

# Converting Colors

YIQ(157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(157.0590, 54.2380,  
8.2380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6896F
RGB	214, 137, 111
RGB Percent	84%, 54%, 44%
CMY	0.1606, 0.4628, 0.5645
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.48, 0.16
HSL	15°, 56%, 64%
HSV	15°, 48%, 84%
XYZ	39.5576, 33.3337, 19.4054
YIQ	157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

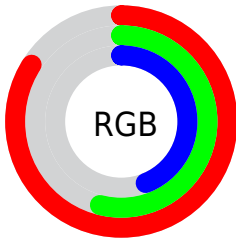
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	214, 146, 111
Decimal	14059887
CIE Lab	64.43, 26.63, 26.12
CIE LCh	64, 37.300, 44.452
Yxy	33.3337, 0.4286, 0.3612
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292249967 (0xFFD6896F)
YUV	157.0590, -22.7071, 49.9373
Hunter-Lab	57.7353, 21.2632, 20.4868

# Details

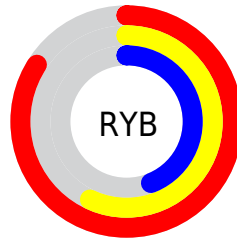
The YIQ color **157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **167.9410, -54.2380, -8.2380**, and the grayscale version is **157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.9440, 47.1320, 4.8600**, and **104.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.2730, 65.3790, 10.0750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168.8450, 43.0970, 6.4010**.

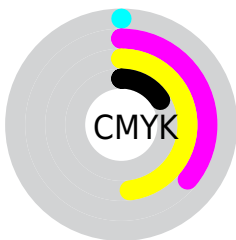
# Distribution



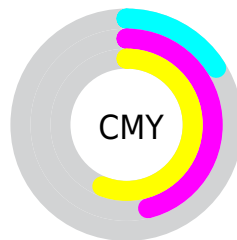
- Red (84%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (56%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380 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 157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 157.0590, 54.2380,  
8.2380


 157.0590, 54.2380,  
8.2380


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 130.2760, 52.1290,  
7.9130


 206.9440, 47.1320,  
4.8600


 104.3080, 49.1030,  
7.6870


 226.4580, 30.7650,  
-1.3870


 79.3400, 46.0770,  
7.4610

 246.6730, 13.8020,  
-7.8460

 55.2580, 43.3720,  
6.9240

 254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

 30.9310, 39.9790,  
7.8430

 14.3520, 28.6080,  
10.1760

 2.0930, 4.1720,

1.4840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 157.0590, 54.2380,  
8.2380

■ 157.0590, 54.2380,  
8.2380

■ 145.2730, 65.3790,  
10.0750

■ 168.8450, 43.0970,  
6.4010

■ 133.3730, 76.8410,  
11.6010

■ 180.7450, 31.6350,  
4.8750

■ 121.5870, 87.9820,  
13.4380


■ 192.5310, 20.4940,  
3.0380

■ 109.6870, 99.4440,  
14.9640


■ 204.4310, 9.0320,  
1.5120


■ 97.9010, 110.5850,  
16.8010

■ 216.2170, -2.1090,  
-0.3250

 95.6840, 112.6940,  
17.1260

 228.0030,  
-13.2500, -2.1620

 239.2190,  
-22.7860, -5.5540

 242.7410,  
-24.4360, -8.6920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



158.4630, 50.7050, 22.7130



157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



155.0710, 44.7960, -7.8760

# Triad

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



157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



141.3880, -43.2760, -30.7000



155.6580, -33.4270, 16.5970

# Complementary

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



157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



167.9410, -54.2380, -8.2380

# 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.



143.7620, -72.4870, -2.3990



157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



126.8290, -92.9300, -33.9060

# Square

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



157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



148.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870



123.4050, -111.8670, -26.6110



160.4300, 2.7460, 27.3380



# Rectangle

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



157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



153.4450, 31.6390, -17.2330



123.4050, -111.8670, -26.6110



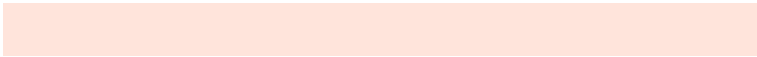
152.4390, -46.1720, 10.7880

# Sweetspot

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



157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



235.0470, 18.9810, 2.9250



150.5750, 36.6710, 45.7830



115.5130, 11.7370, 2.0490



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.



157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



172.9710, 78.0330, 12.0250



186.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350



101.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



76.3700, 90.0910, 13.7630



19.3140, 22.6030, 3.3630



# Inverse Universe

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



167.9410, -54.2380, -8.2380



189.0290, -78.0330, -12.0250



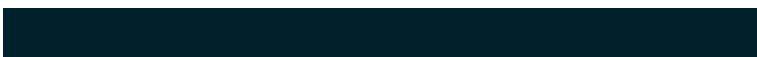
138.0040, -40.2130, 18.4350



101.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



94.6300, -90.0910, -13.7630



23.6860, -22.6030, -3.3630



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

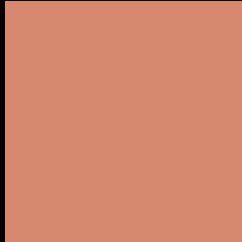
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380 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 157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380.



# 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

157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380

### Protanopia

155.1850, 18.1120, -8.8640

### Deuteranopia

156.3890, 35.2130, -4.9070



## Tritanopia

159.2560, 46.8540, 20.9180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380

## Protanomaly

155.8170, 31.1320, -2.5320

## Deuteranomaly

156.5580, 42.2270, 0.1390

## Tritanomaly

158.1760, 49.8350, 16.4510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380

## Achromatopsia

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

157.2320, 19.8980, 2.8260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380 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(214, 137, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 137, 111)  
}
```

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(214, 137, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 137, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380 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(214, 137, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 137, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 137, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 137, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 137, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 137,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 157.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 137, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
137, 111) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor