

# Converting Colors

YIQ(156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(156.4050, 65.7880,  
30.2040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EE7787
RGB	238, 119, 135
RGB Percent	93%, 47%, 53%
CMY	0.0664, 0.5335, 0.4703
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.43, 0.07
HSL	352°, 78%, 70%
HSV	352°, 50%, 93%
XYZ	46.2535, 33.1229, 26.9006
YIQ	156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

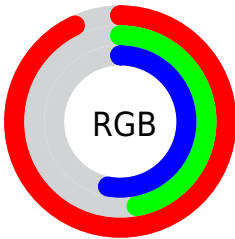
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	238, 119, 135
Decimal	15628167
CIE Lab	64.26, 47.33, 12.88
CIE LCh	64, 49.056, 15.226
Yxy	33.1229, 0.4352, 0.3117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293818247 (0xFFEE7787)
YUV	156.4050, -10.5527, 71.5588
Hunter-Lab	57.5525, 42.7392, 12.5740

# Details

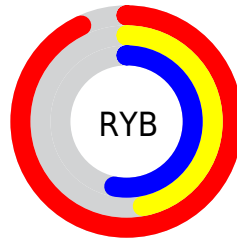
The YIQ color **156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **200.5950, -65.7880, -30.2040**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.8150, 43.7820, 21.5260**, and **101.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.9230, 79.1290, 36.2250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.8870, 52.4470, 24.1830**.

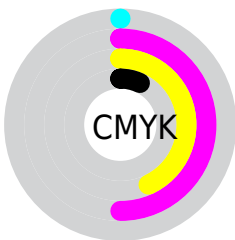
# Distribution



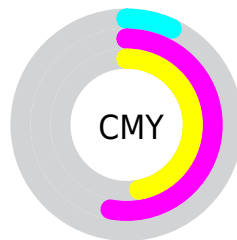
- Red (93%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (47%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040 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 156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 156.4050, 65.7880,  
30.2040

 156.4050, 65.7880,  
30.2040


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 128.7360, 63.3580,  
30.1900


 199.8150, 43.7820,  
21.5260


 101.7680, 60.3320,  
29.9640


 219.4430, 27.0940,  
15.5900

 74.0390, 58.1310,  
31.3070

 239.6580, 10.1310,  
9.1310

 40.5540, 58.3590,  
38.1910

 29.9020, 48.0910,  
26.0350

 19.4350, 38.7400,  
13.7800

 10.8780, 21.1350,

7.9430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.4050, 65.7880,  
30.2040

■ 156.4050, 65.7880,  
30.2040

■ 139.9230, 79.1290,  
36.2250

■ 172.8870, 52.4470,  
24.1830

■ 123.5550, 92.1490,  
42.5570

■ 189.2550, 39.4270,  
17.8510

■ 107.6600,  
105.2150, 48.0550

■ 205.1500, 26.3610,  
12.3530

■ 91.2920, 118.2350,  
54.3870

■ 221.5180, 13.3410,  
6.0210

■ 74.8100, 131.5760,  
60.4080

■ 238.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

249.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159.0070, 43.9620, 40.2980



156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040



155.3120, 69.6430, 9.8910

# Triad

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



156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040



143.7550, -10.9970, -37.5010



125.3890, -122.9650, -12.7010

# Complementary

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



156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040



200.5950, -65.7880, -30.2040

# 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.



127.4630, -117.7820, -24.0380



156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040



126.4330, -74.6800, -45.2720

# Square

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



156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040



149.3980, 29.8530, -28.9230



124.6640, -105.7670, -38.0470



153.6490, -46.4030, 20.4850



# Rectangle

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



156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040



153.6340, 62.2640, -5.0640



124.6640, -105.7670, -38.0470



126.5800, -122.1850, -15.8250

# Sweetspot

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



156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040



228.9320, 21.0430, 9.6110



162.7650, 21.9970, 58.4210



112.2190, 12.7450, 5.8090



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.



156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040



150.1410, 84.4470, 38.9670



179.2350, 59.3740, 3.2620



111.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



57.8660, 101.6390, 46.7830



17.6560, 30.8080, 14.3600



# Inverse Universe

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



156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040



150.1410, 84.4470, 38.9670



177.7650, -59.3740, -3.2620



111.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



57.8660, 101.6390, 46.7830



17.6560, 30.8080, 14.3600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

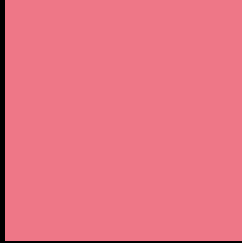
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

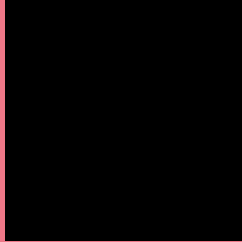
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.4050, 65.7880,



# 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

156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040

### Protanopia

156.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

### Deuteranopia

156.9890, 24.8960, 0.3520



## Tritanopia

156.3080, 67.4390, 27.8150

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040

## Protanomaly

156.3240, 25.8110, 11.3070

## Deuteranomaly

157.0390, 39.7950, 11.1790

## Tritanomaly

156.5360, 66.7970, 28.4370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040

## Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

156.4270, 24.0230, 10.6710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040 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(238, 119, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 119, 135)  
}
```

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(238, 119, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 119, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040 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(238, 119, 135) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 119, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 119, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 119, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 119, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 119,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.4050, 65.7880, 30.2040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 119, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238,  
119, 135) }
```

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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