

Converting Colors

YIQ(161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240)
contains.

YIQ(161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(161.2870, 62.7640,
18.9240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9847C
RGB	233, 132, 124
RGB Percent	91%, 52%, 49%
CMY	0.0860, 0.4825, 0.5135
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.47, 0.09
HSL	4°, 71%, 70%
HSV	4°, 47%, 91%
XYZ	45.5116, 35.2816, 23.5017
YIQ	161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

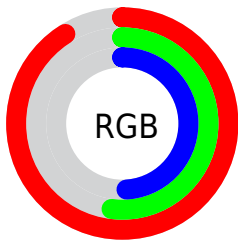
Format	Color
R _Y B	233, 133, 124
Decimal	15303804
CIE Lab	65.97, 37.86, 21.35
CIE LCh	66, 43.467, 29.421
Yxy	35.2816, 0.4364, 0.3383
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293493884 (0xFFE9847C)
YUV	161.2870, -18.3825, 62.8923
Hunter-Lab	59.3983, 32.8213, 18.1200

Details

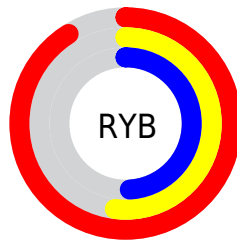
The YIQ color **161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **195.7130, -62.7640, -18.9240**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.6050, 44.0130, 11.8290**, and **107.5360, 57.6290, 18.3730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.7510, 76.1970, 23.2770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.8230, 49.3310, 14.5710**.

Distribution



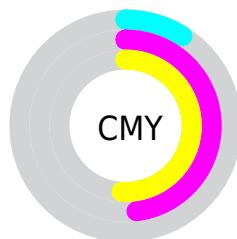
- Red (91%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240 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 161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

161.2870, 62.7640,
18.9240

161.2870, 62.7640,
18.9240

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

134.2050, 60.0590,
18.3870

205.6050, 44.0130,
11.8290

107.5360, 57.6290,
18.3730

225.7060, 27.3710,
5.0590

81.6820, 54.2820,
18.4580

245.3340, 10.6830,
-0.8770

55.2410, 51.2100,
19.0660

27.6370, 50.1550,
21.6670

18.2390, 36.3560,
12.9320

10.2800, 19.9430,

7.5190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 161.2870, 62.7640,
18.9240

■ 161.2870, 62.7640,
18.9240

■ 145.7510, 76.1970,
23.2770

■ 176.8230, 49.3310,
14.5710

■ 130.6880, 89.6760,
26.7960

■ 191.8860, 35.8520,
11.0520

■ 115.1520,
103.1090, 31.1490

■ 207.4220, 22.4190,
6.6990

■ 99.6160, 116.5420,
35.5020

■ 222.3710, 9.2610,
2.8690

■ 84.6670, 129.7000,
39.3320

■ 238.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 79.6460, 134.1930,
40.5050

■ 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163.6730, 50.4740, 32.4100



161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240



159.8280, 58.9620, -0.2860

Triad

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



161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240



146.4680, -29.0620, -34.9980



152.0930, -65.7490, 7.6510

Complementary

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



161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240



195.7130, -62.7640, -18.9240

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.



128.6030, -120.9920, -20.9280



161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240



124.5690, -98.4300, -44.3660

Square

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



161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240



152.8180, 11.0550, -29.6570



128.1180, -112.7370, -32.8730



162.4800, -17.8860, 26.8020

Rectangle

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



161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240



157.8770, 48.0980, -12.6540



128.1180, -112.7370, -32.8730



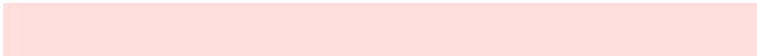
144.3570, -84.4080, -1.1120

Sweetspot

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



161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240



231.5250, 20.6310, 6.0630



168.2190, 32.2220, 54.8300



113.1650, 12.8370, 4.1410



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.



161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240



161.2140, 82.2030, 24.5630



192.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



109.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



61.7500, 104.3010, 31.5730



18.4940, 31.0840, 9.3560

Inverse Universe

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



195.7130, -62.7640, -18.9240



206.3730, -82.4780, -25.0860



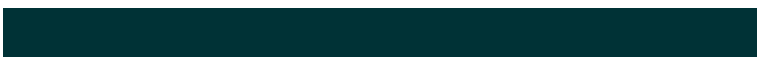
164.0150, -47.9140, 9.3180



113.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



119.2500, -104.3010, -31.5730



35.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240 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 161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240 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 161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.2870, 62.7640,

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

161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240

Protanopia

160.1830, 12.4260, -4.9340

Deuteranopia

160.8880, 32.3700, -2.9420



Tritanopia

162.1220, 59.0950, 24.8470

Trichromacy



Original Color

161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240

Protanomaly

160.6200, 30.4890, 3.6170

Deuteranomaly

161.0900, 43.7850, 4.9450

Tritanomaly

162.1390, 60.4250, 22.7690

Monochromacy



Original Color

161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240

Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

160.8350, 22.6940, 7.2220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240 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(233, 132, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 132, 124)  
}
```

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(233, 132, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 132, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240 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(233, 132, 124) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 132, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 132, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 132, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 132, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 132,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 132, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
132, 124) }
```

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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