

# Converting Colors

YIQ(164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(164.6000, 60.7450,  
27.9850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F08291
RGB	240, 130, 145
RGB Percent	94%, 51%, 57%
CMY	0.0586, 0.4904, 0.4311
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.40, 0.06
HSL	352°, 79%, 73%
HSV	352°, 46%, 94%
XYZ	49.0505, 36.5365, 31.2787
YIQ	164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

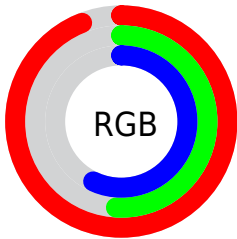
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	240, 130, 145
Decimal	15762065
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.93, 43.61, 11.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 44.978, 14.174
Yxy	36.5365, 0.4197, 0.3126
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293952145 (0xFFFF08291)
YUV	164.6000, -9.6628, 66.1258
Hunter-Lab	60.4454, 39.0704, 11.6310

# Details

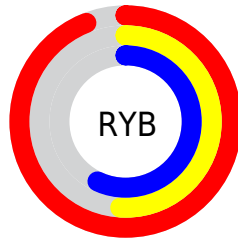
The YIQ color **164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **205.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.5260, 37.2260, 19.1940**, and **110.1480, 56.2060, 27.6460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.1180, 74.0860, 34.0060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.0820, 47.4040, 21.9640**.

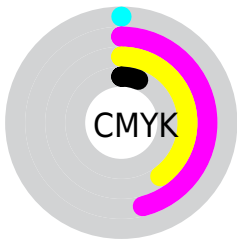
# Distribution



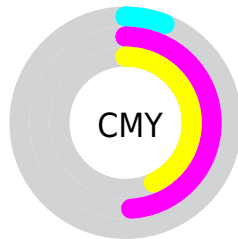
- Red (94%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850 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 164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 164.6000, 60.7450,  
27.9850


 164.6000, 60.7450,  
27.9850


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 136.8170, 58.6360,  
27.6600


 207.5260, 37.2260,  
19.1940


 110.1480, 56.2060,  
27.6460


 227.1540, 20.5380,  
13.2580

 83.4790, 53.7760,  
27.6320

 247.3690, 3.5750,  
6.7990

 55.8640, 51.2540,  
29.2860

 31.8960, 48.2280,  
29.0600

 20.7450, 40.8030,  
14.9390

 12.9710, 25.3070,

9.4270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 164.6000, 60.7450,  
27.9850

■ 164.6000, 60.7450,  
27.9850

■ 148.1180, 74.0860,  
34.0060

■ 181.0820, 47.4040,  
21.9640

■ 131.7500, 87.1060,  
40.3380

■ 197.4500, 34.3840,  
15.6320

■ 115.2680,  
100.4470, 46.3590

■ 213.9320, 21.0430,  
9.6110

■ 98.7860, 113.7880,  
52.3800

■ 230.4140, 7.7020,  
3.5900

■ 82.3040, 127.1290,  
58.4010

■ 246.8960, -5.6390,  
-2.4310

■ 75.5220, 132.4470,  
61.1430

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



166.5610, 39.2860, 36.9340



164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850



162.9740, 64.7830, 9.8630

# Triad

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



164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850



152.7170, -7.8340, -34.2500



138.1800, -106.1390, -9.2670

# Complementary

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



164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850



205.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850

# 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.



131.0990, -119.7530, -26.8650



164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850



141.8160, -56.5250, -38.3890

# Square

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



164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850



157.9080, 28.4770, -26.0110



128.6420, -108.7010, -39.9410



160.8620, -42.6890, 19.2550



# Rectangle

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



164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850



161.7200, 59.1460, -3.6220



128.6420, -108.7010, -39.9410



130.1020, -123.8350, -18.9630

# Sweetspot

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



164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850



230.3340, 19.8510, 9.1870



170.6460, 20.7140, 54.1380



112.9200, 12.1490, 5.5970



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.



164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850



159.0260, 77.3410, 35.5890



185.1960, 55.1100, 3.4460



111.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



57.8660, 101.6390, 46.7830



17.6560, 30.8080, 14.3600



# Inverse Universe

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



164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850



159.0260, 77.3410, 35.5890



184.8040, -55.1100, -3.4460



111.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



57.8660, 101.6390, 46.7830



17.6560, 30.8080, 14.3600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

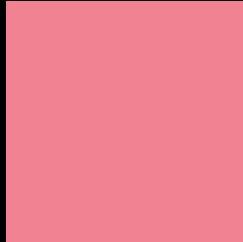
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

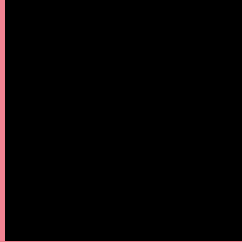
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.6000, 60.7450,

27.9850.

# 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

164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850

### Protanopia

163.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

### Deuteranopia

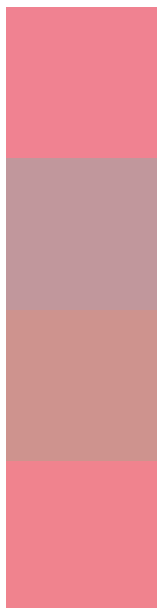
164.0320, 23.3370, 1.0730



## Tritanopia

164.6170, 62.0750, 25.9070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850

## Protanomaly

164.1280, 23.4270, 10.4590

## Deuteranomaly

164.0710, 36.7690, 10.9530

## Tritanomaly

164.8450, 61.4330, 26.5290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850

## Achromatopsia

165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

164.6440, 21.9140, 10.3460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850 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(240, 130, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 130, 145)  
}
```

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(240, 130, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 130, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850 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(240, 130, 145) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 130, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 130, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 130, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 130, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 130,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 130, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
130, 145) }
```

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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