

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(163.2970, 56.8040,
16.8040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E48981
RGB	228, 137, 129
RGB Percent	89%, 54%, 51%
CMY	0.1057, 0.4629, 0.4939
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.43, 0.11
HSL	5°, 65%, 70%
HSV	5°, 43%, 89%
XYZ	44.9186, 35.9698, 25.3649
YIQ	163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

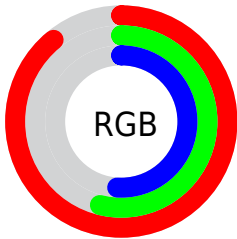
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 138, 129
Decimal	14977409
CIE Lab	66.50, 33.87, 19.17
CIE LCh	66, 38.924, 29.513
Yxy	35.9698, 0.4228, 0.3385
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293167489 (0xFFE48981)
YUV	163.2970, -16.9084, 56.7445
Hunter-Lab	59.9748, 28.7331, 16.9071

Details

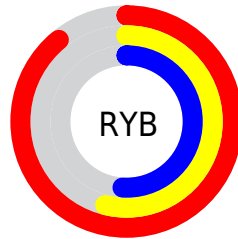
The YIQ color **163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **193.7030, -56.8040, -16.8040**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209.1100, 41.0330, 10.7690**, and **109.8450, 52.2650, 16.4650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.3480, 69.9620, 20.6340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.2460, 43.6460, 12.9740**.

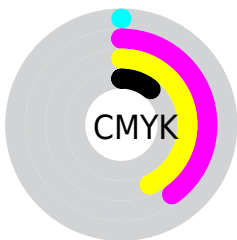
Distribution



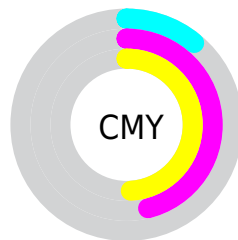
- Red (89%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040 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 163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

163.2970, 56.8040,
16.8040

163.2970, 56.8040,
16.8040

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

136.5140, 54.6950,
16.4790

209.1100, 41.0330,
10.7690

109.8450, 52.2650,
16.4650

229.3250, 24.0700,
4.3100

84.4640, 48.9640,
15.7160

248.9530, 7.3820,
-1.6260

58.9090, 46.2130,
16.0130

32.7070, 43.9660,
18.1900

17.6410, 35.1640,
12.5080

9.9810, 19.3470,

7.3070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.2970, 56.8040,
16.8040

■ 163.2970, 56.8040,
16.8040

■ 148.3480, 69.9620,
20.6340

■ 178.2460, 43.6460,
12.9740

■ 133.3990, 83.1200,
24.4640

■ 193.1950, 30.4880,
9.1440

■ 118.5640, 95.9570,
28.6050

■ 208.0300, 17.6510,
5.0030

■ 103.6150,
109.1150, 32.4350

■ 222.9790, 4.4930,
1.1730

■ 88.6660, 122.2730,
36.2650

■ 237.9280, -8.6650,
-2.6570

■ 78.7380, 130.9380,
38.9220

■ 246.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164.9280, 45.2020, 28.8340



163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040



161.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030

Triad

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



163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040



149.8430, -25.6240, -31.2240



155.1820, -55.7540, 8.2300

Complementary

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



163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040



193.7030, -56.8040, -16.8040

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.



136.2910, -102.3780, -16.8580



163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040



139.7470, -69.2720, -33.1440

Square

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



163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040



155.6270, 10.2750, -26.5330



127.3030, -111.8200, -32.9720



164.2690, -15.9140, 24.1020

Rectangle

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



163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040



159.8920, 43.7420, -10.8020



127.3030, -111.8200, -32.9720



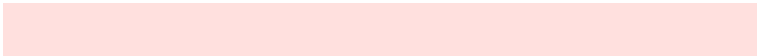
150.8380, -69.6450, 1.1630

Sweetspot

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



163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040



233.0410, 19.1180, 5.9500



169.0890, 29.4720, 49.6000



114.4530, 11.9660, 3.4060



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.



163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040



168.2240, 76.2430, 22.4430



191.4730, 43.6040, -8.3000



107.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210



61.7390, 102.8340, 30.6260



17.5970, 29.2960, 8.7200

Inverse Universe

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



193.7030, -56.8040, -16.8040



208.7760, -76.2430, -22.4430



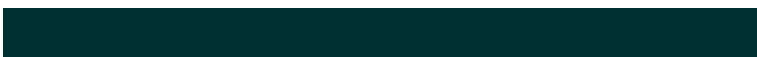
165.5270, -43.6040, 8.3000



110.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



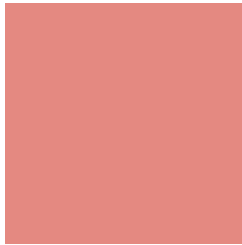
116.6740, -102.5590, -30.1030



33.4030, -29.2960, -8.7200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

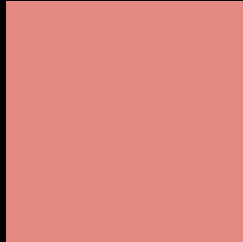
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

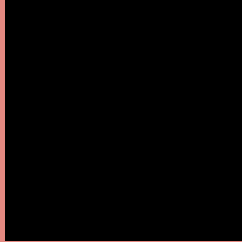
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.2970, 56.8040,

16.8040.

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

163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040

Protanopia

161.9980, 11.5090, -4.8350

Deuteranopia

162.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220



Tritanopia

164.2460, 52.8140, 23.0380

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040

Protanomaly

162.5380, 27.7840, 3.0800

Deuteranomaly

162.9370, 39.8420, 4.8180

Tritanomaly

164.1490, 54.4650, 20.6490

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040

Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

163.5250, 20.6310, 6.0630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040 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(228, 137, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 137, 129)  
}
```

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(228, 137, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 137, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040 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(228, 137, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 137, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 137, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 137, 129); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 137, 129); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 137, 129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 137, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
137, 129) }
```

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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