

# Converting Colors

YIQ(141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(141.2350, 51.3470,  
22.0910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CC717A
RGB	204, 113, 122
RGB Percent	80%, 44%, 48%
CMY	0.1998, 0.5570, 0.5214
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.40, 0.20
HSL	354°, 47%, 62%
HSV	354°, 45%, 80%
XYZ	34.3342, 26.0535, 21.6479
YIQ	141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

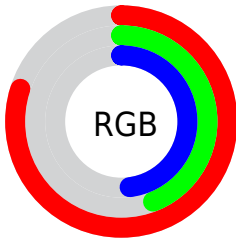
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	204, 113, 122
Decimal	13398394
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.09, 36.75, 11.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 38.364, 16.674
Yxy	26.0535, 0.4185, 0.3176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291588474 (0xFFCC717A)
YUV	141.2350, -9.4829, 55.0449
Hunter-Lab	51.0426, 30.7448, 10.5841

# Details

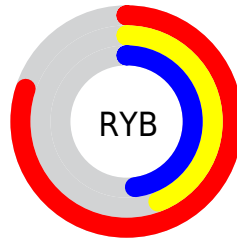
The YIQ color **141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **175.7650, -51.3470, -22.0910**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193.5230, 50.4760, 21.3560**, and **88.7830, 46.8080, 21.7520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127.4430, 62.6250, 26.9530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.0270, 40.0690, 17.2290**.

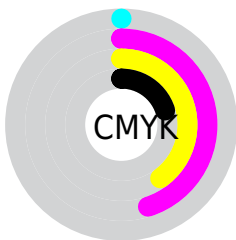
# Distribution



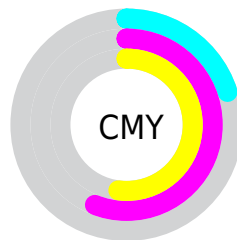
- Red (80%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (20%)




- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (52%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910 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 141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 141.2350, 51.3470,  
22.0910


 141.2350, 51.3470,  
22.0910


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 114.4520, 49.2380,  
21.7660


 193.5230, 50.4760,  
21.3560

 88.7830, 46.8080,  
21.7520


 213.1510, 33.7880,  
15.4200


 63.1140, 44.3780,  
21.7380

 232.7790, 17.1000,  
9.4840

 35.6240, 43.0020,  
24.6500

 252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

 20.3040, 37.7310,  
15.5470

 12.3730, 24.1150,  
9.0030

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 141.2350, 51.3470,  
22.0910

■ 141.2350, 51.3470,  
22.0910

■ 127.4430, 62.6250,  
26.9530

■ 155.0270, 40.0690,  
17.2290

■ 112.9500, 74.4990,  
32.0270

■ 169.5200, 28.1950,  
12.1550

■ 99.1580, 85.7770,  
36.8890

■ 183.3120, 16.9170,  
7.2930

■ 84.7790, 97.3300,  
42.2740

■ 197.8050, 5.0430,  
2.2190

■ 70.8730, 108.9290,  
46.8250

■ 211.5970, -6.2350,  
-2.6430

■ 63.2760, 115.1640,  
49.4680

■ 225.3890,  
-17.5130, -7.5050

■ 239.2950,  
-29.1120, -12.0560

■ 239.7510,  
-30.3960, -10.8120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.0070, 34.7940, 30.2340



141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910



140.1190, 54.0090, 6.8810

# Triad

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



141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910



130.8080, -9.3480, -28.8360



124.4950, -76.1090, -2.8370

# Complementary

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



141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910



175.7650, -51.3470, -22.0910

# 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.



111.8300, -102.6980, -22.0740



141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910



122.0390, -49.6030, -31.6750

# Square

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



141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910



135.4220, 21.2780, -22.1940



110.1710, -93.8930, -32.9730



139.2560, -32.2350, 17.0210



# Rectangle

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



141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910



138.4460, 48.2340, -4.1020



110.1710, -93.8930, -32.9730



110.9640, -105.7710, -15.9390

# Sweetspot

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



141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910



232.2090, 18.7050, 7.9290



147.8920, 19.6610, 45.6850



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.



141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910



159.8580, 77.7540, 33.6100



161.3410, 44.3360, 0.4640



95.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



51.5720, 93.4790, 40.4790



11.8180, 21.3640, 9.3000



# Inverse Universe

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



141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910



159.8580, 77.7540, 33.6100



155.6590, -44.3360, -0.4640



95.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



51.5720, 93.4790, 40.4790

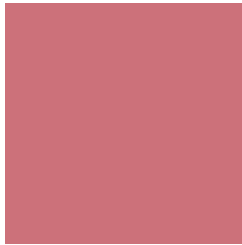


11.8180, 21.3640, 9.3000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

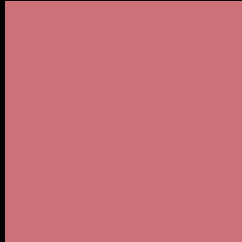
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

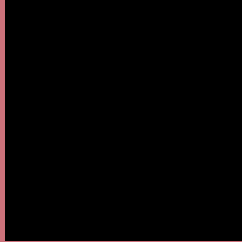
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.2350, 51.3470,



# 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

141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910

### Protanopia

139.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850

### Deuteranopia

140.8360, 20.9530, 0.2250



## Tritanopia

141.1210, 51.6680, 21.7800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910

## Protanomaly

140.5790, 20.5390, 7.7310

## Deuteranomaly

141.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120

## Tritanomaly

141.1210, 51.6680, 21.7800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910

## Achromatopsia

141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

141.2090, 18.7050, 7.9290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910 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(204, 113, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 113, 122)  
}
```

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(204, 113, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 113, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910 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(204, 113, 122) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 113, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 113, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 113, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 113, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 113,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 141.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 113, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
113, 122) }
```

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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