

# Converting Colors

YIQ(152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(152.8680, 44.2900,  
1.2980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C48C6A
RGB	196, 140, 106
RGB Percent	77%, 55%, 42%
CMY	0.2313, 0.4511, 0.5841
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.46, 0.23
HSL	23°, 43%, 59%
HSV	23°, 46%, 77%
XYZ	34.7512, 31.5305, 17.9041
YIQ	152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

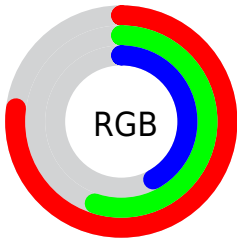
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	196, 161, 106
Decimal	12881002
CIE Lab	62.95, 17.22, 26.56
CIE LCh	63, 31.648, 57.043
Yxy	31.5305, 0.4128, 0.3745
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291071082 (0xFFC48C6A)
YUV	152.8680, -23.1059, 37.8268
Hunter-Lab	56.1521, 12.2034, 20.4018

# Details

The YIQ color **152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **149.1320, -44.2900, -1.2980**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.1350, 47.9120, 1.7360**, and **101.3020, 40.0720, 0.6480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162.1920, 34.5700, 1.2420**.

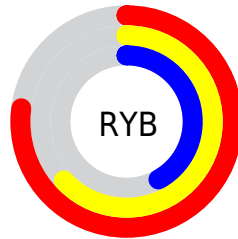
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (55%)

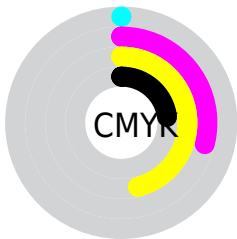
Blue (42%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (42%)

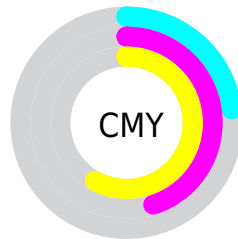


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (45%)


Yellow (58%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980 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 152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 152.8680, 44.2900,  
1.2980


 152.8680, 44.2900,  
1.2980


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 126.4980, 42.4560,  
1.4960


 208.1350, 47.9120,  
1.7360

 101.3020, 40.0720,  
0.6480


 227.6490, 31.5450,  
-4.5110


 76.6330, 37.6420,  
0.6340

 247.1630, 15.1780,  
-10.7580

 53.2520, 34.3410,  
-0.1150

 253.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

 31.1530, 30.3060,  
1.4260

 11.0630, 22.0520,  
7.8440

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 152.8680, 44.2900,  
1.2980

■ 152.8680, 44.2900,  
1.2980

■ 143.5440, 54.0100,  
1.3540

■ 162.1920, 34.5700,  
1.2420

■ 134.3340, 63.4090,  
1.7210

■ 171.4020, 25.1710,  
0.8750

■ 124.4230, 73.4040,  
2.3000

■ 181.3130, 15.1760,  
0.2960

■ 115.2130, 82.8030,  
2.6670

■ 190.5230, 5.7770,  
-0.0710

■ 105.8890, 92.5230,  
2.7230

■ 199.8470, -3.9430,  
-0.1270

■ 102.0420, 96.4660,  
2.8500

■ 209.1710,  
-13.6630, -0.1830

■ 218.3810,  
-23.0620, -0.5500

■ 227.3800,  
-30.4890, -3.6170

■ 234.4240,  
-33.7890, -9.8930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



154.5560, 45.7090, 14.1330



152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980



151.0200, 31.6380, -11.7060

# Triad

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



152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980



137.9240, -47.5410, -24.9890



154.1780, -14.4000, 18.6880

# Complementary

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



152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980



149.1320, -44.2900, -1.2980

# 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.



147.8750, -44.7040, 6.2080



152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980



133.4560, -72.3460, -21.4820

# Square

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



152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980



143.5500, -17.1890, -24.3970



138.1010, -69.3680, -9.3680



156.0090, 14.1170, 25.0050



# Rectangle

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



152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980



149.0890, 18.0220, -18.2500



138.1010, -69.3680, -9.3680



152.2090, -24.8530, 15.3950

# Sweetspot

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



152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980



237.9820, 17.6060, 0.3100



139.4080, 35.3430, 36.8070



117.2740, 10.9120, 0.4800



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.



152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980



187.9710, 68.8650, 1.9610



178.6960, 32.1900, -21.7140



92.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280



83.9460, 79.1810, 2.2290



17.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



# Inverse Universe

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



149.1320, -44.2900, -1.2980



182.0290, -68.8650, -1.9610



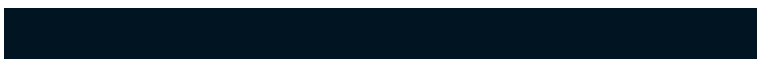
123.3040, -32.1900, 21.7140



91.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280



77.0540, -79.1810, -2.2290



16.0890, -16.3680, -0.7200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980 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 152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

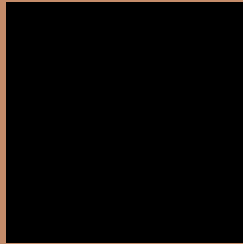
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.8680, 44.2900,



# 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

152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980

### Protanopia

151.5010, 20.0380, -10.7300

### Deuteranopia

152.0900, 34.6170, -5.1190



## Tritanopia

155.2760, 34.9340, 16.6780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980

## Protanomaly

151.9260, 29.2070, -6.1930

## Deuteranomaly

152.4110, 38.1470, -3.0130

## Tritanomaly

154.5550, 38.2820, 11.0660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980

## Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

152.9110, 16.3680, 0.7200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980 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, 140, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 140, 106)  
}
```

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, 140, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 140, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980 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, 140, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 140, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 140, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 140, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 140, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 140,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 140, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
140, 106) }
```

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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