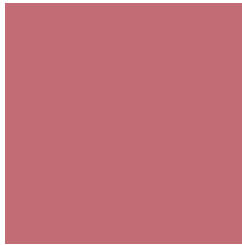


10.2090, 18.7050, 7.9290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

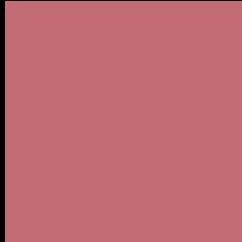
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

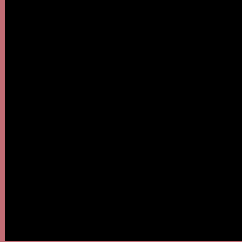
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.3270, 48.0920,



# 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

135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080

### Protanopia

134.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

### Deuteranopia

134.7650, 19.7150, 0.6350



## Tritanopia

135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080

## Protanomaly

134.8670, 19.6680, 6.9960

## Deuteranomaly

135.2550, 30.2590, 7.7870

## Tritanomaly

135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080

## Achromatopsia

135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

135.1980, 17.2380, 6.9820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080 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(194, 109, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 109, 117)  
}
```

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(194, 109, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 109, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080 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(194, 109, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 109, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 109, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 109, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 109, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 109,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 135.3270, 48.0920, 20.5080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 109, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
109, 117) }
```

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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