

# Converting Colors

YIQ(161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320)</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(161.2390, 36.3560,  
12.9320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CC8F8F
RGB	204, 143, 143
RGB Percent	80%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.1999, 0.4393, 0.4391
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.30, 0.20
HSL	360°, 37%, 68%
HSV	360°, 30%, 80%
XYZ	39.6913, 34.4641, 30.5615
YIQ	161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

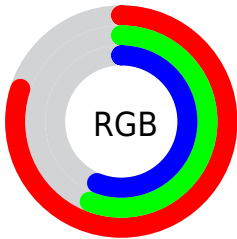
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	204, 143, 143
Decimal	13406095
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	65.33, 23.17, 9.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	65, 24.958, 21.814
Yxy	34.4641, 0.3790, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291596175 (0xFFCC8F8F)
YUV	161.2390, -8.9918, 37.5014
Hunter-Lab	58.7061, 17.9484, 10.2289

# Details

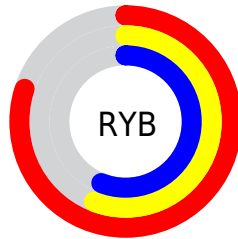
The YIQ color **161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **185.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.3420, 34.5680, 12.2960**, and **108.8580, 33.0550, 12.1830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147.2190, 48.2760, 17.1720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.2590, 24.4360, 8.6920**.

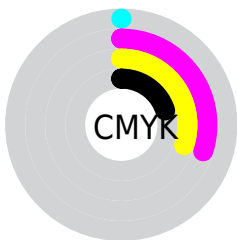
# Distribution



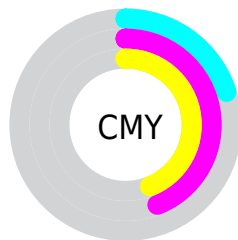
- Red (80%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (20%)




- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (44%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320 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 161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 161.2390, 36.3560,  
12.9320


 161.2390, 36.3560,  
12.9320


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 134.6410, 35.1640,  
12.5080


 214.3420, 34.5680,  
12.2960


 108.8580, 33.0550,  
12.1830


 233.9700, 17.8800,  
6.3600

 83.9610, 31.2670,  
11.5470

 254.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

 60.1780, 29.1580,  
11.2220

 36.8080, 27.3240,  
11.4200

 14.0530, 28.0120,  
9.9640

 2.3920, 4.7680,

1.6960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 161.2390, 36.3560,  
12.9320

■ 161.2390, 36.3560,  
12.9320

■ 147.2190, 48.2760,  
17.1720

■ 175.2590, 24.4360,  
8.6920

■ 132.4980, 60.7920,  
21.6240

■ 189.9800, 11.9200,  
4.2400

■ 118.4780, 72.7120,  
25.8640

■ 204.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 103.8710, 84.9070,  
30.6270

■ 218.7210,  
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 89.7370, 97.1480,  
34.5560

■ 232.7410,  
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 75.7170, 109.0680,  
38.7960

■ 239.7510,  
-30.3960, -10.8120

■ 60.9960, 121.5840,  
43.2480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162.3660, 25.9930, 19.0250



161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



159.9150, 36.9080, 2.9240

# Triad

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



161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



152.9040, -9.2580, -19.4500



155.1870, -36.9550, 3.4370

# Complementary

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



161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



185.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320

# 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.



149.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770



161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



149.8830, -31.1280, -19.5760

# Square

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



161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



155.6740, 12.0610, -14.8430



147.7210, -48.0470, -15.8150



159.8310, -15.0410, 13.7830



# Rectangle

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



161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



159.0620, 31.8200, -3.9880



147.7210, -48.0470, -15.8150



153.1430, -42.8230, -0.3510

# Sweetspot

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



161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



238.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760



167.8940, 16.1790, 31.6910



117.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



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.



161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



190.5080, 54.8320, 19.5040



178.2620, 28.3810, -2.2350



94.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



49.6340, 98.9360, 35.1920



11.3620, 22.6480, 8.0560



# Inverse Universe

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



161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



190.5080, 54.8320, 19.5040



168.7380, -28.3810, 2.2350



94.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



49.6340, 98.9360, 35.1920



11.3620, 22.6480, 8.0560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

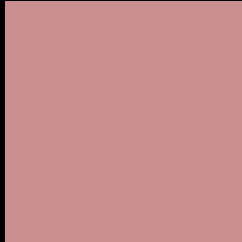
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

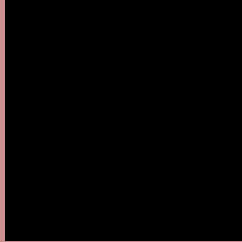
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.2390, 36.3560,



# 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

161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320

### Protanopia

158.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050

### Deuteranopia

160.0040, 20.5400, 2.2040



## Tritanopia

161.9770, 34.3380, 16.4660

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320

## Protanomaly

160.2040, 17.1010, 3.9570

## Deuteranomaly

160.1620, 26.0870, 6.3030

## Tritanomaly

161.6350, 35.3010, 15.5330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320

## Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320 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(204, 143, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 143, 143)  
}
```

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(204, 143, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 143, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320 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(204, 143, 143) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 143, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 143, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 143, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 143, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 143,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 143, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
143, 143) }
```

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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