

# Converting Colors

YIQ(158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(158.3510, 83.0750,  
19.7710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FA7B64
RGB	250, 123, 100
RGB Percent	98%, 48%, 39%
CMY	0.0193, 0.5178, 0.6075
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.60, 0.02
HSL	9°, 94%, 69%
HSV	9°, 60%, 98%
XYZ	48.8315, 35.4120, 16.3406
YIQ	158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

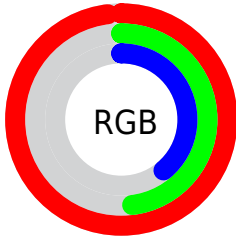
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 127, 100
Decimal	16415588
CIE Lab	66.07, 46.72, 35.21
CIE LCh	66, 58.501, 37.008
Yxy	35.4120, 0.4855, 0.3521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294605668 (0xFFFA7B64)
YUV	158.3510, -28.7670, 80.3762
Hunter-Lab	59.5080, 42.3358, 25.3749

# Details

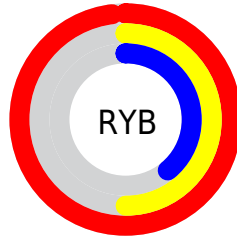
The YIQ color **158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6666**. A complement of this color would be **191.6490, -83.0750, -19.7710**, and the grayscale version is **159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197.9450, 54.5590, 7.9270**, and **103.3440, 75.7850, 19.7290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143.1740, 96.8750, 22.9790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.5280, 69.2750, 16.5630**.

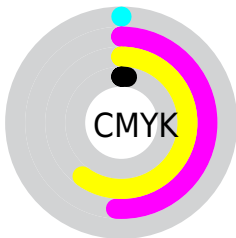
# Distribution



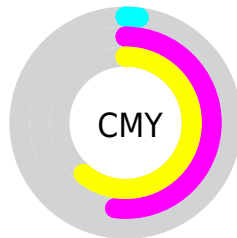
- Red (98%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (61%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710 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 158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 158.3510, 83.0750,  
19.7710


 158.3510, 83.0750,  
19.7710


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 130.4970, 79.7280,  
19.8560


 197.9450, 54.5590,  
7.9270


 103.3440, 75.7850,  
19.7290


 217.4590, 38.1920,  
1.6800


 76.0170, 72.3920,  
20.6480

 237.6740, 21.2290,  
-4.7790

 43.8800, 71.5200,  
25.4400

 252.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

 29.3020, 58.4080,  
20.7760

 20.6310, 41.1240,  
14.6280

 12.6720, 24.7110,

9.2150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 158.3510, 83.0750,  
19.7710

■ 158.3510, 83.0750,  
19.7710

■ 143.1740, 96.8750,  
22.9790

■ 173.5280, 69.2750,  
16.5630

■ 127.9970,  
110.6750, 26.1870

■ 188.7050, 55.4750,  
13.3550

■ 112.2330,  
124.7500, 29.9180

■ 204.4690, 41.4000,  
9.6240

■ 97.0560, 138.5500,  
33.1260

■ 219.6460, 27.6000,  
6.4160

■ 234.8230, 13.8000,  
3.2080

250.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159.0890, 73.0300, 42.1340



158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710



156.9740, 72.8100, -8.9660

# Triad

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



158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710



126.7390, -75.9620, -55.0820



147.1870, -80.5130, 10.9030

# Complementary

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



158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710



191.6490, -83.0750, -19.7710

# 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.



132.9690, -130.5300, -13.2660



158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710



128.7900, -106.3620, -43.7860

# Square

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



158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710



147.4110, 1.4750, -43.2690



133.3160, -121.8620, -27.1900



164.2180, -10.7360, 40.4000



# Rectangle

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



158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710



154.7510, 56.7200, -25.7440



133.3160, -121.8620, -27.1900



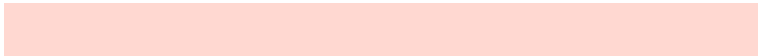
127.6860, -128.0550, -8.5590

# Sweetspot

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



158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710



226.8630, 25.4910, 6.0910



159.4420, 48.3120, 71.6080



110.6060, 15.9090, 3.5330



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.



158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710



142.4520, 101.9640, 24.3640



202.3760, 62.4500, -19.4540



117.0610, 7.1980, 1.7100



73.5340, 104.6690, 24.9010



23.5220, 33.8810, 8.2250



# Inverse Universe

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



191.6490, -83.0750, -19.7710



183.5480, -101.9640, -24.3640



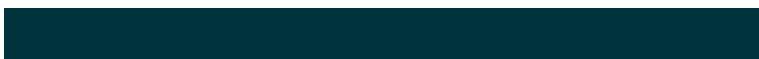
148.2110, -62.7250, 18.9310



119.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



115.4660, -104.6690, -24.9010



37.4780, -33.8810, -8.2250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

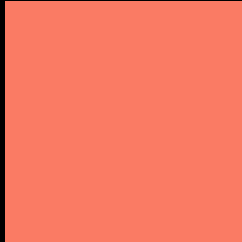
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710 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 158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.3510, 83.0750,



# 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

158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710

### Protanopia

159.3440, 21.9180, -11.7620

### Deuteranopia

159.7180, 44.2920, -9.7560



## Tritanopia

159.6790, 76.7000, 30.6840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710

## Protanomaly

158.9280, 44.0610, -0.0590

## Deuteranomaly

159.4690, 58.5950, 0.8590

## Tritanomaly

158.8270, 79.0390, 26.8390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710

## Achromatopsia

158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

157.8420, 29.9840, 7.2640

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710 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(250, 123, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 123, 100)  
}
```

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(250, 123, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 123, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710 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(250, 123, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 123, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 123, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 123, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 123, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 123,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 158.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 123, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
123, 100) }
```

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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