

# Converting Colors

YIQ(154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(154.6800, 74.9590,  
23.6870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F17770
RGB	241, 119, 112
RGB Percent	95%, 47%, 44%
CMY	0.0546, 0.5335, 0.5605
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.54, 0.05
HSL	3°, 82%, 69%
HSV	3°, 54%, 95%
XYZ	45.8202, 33.0666, 19.3193
YIQ	154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

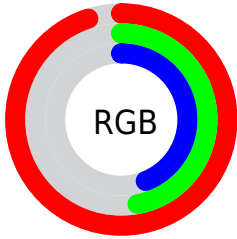
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	241, 119, 112
Decimal	15824752
CIE Lab	64.21, 46.30, 25.92
CIE LCh	64, 53.058, 29.239
Yxy	33.0666, 0.4666, 0.3367
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294014832 (0xFFFF17770)
YUV	154.6800, -21.0412, 75.7026
Hunter-Lab	57.5036, 41.6016, 20.3330

# Details

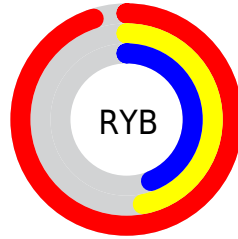
The YIQ color **154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **198.3200, -74.9590, -23.6870**, and the grayscale version is **155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197.0790, 51.4860, 14.0620**, and **99.8580, 68.5860, 23.5460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138.4430, 88.9880, 28.2520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170.9170, 60.9300, 19.1220**.

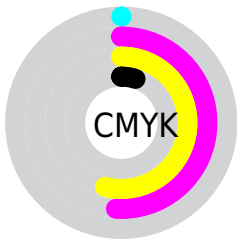
# Distribution



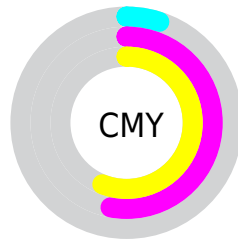
- Red (95%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (5%)




- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (56%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870 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 154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 154.6800, 74.9590,  
23.6870


 154.6800, 74.9590,  
23.6870


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 126.8260, 71.6120,  
23.7720


 197.0790, 51.4860,  
14.0620


 99.8580, 68.5860,  
23.5460


 216.5930, 35.1190,  
7.8150


 71.9440, 65.4680,  
24.9880

 236.8080, 18.1560,  
1.3560

 39.8610, 64.5040,  
31.4480

 254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

 27.8070, 55.4280,  
19.7160

 19.1360, 38.1440,  
13.5680

 10.5790, 20.5390,

7.7310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 154.6800, 74.9590,  
23.6870

■ 154.6800, 74.9590,  
23.6870

■ 138.4430, 88.9880,  
28.2520

■ 170.9170, 60.9300,  
19.1220

■ 122.2060,  
103.0170, 32.8170

■ 187.1540, 46.9010,  
14.5570

■ 105.9690,  
117.0460, 37.3820

■ 202.8040, 33.1470,  
10.5150

■ 90.3190, 130.8000,  
41.4240

■ 219.1550, 18.7970,  
6.2610

■ 79.6900, 140.0610,  
44.2930

■ 235.3920, 4.7680,  
1.6960

250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



156.8040, 60.6510, 40.7070



154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



153.4610, 70.2410, -0.9510

# Triad

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



154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



136.2230, -38.9180, -43.6060



137.0600, -96.5130, 3.5110

# Complementary

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



154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



198.3200, -74.9590, -23.6870

# 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.



128.4550, -123.3310, -17.0830



154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



122.5150, -98.3380, -46.0340

# Square

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



154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



145.8580, 13.5780, -36.8380



127.4000, -113.4710, -30.5830



158.1190, -23.9390, 31.8770



# Rectangle

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



154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



151.9180, 58.0480, -16.7680



127.4000, -113.4710, -30.5830



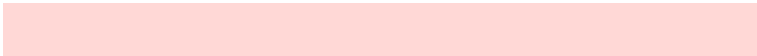
125.7140, -125.2580, -9.6900

# Sweetspot

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



154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



227.4330, 23.8860, 7.6460



164.5930, 37.4010, 65.6010



111.6490, 14.3500, 4.2540



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.



154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870



146.0200, 94.6730, 29.8490



192.2480, 57.3590, -9.7850



112.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210



60.8860, 106.9140, 33.7780



18.5050, 32.5510, 10.3030



# Inverse Universe

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



198.3200, -74.9590, -23.6870



200.9800, -94.6730, -29.8490



160.7520, -57.3590, 9.7850



115.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



123.1140, -106.9140, -33.7780



37.4950, -32.5510, -10.3030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870 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 154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870 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 154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 154.6800, 74.9590,



# 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

154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870

### Protanopia

155.6130, 14.0310, -6.4890

### Deuteranopia

155.5740, 36.1300, -5.0060



## Tritanopia

155.2870, 71.9320, 28.9880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870

## Protanomaly

155.6700, 36.2200, 4.3800

## Deuteranomaly

155.3250, 50.4330, 5.6090

## Tritanomaly

155.3040, 73.2620, 26.9100

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870

## Achromatopsia

155.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

154.8140, 27.1870, 8.3950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870 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(241, 119, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(241, 119, 112)  
}
```

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(241, 119, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(241, 119, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870 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(241, 119, 112) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(241, 119, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(241, 119, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(241, 119, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 119, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 119,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 154.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(241, 119, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(241,  
119, 112) }
```

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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