

# Converting Colors

YIQ(151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(151.0170, 46.0290,  
19.3490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CF7E85
RGB	207, 126, 133
RGB Percent	81%, 49%, 52%
CMY	0.1880, 0.5060, 0.4783
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.36, 0.19
HSL	355°, 46%, 65%
HSV	355°, 39%, 81%
XYZ	37.4394, 29.8804, 26.0009
YIQ	151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

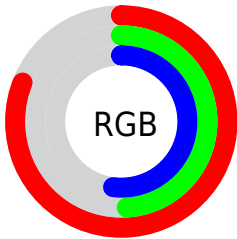
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	207, 126, 133
Decimal	13598341
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.55, 32.25, 9.63
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	62, 33.658, 16.621
Y <sub>xy</sub>	29.8804, 0.4012, 0.3202
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291788421 (0xFFCF7E85)
YUV	151.0170, -8.8824, 49.0971
Hunter-Lab	54.6629, 26.5972, 10.0622

# Details

The YIQ color **151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **181.9830, -46.0290, -19.3490**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.1090, 42.7740, 17.7660**, and **98.4510, 41.8110, 18.6990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136.5240, 57.9030, 24.4230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750**.

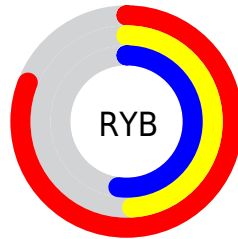
# Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (49%)

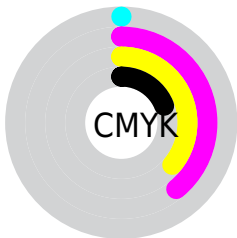
Blue (52%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (52%)

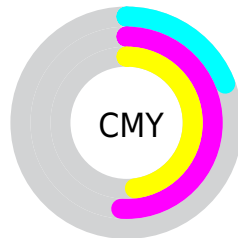


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (51%)


Yellow (48%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490 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 151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 151.0170, 46.0290,  
19.3490


 151.0170, 46.0290,  
19.3490


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 124.2340, 43.9200,  
19.0240


 203.1090, 42.7740,  
17.7660


 98.4510, 41.8110,  
18.6990


 222.7370, 26.0860,  
11.8300

 73.6680, 39.7020,  
18.3740

 242.3650, 9.3980,  
5.8940

 48.9990, 37.2720,  
18.3600

 23.0960, 35.6210,  
20.7490

 14.1670, 27.6910,  
10.2750

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 151.0170, 46.0290,  
19.3490

■ 151.0170, 46.0290,  
19.3490

■ 136.5240, 57.9030,  
24.4230

■ 165.5100, 34.1550,  
14.2750

■ 122.6180, 69.5020,  
28.9740

■ 179.4160, 22.5560,  
9.7240

■ 108.1250, 81.3760,  
34.0480

■ 193.9090, 10.6820,  
4.6500

■ 93.6320, 93.2500,  
39.1220

■ 208.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 79.2530, 104.8030,  
44.5070

■ 222.3080,  
-12.7910, -4.9750

■ 65.3470, 116.4020,  
49.0580

■ 236.6870,  
-24.3440, -10.3600

■ 63.9450, 117.5940,  
49.4820

■ 240.6480,  
-28.6080, -10.1760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



152.3330, 30.7600, 26.2480



151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490



149.4820, 48.5530, 6.6410

# Triad

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



151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490



140.8130, -7.7440, -24.8640



139.5740, -60.1540, -0.1380

# Complementary

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



151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490



181.9830, -46.0290, -19.3490

# 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.



126.4360, -86.7890, -18.5410



151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490



135.4640, -40.4340, -27.1380

# Square

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



151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490



145.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710



127.0270, -75.6920, -26.9240



148.9530, -27.0080, 15.9040



# Rectangle

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



151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490



148.6350, 43.3280, -3.2960



127.0270, -75.6920, -26.9240



135.3230, -69.8730, -5.7210

# Sweetspot

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



151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490



233.6110, 17.5130, 7.5050



157.0610, 17.5070, 40.6670



115.4960, 10.4070, 4.1270



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.



151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490



172.1340, 67.9890, 28.8610



169.0030, 39.4760, 0.4360



97.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



51.9420, 95.3130, 40.2810



12.7150, 23.1520, 9.9360



# Inverse Universe

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



151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490



172.1340, 67.9890, 28.8610



163.9970, -39.4760, -0.4360



97.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



51.9420, 95.3130, 40.2810

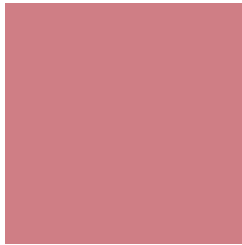


12.7150, 23.1520, 9.9360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490 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 151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

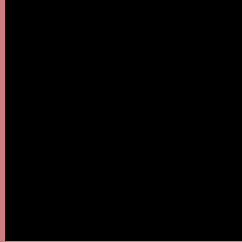
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.0170, 46.0290,



# 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

151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490

### Protanopia

149.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270

### Deuteranopia

150.1780, 19.9900, 1.1580



## Tritanopia

151.2450, 45.3870, 19.9710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490

## Protanomaly

149.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070

## Deuteranomaly

150.0700, 29.3420, 7.8860

## Tritanomaly

151.1310, 45.7080, 19.6600

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490

## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

150.8990, 16.6420, 6.7700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490 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(207, 126, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 126, 133)  
}
```

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(207, 126, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 126, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490 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(207, 126, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 126, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(207, 126, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 126, 133); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 126, 133); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 126, 133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 151.0170, 46.0290, 19.3490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 126, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207,  
126, 133) }
```

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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