

# Converting Colors

YIQ(150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(150.1730, 63.0850,  
18.6130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE7970
RGB	222, 121, 112
RGB Percent	87%, 47%, 44%
CMY	0.1292, 0.5256, 0.5605
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.50, 0.13
HSL	5°, 63%, 66%
HSV	5°, 50%, 87%
XYZ	39.9030, 30.3748, 19.1082
YIQ	150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

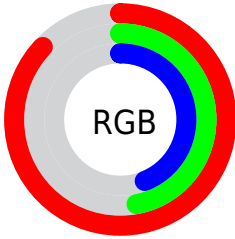
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 122, 112
Decimal	14580080
CIE Lab	61.98, 38.29, 22.47
CIE LCh	62, 44.392, 30.406
Yxy	30.3748, 0.4464, 0.3398
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292770160 (0xFFDE7970)
YUV	150.1730, -18.8193, 62.9923
Hunter-Lab	55.1133, 32.7889, 18.0230

# Details

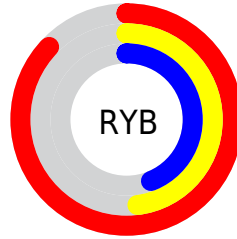
The YIQ color **150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **183.8270, -63.0850, -18.6130**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197.6660, 51.2110, 13.5390**, and **97.1230, 57.3540, 17.8500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135.9250, 75.6470, 22.2310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164.4210, 50.5230, 14.9950**.

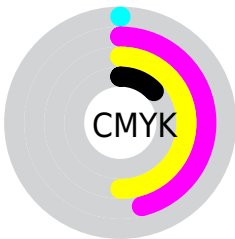
# Distribution



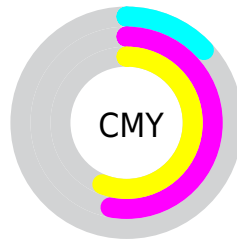
- Red (87%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (56%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130 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 150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 150.1730, 63.0850,  
18.6130


 150.1730, 63.0850,  
18.6130


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 123.2050, 60.0590,  
18.3870


 197.6660, 51.2110,  
13.5390


 97.1230, 57.3540,  
17.8500


 217.1800, 34.8440,  
7.2920


 70.6820, 54.2820,  
18.4580

 236.8080, 18.1560,  
1.3560

 44.1810, 51.4390,  
20.4230

 254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

 23.6210, 47.0840,  
16.7480

 15.6620, 30.6710,  
11.3350

 2.9900, 5.9600,

2.1200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.1730, 63.0850,  
18.6130

■ 150.1730, 63.0850,  
18.6130

■ 135.9250, 75.6470,  
22.2310

■ 164.4210, 50.5230,  
14.9950

■ 121.0900, 88.4840,  
26.3720

■ 179.2560, 37.6860,  
10.8540

■ 106.7280,  
101.3670, 29.6790

■ 193.6180, 24.8030,  
7.5470

■ 91.8930, 114.2040,  
33.8200

■ 208.4530, 11.9660,  
3.4060

■ 77.6450, 126.7660,  
37.4380

■ 222.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 76.9440, 127.3620,  
37.6500

■ 236.9490,  
-13.1580, -3.8300

■ 245.1330,  
-19.6680, -6.9960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



151.9720, 51.0700, 32.6220



150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



149.0020, 58.4120, -1.3320

# Triad

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



150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



134.3860, -31.7670, -35.5350



140.6090, -67.2620, 7.5380

# Complementary

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



150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



183.8270, -63.0850, -18.6130

# 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.



121.0060, -114.7570, -18.2850



150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



116.7760, -94.5790, -42.5710

# Square

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



150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



142.1060, 10.1840, -30.3920



120.6350, -106.8230, -29.9190



152.1920, -17.0150, 27.5370



# Rectangle

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



150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



147.0510, 47.5480, -13.7000



120.6350, -106.8230, -29.9190



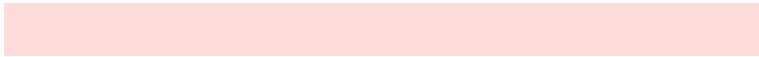
131.4810, -90.6890, -2.9210

# Sweetspot

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



150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



230.1230, 21.8230, 6.4870



156.6320, 32.4970, 55.3530



112.4640, 13.4330, 4.3530



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.



150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



156.8940, 86.1000, 25.5240



181.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060



104.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090



60.8420, 101.0460, 29.9900



16.7000, 27.5080, 8.0840



# Inverse Universe

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



183.8270, -63.0850, -18.6130



203.1060, -86.1000, -25.5240



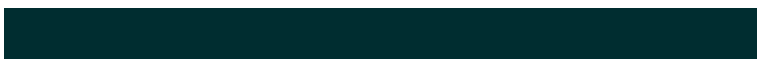
152.7160, -48.5100, 9.1060



108.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



115.1580, -101.0460, -29.9900



31.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

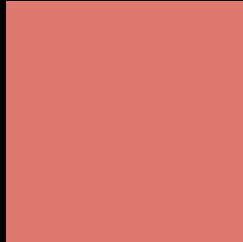
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130 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 ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.1730, 63.0850,



# 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

150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130

### Protanopia

149.5420, 12.7930, -6.0790

### Deuteranopia

150.0620, 31.8200, -3.9880



## Tritanopia

151.0080, 59.4160, 24.5360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130

## Protanomaly

149.3920, 31.1310, 2.9950

## Deuteranomaly

150.2640, 43.2350, 3.8990

## Tritanomaly

151.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130

## Achromatopsia

150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

149.7210, 23.0150, 6.9110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130 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(222, 121, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 121, 112)  
}
```

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(222, 121, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 121, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130 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(222, 121, 112) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 121, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 121, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 121, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 121, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 121,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 121, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
121, 112) }
```

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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