

# Converting Colors

YIQ(144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(144.1640, 76.4720,  
23.8000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E86C64
RGB	232, 108, 100
RGB Percent	91%, 42%, 39%
CMY	0.0899, 0.5766, 0.6075
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.57, 0.09
HSL	4°, 74%, 65%
HSV	4°, 57%, 91%
XYZ	40.9639, 28.8039, 15.4773
YIQ	144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

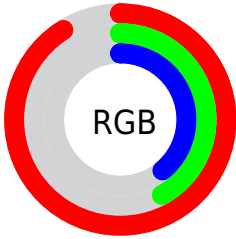
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	232, 109, 100
Decimal	15232100
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.61, 47.47, 27.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 54.965, 30.268
Yxy	28.8039, 0.4805, 0.3379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293422180 (0xFFE86C64)
YUV	144.1640, -21.7729, 77.0322
Hunter-Lab	53.6693, 42.3214, 20.4703

# Details

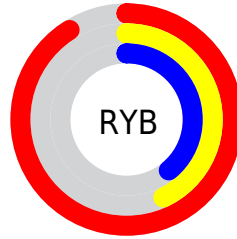
The YIQ color **144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6666**. A complement of this color would be **187.8360, -76.4720, -23.8000**, and the grayscale version is **144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188.5530, 58.9590, 16.2950**, and **89.4560, 69.7780, 23.9700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128.6280, 89.9050, 28.1530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159.7000, 63.0390, 19.4470**.

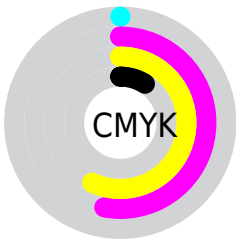
# Distribution



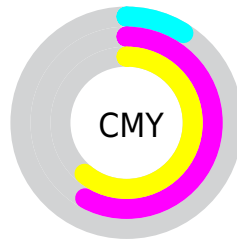
- Red (91%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (61%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000 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 144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 144.1640, 76.4720,  
23.8000


 144.1640, 76.4720,  
23.8000


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 116.3100, 73.1250,  
23.8850


 188.5530, 58.9590,  
16.2950

 88.8690, 70.0530,  
24.4930


 208.0670, 42.5920,  
10.0480


 60.4820, 66.8890,  
26.7690

 228.1680, 25.9500,  
3.2780

 34.6280, 63.5420,  
26.8540

 248.4970, 8.6660,  
-2.8700

 24.8170, 49.4680,  
17.5960

 17.2710, 33.3300,  
12.7060

 5.0830, 10.1320,

3.6040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 144.1640, 76.4720,  
23.8000

■ 144.1640, 76.4720,  
23.8000

■ 128.6280, 89.9050,  
28.1530

■ 159.7000, 63.0390,  
19.4470

■ 113.0920,  
103.3380, 32.5060

■ 175.2360, 49.6060,  
15.0940

■ 97.4420, 117.0920,  
36.5480

■ 190.2990, 36.1270,  
11.5750

■ 82.4930, 130.2500,  
40.3780

■ 205.8350, 22.6940,  
7.2220

■ 77.5860, 134.4220,  
41.8620

■ 221.3710, 9.2610,  
2.8690

■ 236.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

■ 248.1230,  
-13.7080, -4.8760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



146.1140, 62.7140, 41.8660



144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000



143.7060, 70.9290, -2.4070

# Triad

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



144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000



123.9340, -45.4740, -45.9380



118.7310, -114.7600, -1.7040

# Complementary

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



144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000



187.8360, -76.4720, -23.8000

# 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.



121.9010, -118.6550, -13.7190



144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000



116.3200, -93.2950, -43.8150

# Square

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



144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000



135.9070, 11.8820, -39.1420



121.3190, -108.7490, -28.0530



148.5430, -22.1970, 33.3470



# Rectangle

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



144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000



141.7500, 58.4610, -18.7470



121.3190, -108.7490, -28.0530



119.1600, -120.5820, -6.3260

# Sweetspot

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



144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000



226.0310, 25.0780, 8.0700



153.7180, 38.5470, 66.8590



110.9480, 14.9460, 4.4660



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.



144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000



139.5970, 100.3580, 31.4460



182.3190, 58.5970, -10.1950



109.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



60.5760, 104.8510, 32.6190



17.9070, 31.3590, 9.8790



# Inverse Universe

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



187.8360, -76.4720, -23.8000



197.4030, -100.3580, -31.4460



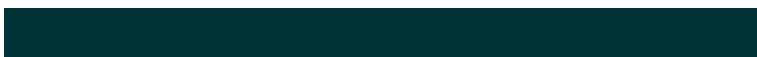
149.6810, -58.5970, 10.1950



113.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



120.4240, -104.8510, -32.6190



35.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

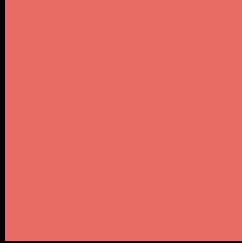
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000 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 144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.1640, 76.4720,

23.8000.

# 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

144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000

### Protanopia

145.6840, 15.2690, -6.8990

### Deuteranopia

145.8190, 36.8180, -6.4620



## Tritanopia

144.7710, 73.4450, 29.1010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000

## Protanomaly

145.1540, 37.7330, 4.4930

## Deuteranomaly

144.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760

## Tritanomaly

144.7880, 74.7750, 27.0230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000

## Achromatopsia

144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

144.1130, 27.7830, 8.6070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000 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(232, 108, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 108, 100)  
}
```

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(232, 108, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 108, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000 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(232, 108, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 108, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(232, 108, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 108, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 108, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 108,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 144.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 108, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
108, 100) }
```

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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