

# Converting Colors

YIQ(153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(153.8880, 59.8740,  
27.2500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E47886
RGB	228, 120, 134
RGB Percent	89%, 47%, 53%
CMY	0.1056, 0.5296, 0.4743
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.41, 0.11
HSL	352°, 67%, 68%
HSV	352°, 47%, 89%
XYZ	43.0345, 31.6499, 26.4163
YIQ	153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

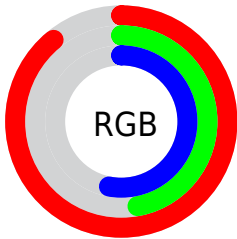
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 120, 134
Decimal	14973062
CIE Lab	63.05, 43.20, 11.56
CIE LCh	63, 44.716, 14.981
Yxy	31.6499, 0.4257, 0.3131
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293163142 (0xFFE47886)
YUV	153.8880, -9.8048, 64.9962
Hunter-Lab	56.2583, 38.0908, 11.5410

# Details

The YIQ color **153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **194.1120, -59.8740, -27.2500**, and the grayscale version is **154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.7010, 44.1030, 21.2150**, and **100.1370, 54.7390, 26.6990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138.1070, 72.6190, 33.0590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.6690, 47.1290, 21.4410**.

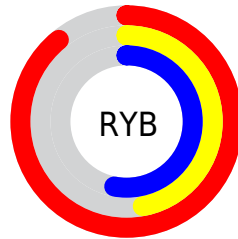
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (47%)

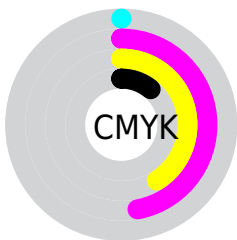
Blue (53%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (53%)

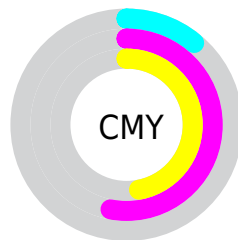


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (53%)


Yellow (47%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500 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 153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 153.8880, 59.8740,  
27.2500


 153.8880, 59.8740,  
27.2500


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 126.8060, 57.1690,  
26.7130


 199.7010, 44.1030,  
21.2150


 100.1370, 54.7390,  
26.6990


 219.3290, 27.4150,  
15.2790

 72.9950, 52.2630,  
27.5190

 239.5440, 10.4520,  
8.8200

 43.3310, 51.4370,  
31.4770

 27.6950, 44.2400,  
24.2400

 17.6410, 35.1640,  
12.5080

 7.8880, 15.1750,

5.8230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 153.8880, 59.8740,  
27.2500

■ 153.8880, 59.8740,  
27.2500

■ 138.1070, 72.6190,  
33.0590

■ 169.6690, 47.1290,  
21.4410

■ 122.3260, 85.3640,  
38.8680

■ 185.4500, 34.3840,  
15.6320

■ 107.2460, 97.5130,  
44.4650

■ 200.6440, 21.9140,  
10.3460

■ 91.4650, 110.2580,  
50.2740

■ 216.3110, 9.4900,  
4.2260

■ 75.6840, 123.0030,  
56.0830

■ 232.0920, -3.2550,  
-1.5830

■ 71.5920, 126.2580,  
57.6660

■ 246.6990,  
-15.4500, -6.3460

■ 246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



156.0340, 39.3320, 36.1000



153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500



152.3760, 63.5910, 9.4390

# Triad

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



153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500



141.9450, -8.4760, -33.6280



121.2000, -118.0590, -13.5070

# Complementary

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



153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500



194.1120, -59.8740, -27.2500

# 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.



123.5020, -113.5180, -24.2220



153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500



130.5490, -60.1470, -38.8270

# Square

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



153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500



147.4240, 26.9640, -26.1240



121.1590, -102.7870, -36.9870



150.9330, -41.4510, 18.8450



# Rectangle

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



153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500



150.9370, 57.0370, -3.9470



121.1590, -102.7870, -36.9870



122.9780, -117.5540, -17.1540

# Sweetspot

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



153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500



230.3340, 19.8510, 9.1870



160.4180, 21.3560, 53.5160



112.9200, 12.1490, 5.5970



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.



153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500



155.5210, 80.3210, 36.6490



175.7720, 53.3680, 1.9760



106.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



56.1430, 99.3010, 45.1010



16.0470, 28.1490, 12.9890



# Inverse Universe

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



153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500



155.5210, 80.3210, 36.6490



172.2280, -53.3680, -1.9760



106.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



56.1430, 99.3010, 45.1010



16.0470, 28.1490, 12.9890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

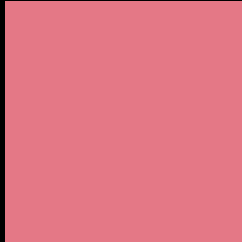
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

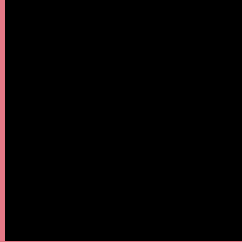
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.8880, 59.8740,

27.2500.

# 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

153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500

### Protanopia

153.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

### Deuteranopia

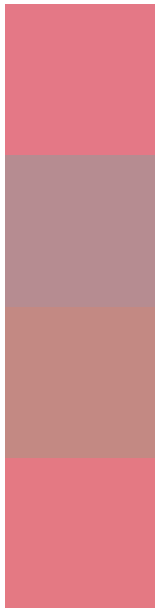
153.6190, 23.0620, 0.5500



## Tritanopia

153.9050, 61.2040, 25.1720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500

## Protanomaly

153.1280, 23.4270, 10.4590

## Deuteranomaly

153.6580, 36.4940, 10.4300

## Tritanomaly

154.1330, 60.5620, 25.7940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500

## Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

154.2310, 21.6390, 9.8230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500 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(228, 120, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 120, 134)  
}
```

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(228, 120, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 120, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500 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(228, 120, 134) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 120, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 120, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 120, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 120, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 120,  
134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.8880, 59.8740, 27.2500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 120, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
120, 134) }
```

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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