

Converting Colors

YIQ(143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(143.5600, 66.2490,
16.3370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D97362
RGB	217, 115, 98
RGB Percent	85%, 45%, 38%
CMY	0.1488, 0.5492, 0.6154
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.55, 0.15
HSL	9°, 61%, 62%
HSV	9°, 55%, 85%
XYZ	36.9666, 27.8956, 15.0088
YIQ	143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

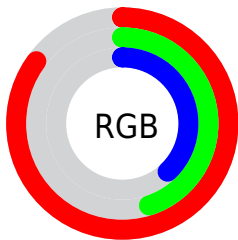
Format	Color
R_{YB}	217, 118, 98
Decimal	14250850
CIE _{Lab}	59.79, 38.27, 27.37
CIE _{LCh}	60, 47.050, 35.566
Yxy	27.8956, 0.4628, 0.3493
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292440930 (0xFFD97362)
YUV	143.5600, -22.4611, 64.4069
Hunter-Lab	52.8163, 32.5053, 20.1231

Details

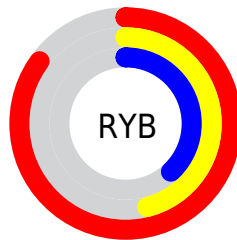
The YIQ color **143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **171.4400, -66.2490, -16.3370**, and the grayscale version is **144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.4340, 57.6760, 12.0120**, and **90.6240, 60.1970, 15.8850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129.8990, 78.5360, 19.4320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157.2210, 53.9620, 13.2420**.

Distribution



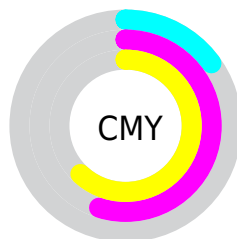
- Red (85%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370 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 143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

143.5600, 66.2490,
16.3370

143.5600, 66.2490,
16.3370

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

116.5920, 63.2230,
16.1110

192.4340, 57.6760,
12.0120

90.6240, 60.1970,
15.8850

211.3610, 41.5840,
6.2880

64.2970, 56.8040,
16.8040

231.4620, 24.9420,
-0.4820

35.9810, 54.8780,
18.6700

251.6770, 7.9790,
-6.9410

21.5280, 42.9120,
15.2640

14.5800, 27.9660,
10.7980

0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 143.5600, 66.2490,
16.3370

■ 143.5600, 66.2490,
16.3370

■ 129.8990, 78.5360,
19.4320

■ 157.2210, 53.9620,
13.2420

■ 116.9390, 90.2270,
22.3150

■ 170.1810, 42.2710,
10.3590

■ 103.2780,
102.5140, 25.4100

■ 183.8420, 29.9840,
7.2640

■ 89.6170, 114.8010,
28.5050

■ 196.9160, 17.9720,
4.6920

■ 83.0800, 120.8070,
29.7910

■ 210.5770, 5.6850,
1.5970

■ 224.1240, -6.2810,
-1.8090

■ 237.1980,
-18.2930, -4.3810

■ 243.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144.9080, 57.1220, 33.0740



143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370



142.3670, 58.6420, -5.5020

Triad

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



143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370



124.4490, -45.2460, -39.0540



136.2830, -63.2280, 11.5240

Complementary

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



143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370



171.4400, -66.2490, -16.3370

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.



117.1250, -113.4740, -14.0020



143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370



114.0690, -93.8460, -39.3340

Square

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



143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370



134.9910, 3.0780, -33.7700



118.0420, -106.4110, -26.3710



147.4210, -10.2300, 31.2260

Rectangle

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



143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370



140.5190, 45.9900, -18.5060



118.0420, -106.4110, -26.3710



126.0730, -89.3600, 0.5280

Sweetspot

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



143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370



229.7810, 22.7860, 5.5540



145.3230, 37.8610, 57.2610



112.8230, 13.8000, 3.2080



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.



143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370



151.3200, 93.5280, 23.0640



177.6060, 50.2990, -13.9970



102.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090



66.4020, 96.2330, 23.6010



17.8630, 25.4910, 6.0910

Inverse Universe

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



171.4400, -66.2490, -16.3370



190.6800, -93.5280, -23.0640



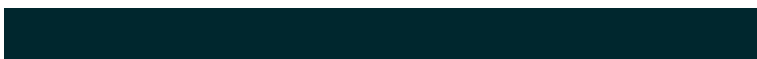
137.3940, -50.2990, 13.9970



105.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



107.1850, -96.5080, -24.1240



28.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370 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 143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370 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 143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.5600, 66.2490,

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

143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370

Protanopia

143.2280, 16.5530, -8.1430

Deuteranopia

143.7480, 35.5800, -6.0520



Tritanopia

144.9050, 61.2040, 25.1720

Trichromacy



Original Color

143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370

Protanomaly

143.0780, 34.8910, 0.9310

Deuteranomaly

143.9500, 46.9950, 1.8350

Tritanomaly

144.2810, 62.9010, 21.9490

Monochromacy



Original Color

143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370

Achromatopsia

144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

143.6780, 24.5740, 6.1900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370 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(217, 115, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 115, 98)  
}
```

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(217, 115, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 115, 98) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370 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(217, 115, 98) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 115, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 115, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 115, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 115, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 115,  
98) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.5600, 66.2490, 16.3370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 115, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
115, 98) }
```

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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