

# Converting Colors

YIQ(137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(137.1540, 56.0690,  
24.6210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CE6A75
RGB	206, 106, 117
RGB Percent	81%, 42%, 46%
CMY	0.1919, 0.5845, 0.5410
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.43, 0.19
HSL	353°, 51%, 61%
HSV	353°, 49%, 81%
XYZ	33.8347, 24.7158, 19.8338
YIQ	137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

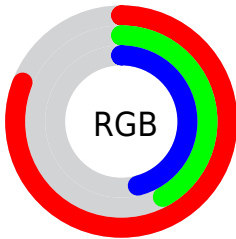
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	206, 106, 117
Decimal	13527669
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.80, 40.58, 12.14
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 42.355, 16.655
Yxy	24.7158, 0.4317, 0.3153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291717749 (0xFFCE6A75)
YUV	137.1540, -9.9359, 60.3779
Hunter-Lab	49.7150, 34.4813, 11.1467

# Details

The YIQ color **137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **174.8460, -56.0690, -24.6210**, and the grayscale version is **137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188.8440, 54.0060, 23.4620**, and **84.4030, 50.9340, 24.0700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.7750, 67.6220, 30.0060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151.5330, 44.5160, 19.2360**.

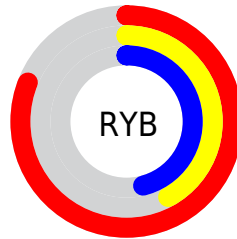
# Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (42%)

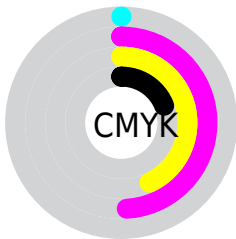
Blue (46%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (46%)

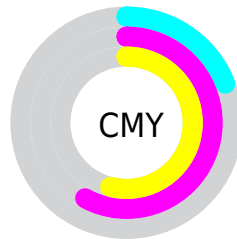


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (58%)


Yellow (54%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210 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 137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 137.1540, 56.0690,  
24.6210


 137.1540, 56.0690,  
24.6210


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 110.3710, 53.9600,  
24.2960


 188.8440, 54.0060,  
23.4620


 84.4030, 50.9340,  
24.0700


 208.3580, 37.6390,  
17.2150


 57.6740, 48.7330,  
25.4130

 227.9860, 20.9510,  
11.2790

 30.4720, 46.4860,  
27.5900

 248.3150, 3.6670,  
5.1310

 19.7340, 39.3360,  
13.9920

 12.0740, 23.5190,  
8.7910

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 137.1540, 56.0690,  
24.6210

■ 137.1540, 56.0690,  
24.6210

■ 122.7750, 67.6220,  
30.0060

■ 151.5330, 44.5160,  
19.2360

■ 108.8690, 79.2210,  
34.5570

■ 165.4390, 32.9170,  
14.6850

■ 94.4900, 90.7740,  
39.9420

■ 179.8180, 21.3640,  
9.3000

■ 80.6980, 102.0520,  
44.8040

■ 193.6100, 10.0860,  
4.4380

■ 66.2050, 113.9260,  
49.8780

■ 208.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 64.2160, 115.3930,  
50.8250

■ 222.4820,  
-13.3410, -6.0210

■ 236.2740,  
-24.6190, -10.8830

■ 240.3490,  
-29.2040, -10.3880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850



137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210



135.9840, 58.8230, 7.7430

# Triad

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



137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210



125.7430, -10.7230, -31.4510



108.8270, -106.6430, -11.1470

# Complementary

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



137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210



174.8460, -56.0690, -24.6210

# 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.



110.7700, -102.4690, -20.7170



137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210



113.1190, -61.7520, -37.2720

# Square

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



137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210



131.2110, 23.2500, -24.8940



108.7690, -92.7010, -32.5490



135.1570, -36.2700, 18.5620



# Rectangle

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



137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210



134.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200



108.7690, -92.7010, -32.5490



110.0180, -105.8630, -14.2710

# Sweetspot

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



137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210



228.8180, 21.3640, 9.3000



143.7120, 20.3480, 49.7560



112.1050, 13.0660, 5.4980



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.



137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210



153.0760, 83.0720, 36.3520



158.2060, 49.1500, 1.3260



95.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



51.6860, 93.1580, 40.7900



11.8180, 21.3640, 9.3000



# Inverse Universe

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



137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210



153.0760, 83.0720, 36.3520



153.7940, -49.1500, -1.3260



95.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



51.6860, 93.1580, 40.7900

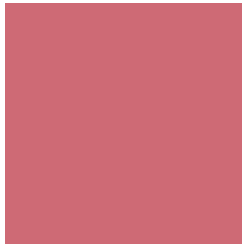


11.8180, 21.3640, 9.3000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

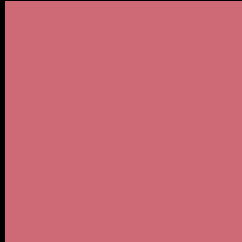
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

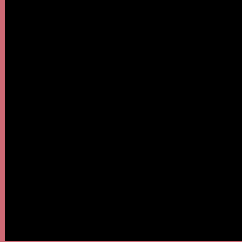
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.1540, 56.0690,



# 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

137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210

### Protanopia

136.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850

### Deuteranopia

137.0210, 21.8700, 0.1260



## Tritanopia

136.8120, 57.0320, 23.6880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210

## Protanomaly

136.8890, 22.6020, 8.8900

## Deuteranomaly

136.9350, 34.1560, 8.7480

## Tritanomaly

136.9260, 56.7110, 23.9990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210

## Achromatopsia

137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

137.2200, 20.1720, 8.8760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210 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(206, 106, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 106, 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(206, 106, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 106, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210 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(206, 106, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 106, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 106, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 106, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 106, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 106,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 137.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 106, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
106, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor