

# Converting Colors

YIQ(155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(155.8430, 54.6060,  
1.5660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D18C62
RGB	209, 140, 98
RGB Percent	82%, 55%, 38%
CMY	0.1803, 0.4511, 0.6154
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.53, 0.18
HSL	23°, 55%, 60%
HSV	23°, 53%, 82%
XYZ	37.8859, 33.1911, 15.9807
YIQ	155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

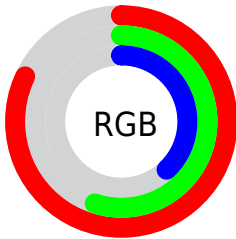
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	209, 166, 98
Decimal	13732962
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.32, 21.79, 32.98
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	64, 39.524, 56.549
Yxy	33.1911, 0.4352, 0.3813
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291923042 (0xFFD18C62)
YUV	155.8430, -28.5166, 46.6187
Hunter-Lab	57.6118, 16.5623, 23.8820

# Details

The YIQ color **155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **151.1570, -54.6060, -1.5660**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.1090, 50.8010, -1.0630**, and **103.0920, 49.4710, 1.0150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.8180, 64.9220, 1.8340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980**.

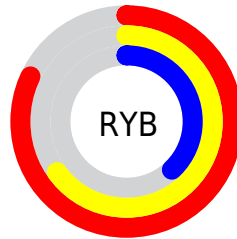
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (55%)

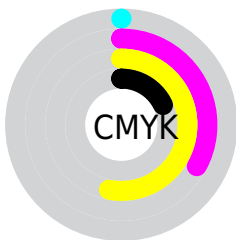
Blue (38%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (38%)

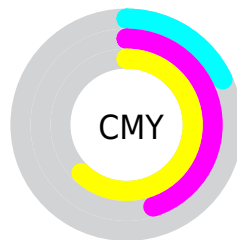


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (53%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (45%)


Yellow (62%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660 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 155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 155.8430, 54.6060,  
1.5660


 155.8430, 54.6060,  
1.5660


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 129.1740, 52.1760,  
1.5520


 207.1090, 50.8010,  
-1.0630


 103.0920, 49.4710,  
1.0150


 226.6230, 34.4340,  
-7.3100


 78.7110, 46.1700,  
0.2660

 246.8380, 17.4710,  
-13.7690

 54.4010, 44.1070,  
-0.8930

 252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

 32.9580, 35.3490,  
3.6450

 13.1560, 26.2240,  
9.3280

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 155.8430, 54.6060,  
1.5660

■ 155.8430, 54.6060,  
1.5660

■ 145.8180, 64.9220,  
1.8340

■ 165.8680, 44.2900,  
1.2980

■ 135.7930, 75.2380,  
2.1020

■ 175.8930, 33.9740,  
1.0300

■ 125.7680, 85.5540,  
2.3700

■ 185.9180, 23.6580,  
0.7620

■ 115.7430, 95.8700,  
2.6380

■ 195.9430, 13.3420,  
0.4940

■ 108.8640,  
102.8390, 2.9910

■ 205.9680, 3.0260,  
0.2260

■ 215.8790, -6.9690,  
-0.3530

■ 225.9040,  
-17.2850, -0.6210

■ 234.7890,  
-24.3910, -3.9990

■ 241.2460,  
-27.4160, -9.7520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



157.3510, 56.7120, 18.4720



155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660



153.3320, 39.3870, -14.4770

# Triad

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



155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660



133.5900, -67.3920, -34.1760



157.5890, -19.8110, 23.1410

# Complementary

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



155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660



151.1570, -54.6060, -1.5660

# 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.



148.0780, -61.3930, 5.7990



155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660



123.3420, -107.5560, -33.1560

# Square

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



155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660



144.6970, -22.2770, -31.3090



124.1860, -115.4440, -22.3560



160.6660, 16.8210, 31.0690



# Rectangle

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



155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660



151.3790, 22.8370, -22.9150



124.1860, -115.4440, -22.3560



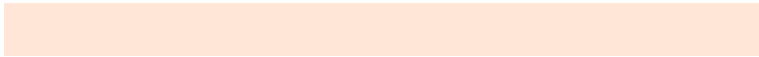
155.5980, -33.1980, 17.9540

# Sweetspot

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



155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660



235.6510, 20.0360, 0.3240



139.1690, 43.6860, 45.3020



115.7580, 12.4250, 0.5930



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.



155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660



176.5440, 80.3730, 2.6530



187.5410, 39.7560, -26.6760



99.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



87.8000, 82.5280, 2.1440



21.0640, 20.3110, 0.8470



# Inverse Universe

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



151.1570, -54.6060, -1.5660



169.8690, -80.0980, -2.1300



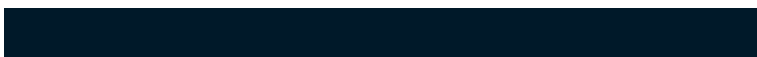
119.4590, -39.7560, 26.6760



99.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



80.7870, -82.8030, -2.6670



19.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

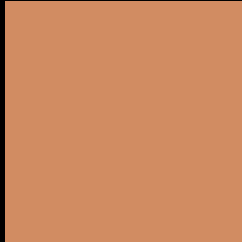
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

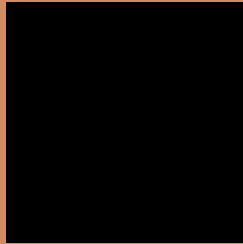
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.8430, 54.6060,

1.5660.

# 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

155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660

### Protanopia

153.9590, 24.4400, -13.4160

### Deuteranopia

154.9180, 40.8530, -8.0030



## Tritanopia

158.7610, 43.8740, 19.8580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660

## Protanomaly

154.6940, 35.6720, -7.7200

## Deuteranomaly

155.3640, 45.5290, -4.6390

## Tritanomaly

157.6980, 48.1850, 13.3130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660

## Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

155.7650, 19.7150, 0.6350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660 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(209, 140, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 140, 98)  
}
```

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(209, 140, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 140, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660 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(209, 140, 98) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 140, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 140, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 140, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 140, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 140,  
98) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 155.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 140, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
140, 98) }
```

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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