

# Converting Colors

YIQ(152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(152.1800, 44.0120,  
17.3560)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CD8185
RGB	205, 129, 133
RGB Percent	80%, 51%, 52%
CMY	0.1959, 0.4942, 0.4783
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.35, 0.20
HSL	357°, 43%, 65%
HSV	357°, 37%, 80%
XYZ	37.2724, 30.3726, 26.1042
YIQ	152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

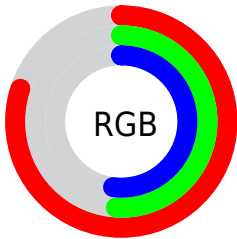
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	205, 129, 133
Decimal	13468037
CIE Lab	61.97, 29.88, 10.19
CIE LCh	62, 31.571, 18.836
Yxy	30.3726, 0.3976, 0.3240
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291658117 (0xFFCD8185)
YUV	152.1800, -9.4557, 46.3231
Hunter-Lab	55.1113, 24.2770, 10.4944

# Details

The YIQ color **152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **181.8200, -44.0120, -17.3560**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.8700, 41.9490, 16.1970**, and **99.9130, 40.3900, 16.9180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137.6870, 55.8860, 22.4300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.0860, 32.4130, 12.8050**.

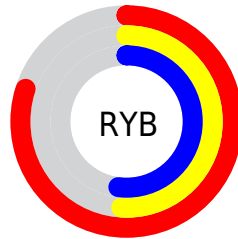
# Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (51%)

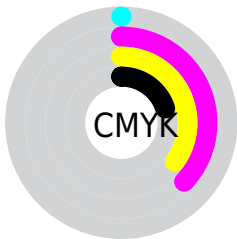
Blue (52%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (52%)

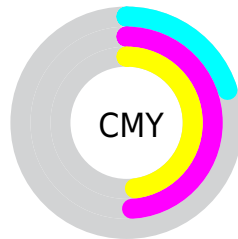


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (49%)


Yellow (48%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560 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 152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 152.1800, 44.0120,  
17.3560


 152.1800, 44.0120,  
17.3560


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 125.6960, 42.4990,  
17.2430


 204.8700, 41.9490,  
16.1970


 99.9130, 40.3900,  
16.9180


 224.4980, 25.2610,  
10.2610

 74.8310, 37.6850,  
16.3810

 244.1260, 8.5730,  
4.3250

 50.4610, 35.8510,  
16.5790

 25.7320, 33.6500,  
17.9220

 13.7540, 27.4160,  
9.7520

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 152.1800, 44.0120,  
17.3560

■ 152.1800, 44.0120,  
17.3560

■ 137.6870, 55.8860,  
22.4300

■ 166.0860, 32.4130,  
12.8050

■ 123.6670, 67.8060,  
26.6700

■ 180.6930, 20.2180,  
8.0420

■ 109.1740, 79.6800,  
31.7440

■ 194.5990, 8.6190,  
3.4910

■ 95.1540, 91.6000,  
35.9840

■ 209.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

■ 80.6610, 103.4740,  
41.0580

■ 223.1120,  
-15.1750, -5.8230

■ 66.7550, 115.0730,  
45.6090

■ 237.6050,  
-27.0490, -10.8970

■ 62.5490, 118.6490,  
46.8810

■ 240.0500,  
-29.8000, -10.6000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.2790, 30.8520, 24.5800



152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560



150.5740, 45.2980, 5.0580

# Triad

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



152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560



142.2690, -9.0280, -23.6200



142.9340, -52.3600, 1.7840

# Complementary

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



152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560



181.8200, -44.0120, -17.3560

# 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.



133.0140, -73.6770, -13.8770



152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560



137.1160, -39.3340, -25.0460

# Square

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



152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560



146.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740



131.7400, -67.3940, -23.1220



149.9920, -22.7440, 15.7200



# Rectangle

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



152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560



149.5530, 40.6230, -3.8330



131.7400, -67.3940, -23.1220



139.2810, -60.8870, -3.3750

# Sweetspot

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



152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560



235.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470



158.8930, 17.9200, 38.6880



116.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150



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.



152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560



175.0690, 66.6140, 26.2460



171.0950, 36.2210, -1.1470



94.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



50.6600, 96.0470, 37.9910



11.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780



# Inverse Universe

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



152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560



175.0690, 66.6140, 26.2460



162.9050, -36.2210, 1.1470



94.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



50.6600, 96.0470, 37.9910

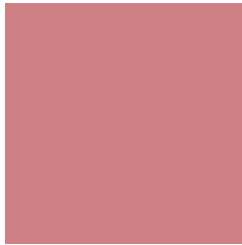


11.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560 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 152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560 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 152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.1800, 44.0120,



# 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

152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560

### Protanopia

150.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180

### Deuteranopia

151.3630, 20.9070, 1.0590



## Tritanopia

152.1630, 42.6820, 19.4340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560

## Protanomaly

151.0410, 19.1180, 5.9500

## Deuteranomaly

151.5430, 29.3880, 7.0520

## Tritanomaly

151.9350, 43.3240, 18.8120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560

## Achromatopsia

152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

152.1870, 15.7710, 6.0350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560 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(205, 129, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 129, 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(205, 129, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 129, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560 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(205, 129, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 129, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 129, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 129, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 129, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 129,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 129, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
129, 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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