

# Converting Colors

YIQ(148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330)</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(148.2130, 39.2450,  
10.1330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0837A
RGB	192, 131, 122
RGB Percent	75%, 51%, 48%
CMY	0.2469, 0.4864, 0.5214
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.36, 0.25
HSL	8°, 36%, 62%
HSV	8°, 36%, 75%
XYZ	33.3755, 28.8430, 22.2340
YIQ	148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

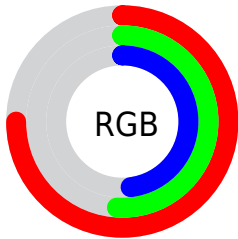
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	192, 132, 122
Decimal	12616570
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.64, 22.39, 14.37
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 26.606, 32.687
Yxy	28.8430, 0.3952, 0.3415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290806650 (0xFFC0837A)
YUV	148.2130, -12.9230, 38.4012
Hunter-Lab	53.7057, 16.9443, 13.0481

# Details

The YIQ color **148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **165.7870, -39.2450, -10.1330**, and the grayscale version is **148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202.5940, 42.5460, 10.8820**, and **96.8320, 35.9440, 9.3840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136.0680, 50.0190, 13.1150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.3580, 28.4710, 7.1510**.

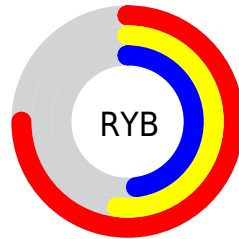
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (51%)

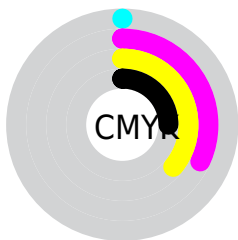
Blue (48%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (48%)

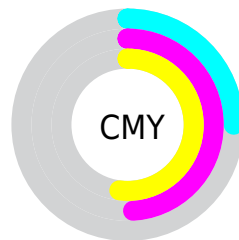


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (49%)


Yellow (52%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330 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 148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 148.2130, 39.2450,  
10.1330


 148.2130, 39.2450,  
10.1330


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 122.3160, 37.4570,  
9.4970


 202.5940, 42.5460,  
10.8820


 96.8320, 35.9440,  
9.3840


 223.7170, 28.8380,  
6.0060

 72.1630, 33.5140,  
9.3700

 243.9320, 11.8750,  
-0.4530

 49.0810, 30.8090,  
8.8330

 25.2550, 30.2590,  
7.7870

 11.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 148.2130, 39.2450,  
10.1330

■ 148.2130, 39.2450,  
10.1330

■ 136.0680, 50.0190,  
13.1150

■ 160.3580, 28.4710,  
7.1510

■ 123.9230, 60.7930,  
16.0970

■ 171.9160, 17.9720,  
4.6920

■ 112.2510, 71.6130,  
18.2450

■ 184.1750, 6.8770,  
2.0210

■ 100.1060, 82.3870,  
21.2270

■ 196.3200, -3.8970,  
-0.9610

■ 87.9610, 93.1610,  
24.2090

■ 208.4650,  
-14.6710, -3.9430

■ 75.8160, 103.9350,  
27.1910

■ 220.0230,  
-25.1700, -6.4020

■ 72.0830, 107.5570,  
27.6290

■ 232.0540,  
-35.6230, -9.6950

■ 236.1630,  
-37.5480, -13.3560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149.6610, 32.4120, 18.3320



148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330



146.5080, 36.4960, -0.6240

# Triad

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



148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330



138.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510



144.4590, -31.7290, 7.8470

# Complementary

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



148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330



165.7870, -39.2450, -10.1330

# 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.



137.4300, -51.1210, -4.1530



148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330



135.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330

# Square

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



148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330



141.9720, 5.2300, -17.6980



133.4690, -56.0250, -14.4010



148.2450, -7.3390, 17.3730



# Rectangle

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



148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330



145.5730, 28.7030, -8.0730



133.4690, -56.0250, -14.4010



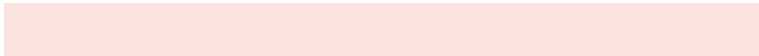
141.9310, -39.1100, 3.9460

# Sweetspot

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



148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330



232.7200, 15.5880, 3.8440



149.9980, 21.8180, 34.1220



114.9580, 8.9860, 2.3460



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330



181.1080, 61.7100, 15.9980



168.1710, 29.8950, -7.6490



90.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970



60.4660, 90.1810, 23.1490



12.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040



# Inverse Universe

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



165.7870, -39.2450, -10.1330



208.8920, -61.7100, -15.9980



145.8290, -29.8950, 7.6490



93.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



100.5340, -90.1810, -23.1490



20.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

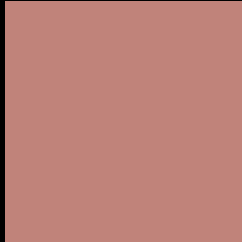
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330 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 148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.2130, 39.2450,



# 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

148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330

### Protanopia

146.2690, 9.3080, -3.4920

### Deuteranopia

147.2770, 24.0250, -0.3830



## Tritanopia

149.4610, 35.8510, 16.5790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330

## Protanomaly

147.1780, 19.9900, 1.1580

## Deuteranomaly

147.4350, 29.5720, 3.7160

## Tritanomaly

149.0650, 36.9060, 13.9780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330

## Achromatopsia

148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

148.2360, 14.0750, 3.7310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330 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(192, 131, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 131, 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(192, 131, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 131, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330 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(192, 131, 122) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 131, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 131, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 131, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 131, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 131,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 148.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 131, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
131, 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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