

# Converting Colors

YIQ(160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(160.4630, 41.5370,  
12.6490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D08D88
RGB	208, 141, 136
RGB Percent	82%, 55%, 53%
CMY	0.1842, 0.4471, 0.4665
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.35, 0.18
HSL	4°, 43%, 67%
HSV	4°, 35%, 82%
XYZ	39.9913, 34.2359, 27.8090
YIQ	160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

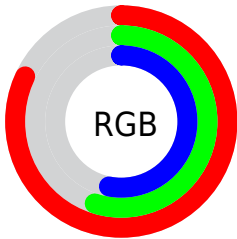
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	208, 141, 136
Decimal	13667720
CIE Lab	65.15, 24.89, 13.02
CIE LCh	65, 28.086, 27.618
Yxy	34.2359, 0.3919, 0.3355
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291857800 (0xFFD08D88)
YUV	160.4630, -12.0603, 41.6899
Hunter-Lab	58.5115, 19.6059, 12.7790

# Details

The YIQ color **160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **183.5370, -41.5370, -12.6490**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.2560, 37.6860, 10.8540**, and **108.0820, 38.2360, 11.9000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.9160, 53.5030, 16.0550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.0100, 29.5710, 9.2430**.

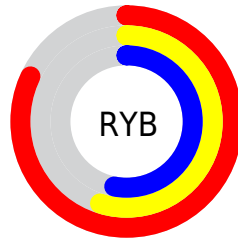
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (55%)

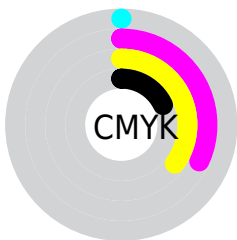
Blue (53%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (53%)

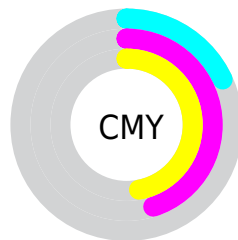


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (45%)


Yellow (47%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490 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 160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 160.4630, 41.5370,  
12.6490


 160.4630, 41.5370,  
12.6490


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 133.9790, 40.0240,  
12.5360


 212.2560, 37.6860,  
10.8540


 108.0820, 38.2360,  
11.9000


 231.8840, 20.9980,  
4.9180

 83.2990, 36.1270,  
11.5750

 252.2130, 3.7140,  
-1.2300

 59.2170, 33.4220,  
11.0380

 35.6620, 30.6710,  
11.3350

 14.3520, 28.6080,  
10.1760

 2.9900, 5.9600,

2.1200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.4630, 41.5370,  
12.6490

■ 160.4630, 41.5370,  
12.6490

■ 146.9160, 53.5030,  
16.0550

■ 174.0100, 29.5710,  
9.2430

■ 132.7820, 65.7440,  
19.9840

■ 188.1440, 17.3300,  
5.3140

■ 119.3490, 77.3890,  
23.7010

■ 201.5770, 5.6850,  
1.5970

■ 105.2150, 89.6300,  
27.6300

■ 215.1240, -6.2810,  
-1.8090

■ 91.6680, 101.5960,  
31.0360

■ 229.2580,  
-18.5220, -5.7380

■ 78.1210, 113.5620,  
34.4420

■ 240.9470,  
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 70.4100, 120.1180,  
36.7740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161.8290, 31.9990, 20.3110



160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490



158.8290, 40.0260, 1.4820

# Triad

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



160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490



150.5010, -15.4930, -22.0930



154.6970, -38.3310, 6.3490

# Complementary

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



160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490



183.5370, -41.5370, -12.6490

# 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.



148.0270, -57.3560, -6.7960



160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490



146.7400, -41.0310, -21.8230

# Square

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



160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490



154.2990, 8.6230, -18.6170



144.3330, -58.6380, -16.6060



159.9070, -12.1990, 17.3450



# Rectangle

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



160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490



157.5520, 33.1960, -6.9000



144.3330, -58.6380, -16.6060



152.7560, -45.9870, 1.9250

# Sweetspot

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



160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490



238.0620, 14.6250, 4.7770



165.1660, 21.4050, 36.1010



117.3710, 9.2610, 2.8690



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.



160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490



184.1020, 61.8470, 19.0230



181.5950, 31.6370, -6.1790



97.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090



57.2760, 96.8280, 29.3400



14.0200, 23.6110, 7.1230



# Inverse Universe

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



183.5370, -41.5370, -12.6490



218.8980, -61.8470, -19.0230



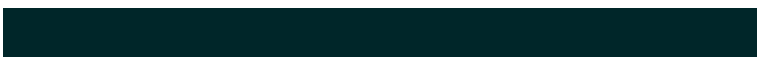
162.4050, -31.6370, 6.1790



101.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



111.3110, -97.1030, -29.8630



26.9800, -23.6110, -7.1230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

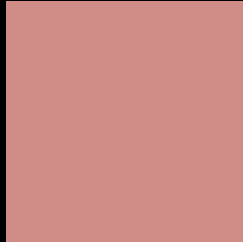
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490 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 160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.4630, 41.5370,



# 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

160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490

### Protanopia

158.6110, 8.3450, -2.5590

### Deuteranopia

158.9180, 23.6580, 0.7620



## Tritanopia

161.0700, 38.5100, 17.9500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490

## Protanomaly

159.5310, 20.4940, 3.0380

## Deuteranomaly

159.3750, 29.8010, 5.0730

## Tritanomaly

161.0870, 39.8400, 15.8720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

159.9480, 14.9460, 4.4660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490 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(208, 141, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 141, 136)  
}
```

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(208, 141, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 141, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490 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(208, 141, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 141, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 141, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 141, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 141, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 141,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 141, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
141, 136) }
```

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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