

# Converting Colors

YIQ(144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(144.5190, 47.1310,  
10.3870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C47D6E
RGB	196, 125, 110
RGB Percent	77%, 49%, 43%
CMY	0.2312, 0.5099, 0.5684
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.44, 0.23
HSL	10°, 42%, 60%
HSV	10°, 44%, 77%
XYZ	32.9226, 27.5278, 18.3445
YIQ	144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

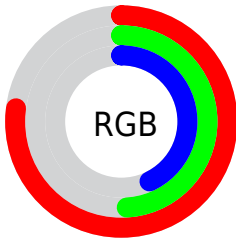
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	196, 128, 110
Decimal	12877166
CIELab	59.46, 25.89, 19.64
CIELCh	59, 32.497, 37.186
Yxy	27.5278, 0.4178, 0.3494
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291067246 (0xFFC47D6E)
YUV	144.5190, -17.0179, 45.1488
Hunter-Lab	52.4669, 20.1903, 15.9967

# Details

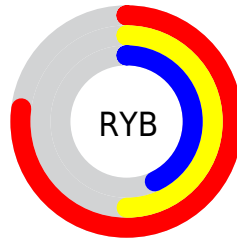
The YIQ color **144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **161.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870**, and the grayscale version is **145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.1990, 51.0280, 11.3480**, and **92.9530, 42.9130, 9.7370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.8470, 57.9510, 12.5350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.1910, 36.3110, 8.2390**.

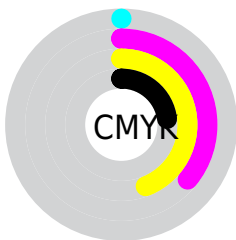
# Distribution



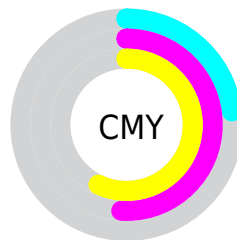
- Red (77%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (23%)




- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (57%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870 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 144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 144.5190, 47.1310,  
10.3870


 144.5190, 47.1310,  
10.3870


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 118.7360, 45.0220,  
10.0620


 199.1990, 51.0280,  
11.3480


 92.9530, 42.9130,  
9.7370


 218.7130, 34.6610,  
5.1010


 67.9850, 39.8870,  
9.5110

 238.3410, 17.9730,  
-0.8350

 44.1310, 36.5400,  
9.5960

 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

 20.8750, 34.3850,  
10.1050

 11.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 144.5190, 47.1310,  
10.3870

■ 144.5190, 47.1310,  
10.3870

■ 132.8470, 57.9510,  
12.5350

■ 156.1910, 36.3110,  
8.2390

■ 121.2890, 68.4500,  
14.9940

■ 167.7490, 25.8120,  
5.7800

■ 109.0300, 79.5450,  
17.6650

■ 180.0080, 14.7170,  
3.1090

■ 97.4720, 90.0440,  
20.1240

■ 191.5660, 4.2180,  
0.6500

■ 85.8000, 100.8640,  
22.2720

■ 203.2380, -6.6020,  
-1.4980

■ 78.5620, 107.4660,  
23.7700

■ 214.9100,  
-17.4220, -3.6460

■ 226.4680,  
-27.9210, -6.1050

■ 237.3590,  
-35.1640, -12.5080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



145.8470, 40.7560, 21.3000



144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870



142.8520, 41.2190, -3.6210

# Triad

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



144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870



132.7490, -28.0550, -25.7110



141.1150, -36.4520, 10.8440

# Complementary

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



144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870



161.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870

# 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.



130.5900, -66.2510, -5.2830



144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870



125.5680, -61.1580, -26.0060

# Square

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



144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870



137.6570, 1.5630, -22.8290



120.1110, -84.4960, -21.5520



146.2610, -4.2680, 22.2920



# Rectangle

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



144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870



141.9060, 31.9590, -12.0170



120.1110, -84.4960, -21.5520



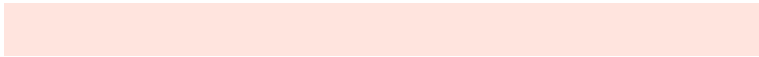
138.0920, -46.8130, 5.8830

# Sweetspot

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



144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870



235.3890, 18.0180, 3.8580



143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240



115.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



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.



144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870



173.8660, 74.1350, 16.5910



169.1730, 35.5810, -11.5790



91.1640, 5.4100, 1.0740



64.5750, 88.2560, 19.4880



13.3890, 18.0180, 3.8580



# Inverse Universe

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



161.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870



201.1340, -74.1350, -16.5910



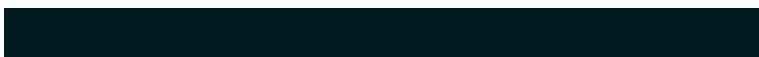
136.8270, -35.5810, 11.5790



92.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



96.4250, -88.2560, -19.4880



19.6110, -18.0180, -3.8580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

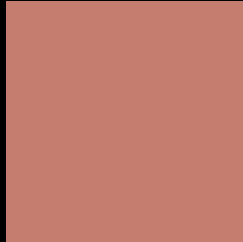
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870 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 144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.5190, 47.1310,



# 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

144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870

### Protanopia

142.9550, 13.0680, -5.5560

### Deuteranopia

143.8490, 28.1060, -2.7580



## Tritanopia

145.7500, 42.4070, 18.9110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870

## Protanomaly

143.2880, 25.4920, 0.5640

## Deuteranomaly

144.0180, 35.1200, 2.2880

## Tritanomaly

145.1260, 44.1040, 15.6880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870

## Achromatopsia

145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

145.0900, 17.4220, 3.6460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870 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(196, 125, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 125, 110)  
}
```

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(196, 125, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 125, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870 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(196, 125, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 125, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 125, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 125, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 125, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 125,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 144.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 125, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
125, 110) }
```

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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