

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(163.5710, 50.5210,
26.0490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E48598
RGB	228, 133, 152
RGB Percent	89%, 52%, 60%
CMY	0.1056, 0.4786, 0.4037
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.33, 0.11
HSL	348°, 64%, 71%
HSV	348°, 42%, 89%
XYZ	46.0676, 35.5366, 34.1573
YIQ	163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

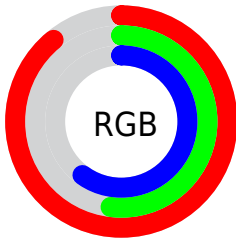
Format	Color
R_{YB}	228, 133, 152
Decimal	14976408
CIE _{Lab}	66.16, 38.60, 5.77
CIE _{LCh}	66, 39.028, 8.498
Yxy	35.5366, 0.3980, 0.3070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293166488 (0xFFE48598)
YUV	163.5710, -5.7045, 56.5042
Hunter-Lab	59.6126, 33.6198, 7.7563

Details

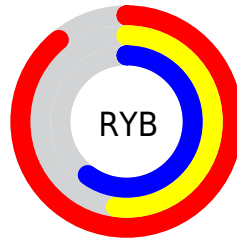
The YIQ color **163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **197.4290, -50.5210, -26.0490**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.0850, 34.1540, 19.8020**, and **109.8910, 46.6240, 25.0880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.0180, 62.6240, 32.4800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.1240, 38.4180, 19.6180**.

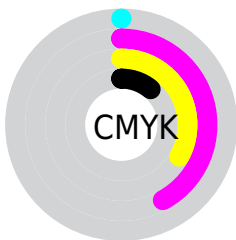
Distribution



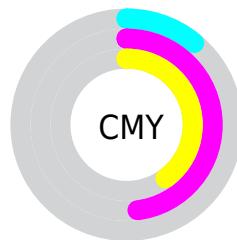
- Red (89%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490 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 163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

163.5710, 50.5210,
26.0490

163.5710, 50.5210,
26.0490

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

136.6740, 48.7330,
25.4130

210.0850, 34.1540,
19.8020

109.8910, 46.6240,
25.0880

229.7130, 17.4660,
13.8660

84.1080, 44.5150,
24.7630

249.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

57.9660, 42.0390,
25.5830

29.8890, 40.9380,
29.0180

19.4930, 32.8250,
16.3530

10.8780, 21.1350,

7.9430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.5710, 50.5210,
26.0490

■ 163.5710, 50.5210,
26.0490

■ 148.0180, 62.6240,
32.4800

■ 179.1240, 38.4180,
19.6180

■ 132.4650, 74.7270,
38.9110

■ 194.7910, 25.9940,
13.4980

■ 117.3850, 86.8760,
44.5080

■ 209.7570, 14.1660,
7.5900

■ 101.8320, 98.9790,
50.9390

■ 225.3100, 2.0630,
1.1590

■ 86.2790, 111.0820,
57.3700

■ 240.8630,
-10.0400, -5.2720

■ 73.4160, 121.1220,
62.6420

■ 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.



165.4240, 29.2460, 31.6620



163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490



162.1350, 57.0800, 11.8000

Triad

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



163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490



153.5980, 0.0510, -28.4690



142.4720, -86.4700, -7.7980

Complementary

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



163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490



197.4290, -50.5210, -26.0490

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.



127.6280, -114.1130, -29.9610



163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490



146.3840, -37.4530, -31.6050

Square

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



163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490



157.3800, 30.2640, -19.8480



132.2270, -88.2990, -35.2350



158.1020, -43.6050, 13.8270

Rectangle

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



163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490



161.0170, 54.0560, 0.5200



132.2270, -88.2990, -35.2350



132.8990, -107.1460, -18.5540

Sweetspot

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



163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490



232.6650, 17.4210, 9.1730



165.9560, 13.6090, 45.2330



113.7350, 11.2320, 5.6960



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.



163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490



168.8230, 67.6670, 34.6990



177.2540, 49.1950, 6.0190



106.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



57.6250, 95.1280, 49.1440



16.3890, 27.1860, 13.9220

Inverse Universe

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



163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490



168.8230, 67.6670, 34.6990



183.7460, -49.1950, -6.0190



106.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



57.6250, 95.1280, 49.1440



16.3890, 27.1860, 13.9220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

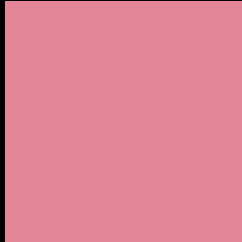
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

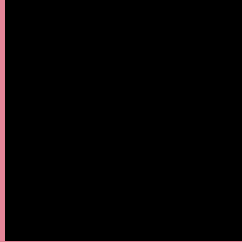
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.5710, 50.5210,

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

163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490

Protanopia

161.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

Deuteranopia

162.8620, 18.0640, 3.0240



Tritanopia

162.9470, 52.2180, 22.8260

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490

Protanomaly

162.1320, 17.6040, 11.3640

Deuteranomaly

163.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

Tritanomaly

163.2890, 51.2550, 23.7590

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490

Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

163.9640, 18.0170, 9.3850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490 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, 133, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 133, 152)  
}
```

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, 133, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 133, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490 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, 133, 152) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 133, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 133, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 133, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 133, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 133,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 133, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
133, 152) }
```

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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