

# Converting Colors

YIQ(153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(153.7730, 69.9630,  
15.1070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E67D66
RGB	230, 125, 102
RGB Percent	90%, 49%, 40%
CMY	0.0978, 0.5100, 0.5997
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.56, 0.10
HSL	11°, 72%, 65%
HSV	11°, 56%, 90%
XYZ	42.3824, 32.4498, 16.6196
YIQ	153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

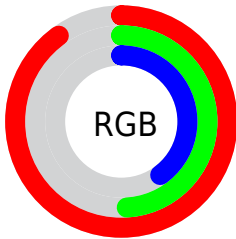
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 130, 102
Decimal	15105382
CIE Lab	63.71, 38.40, 30.55
CIE LCh	64, 49.071, 38.505
Yxy	32.4498, 0.4634, 0.3548
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293295462 (0xFFE67D66)
YUV	153.7730, -25.5241, 66.8511
Hunter-Lab	56.9647, 33.1179, 22.5773

# Details

The YIQ color **153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **178.2270, -69.9630, -15.1070**, and the grayscale version is **154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198.7600, 53.6420, 8.0260**, and **99.9510, 63.5900, 14.9660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.9980, 82.5710, 17.8910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.5480, 57.3550, 12.3230**.

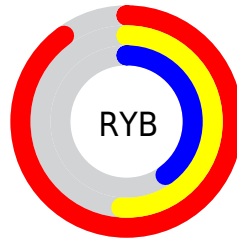
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (49%)

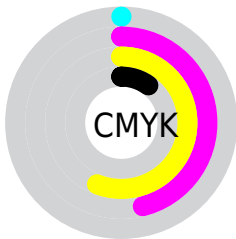
Blue (40%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (40%)

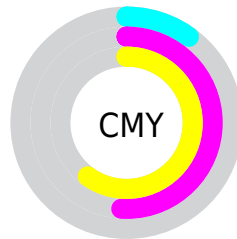


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070 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 153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 153.7730, 69.9630,  
15.1070


 153.7730, 69.9630,  
15.1070


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 126.8050, 66.9370,  
14.8810


 198.7600, 53.6420,  
8.0260

 99.9510, 63.5900,  
14.9660


 218.2740, 37.2750,  
1.7790


 74.0970, 60.2430,  
15.0510

 238.4890, 20.3120,  
-4.6800

 47.0690, 57.4460,  
16.1820

 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

 25.1160, 50.0640,  
17.8080

 16.7440, 33.3760,  
11.8720

 7.2900, 13.9830,

5.3990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 153.7730, 69.9630,  
15.1070

■ 153.7730, 69.9630,  
15.1070

■ 139.9980, 82.5710,  
17.8910

■ 167.5480, 57.3550,  
12.3230

■ 126.2230, 95.1790,  
20.6750

■ 181.3230, 44.7470,  
9.5390

■ 112.4480,  
107.7870, 23.4590

■ 195.0980, 32.1390,  
6.7550

■ 98.6730, 120.3950,  
26.2430

■ 208.8730, 19.5310,  
3.9710

■ 92.8370, 125.8050,  
27.3170

■ 222.0610, 7.1980,  
1.7100

■ 235.8360, -5.4100,  
-1.0740

■ 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155.5450, 62.5780, 33.3140



153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070



152.2700, 60.2930, -7.8910

# Triad

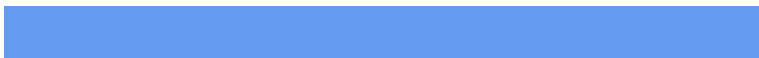
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070



132.0780, -54.5070, -41.9230



148.6580, -59.7900, 15.2980

# Complementary

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



153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070



178.2270, -69.9630, -15.1070

# 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.



125.4060, -121.6350, -14.7790



153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070



122.2360, -101.6860, -40.4220

# Square

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



153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070



143.6700, -0.4520, -35.8760



126.4370, -114.8930, -26.8370



158.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670



# Rectangle

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



153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070



150.3510, 46.4030, -20.4850



126.4370, -114.8930, -26.8370



140.3450, -84.1340, 4.9380

# Sweetspot

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



153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070



228.9660, 23.7030, 5.4550



152.4700, 41.9410, 60.4130



112.7090, 14.1210, 2.8970



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.



153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070



153.3260, 93.3910, 20.0390



190.1670, 52.9130, -17.3190



107.7620, 6.6020, 1.4980



72.3050, 97.8840, 21.2120



20.5320, 27.9210, 6.1050



# Inverse Universe

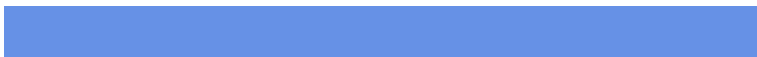
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



178.2270, -69.9630, -15.1070



185.6740, -93.3910, -20.0390



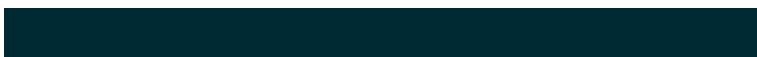
141.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190



110.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



106.6950, -97.8840, -21.2120



30.4680, -27.9210, -6.1050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070 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 153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070 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 153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.7730, 69.9630,



# 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

153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070

### Protanopia

153.6150, 19.7170, -10.4190

### Deuteranopia

153.9610, 39.2940, -7.2820



## Tritanopia

155.2150, 63.2670, 26.3310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070

## Protanomaly

153.5790, 37.7340, -1.0340

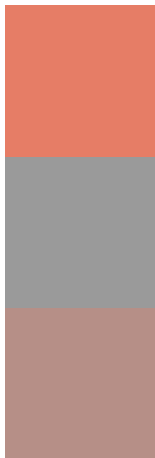
## Deuteranomaly

154.1630, 50.7090, 0.6050

## Tritanomaly

154.3630, 65.6060, 22.4860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070

## Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

153.7490, 25.8120, 5.7800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070 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(230, 125, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 125, 102)  
}
```

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(230, 125, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 125, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070 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(230, 125, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 125, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 125, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 125, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 125, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 125,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.7730, 69.9630, 15.1070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 125, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
125, 102) }
```

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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