

# Converting Colors

YIQ(158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470)</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(158.1960, 28.7470,  
2.1470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BB9582
RGB	187, 149, 130
RGB Percent	73%, 58%, 51%
CMY	0.2666, 0.4157, 0.4901
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.30, 0.27
HSL	20°, 30%, 62%
HSV	20°, 30%, 73%
XYZ	35.2748, 33.6697, 25.7704
YIQ	158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

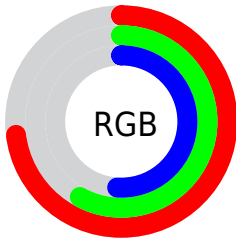
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">187, 159, 130</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12293506</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">64.70, 11.47, 15.42</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">65, 19.224, 53.352</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">33.6697, 0.3724, 0.3555</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290483586</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFBB9582</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">158.1960, -13.9006, 25.2611</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">58.0256, 6.9685, 14.2860</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **158.8040, -28.7470, -2.1470**, and the grayscale version is **158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720**, and **106.5270, 26.3170, 2.1330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.9860, 38.1460, 2.5140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800**.

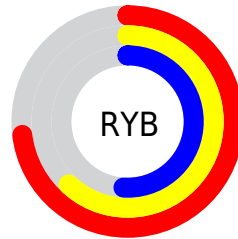
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (58%)

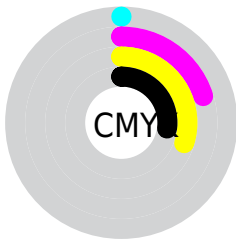
Blue (51%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (51%)

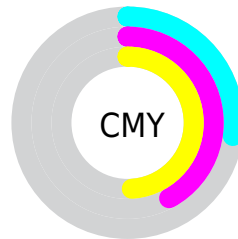


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (42%)


Yellow (49%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470 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 158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 158.1960, 28.7470,  
2.1470


 158.1960, 28.7470,  
2.1470


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 132.0110, 27.8300,  
2.2460


 212.9790, 30.8560,  
2.4720


 106.5270, 26.3170,  
2.1330


 235.8960, 20.7240,  
-1.1320

 82.0430, 24.8040,  
2.0200

 253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

 59.1460, 23.0160,  
1.3840

 36.3630, 20.9070,  
1.0590

 14.5740, 18.9350,  
3.7590

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 158.1960, 28.7470,  
2.1470

■ 158.1960, 28.7470,  
2.1470

■ 148.9860, 38.1460,  
2.5140

■ 167.4060, 19.3480,  
1.7800

■ 139.3030, 47.4990,  
3.7150

■ 177.0890, 9.9950,  
0.5790

■ 130.0930, 56.8980,  
4.0820

■ 186.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 120.2960, 66.5720,  
4.9720

■ 196.0960, -9.0780,  
-0.6780

■ 111.2000, 75.6500,  
5.6500

■ 205.3060,  
-18.4770, -1.0450

■ 101.4030, 85.3240,  
6.5400

■ 214.9890,  
-27.8300, -2.2460

■ 92.3070, 94.4020,  
7.2180

■ 223.5150,  
-35.3030, -4.4790

■ 231.1460,  
-38.8780, -11.2780

■ 234.6680,  
-40.5280, -14.4160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159.2380, 28.9290, 9.8650



158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470



156.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010

# Triad

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



158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470



150.9380, -23.7930, -14.8410



158.1750, -10.3180, 10.7860

# Complementary

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



158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470



158.8040, -28.7470, -2.1470

# 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.



155.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050



158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470



150.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510

# Square

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



158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470



152.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440



151.3300, -36.2200, -4.3800



159.7920, 7.0580, 15.2660



# Rectangle

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



158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470



155.2060, 13.6190, -10.0370



151.3300, -36.2200, -4.3800



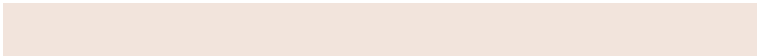
157.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660

# Sweetspot

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



158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470



231.2740, 10.9120, 0.4800



151.4890, 21.4530, 24.2130



115.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470



196.6340, 45.0690, 3.7010



174.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970



89.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



78.3530, 79.5930, 5.7770



15.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420



# Inverse Universe

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



158.8040, -28.7470, -2.1470



197.7790, -44.7940, -3.1780



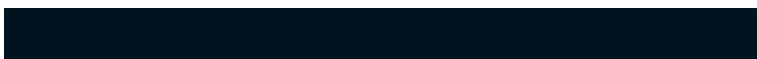
142.3680, -21.0470, 12.4970



89.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



80.2340, -79.8680, -6.3000



15.2740, -15.4510, -0.8190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470 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 158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470 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 158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.1960, 28.7470,



# 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

158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470

### Protanopia

156.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570

### Deuteranopia

157.8750, 25.2170, 0.0410



## Tritanopia

159.7090, 23.2890, 12.9610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470

## Protanomaly

157.2870, 18.0650, -2.5030

## Deuteranomaly

157.8860, 26.6840, 0.9880

## Tritanomaly

158.9710, 25.3070, 9.4270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470

## Achromatopsia

158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

158.3880, 10.5910, 0.7910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470 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(187, 149, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 149, 130)  
}
```

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(187, 149, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 149, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470 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(187, 149, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 149, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 149, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 149, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 149, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 149,  
130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 158.1960, 28.7470, 2.1470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 149, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187,  
149, 130) }
```

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