

# Converting Colors

YIQ(165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(165.7420, 27.6900,  
15.8020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CA94A2
RGB	202, 148, 162
RGB Percent	79%, 58%, 64%
CMY	0.2077, 0.4197, 0.3646
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.20, 0.21
HSL	344°, 34%, 69%
HSV	344°, 27%, 79%
XYZ	41.4768, 36.3437, 39.0232
YIQ	165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

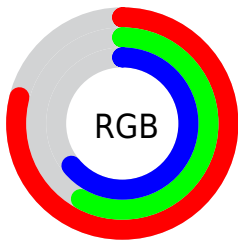
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 148, 162
Decimal	13276322
CIE Lab	66.78, 22.43, 0.66
CIE LCh	67, 22.442, 1.693
Yxy	36.3437, 0.3550, 0.3110
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291466402 (0xFFCA94A2)
YUV	165.7420, -1.8448, 31.7983
Hunter-Lab	60.2857, 17.3086, 3.8214

# Details

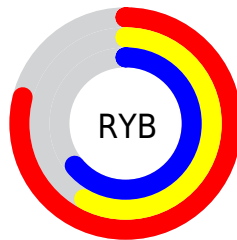
The YIQ color **165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **184.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.5570, 26.7730, 15.9010**, and **113.4320, 25.6270, 14.6430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.2920, 38.0050, 21.5970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.1920, 17.3750, 10.0070**.

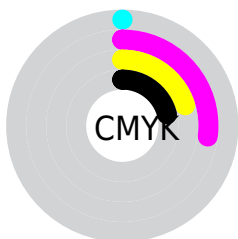
# Distribution



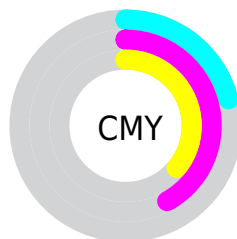
- Red (79%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (21%)




- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020 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 165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 165.7420, 27.6900,  
15.8020

 165.7420, 27.6900,  
15.8020


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 139.1440, 26.4980,  
15.3780

 219.5570, 26.7730,  
15.9010


 113.5460, 25.3060,  
14.9540

 239.7720, 9.8100,  
9.4420

 88.8340, 24.4350,  
14.2190

 64.3500, 22.9220,  
14.1060

 41.4530, 21.1340,  
13.4700

 19.0830, 19.3000,  
13.6680

 5.9800, 11.9200,

4.2400

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

165.7420, 27.6900,  
15.8020

165.7420, 27.6900,  
15.8020

152.2920, 38.0050,  
21.5970

179.1920, 17.3750,  
10.0070

138.8420, 48.3200,  
27.3920

192.6420, 7.0600,  
4.2120

124.8050, 58.9100,  
33.7100

206.6790, -3.5300,  
-2.1060

111.3550, 69.2250,  
39.5050

220.1290,  
-13.8450, -7.9010

97.9050, 79.5400,  
45.3000

233.5790,  
-24.1600, -13.6960

■ 84.4550, 89.8550,  
51.0950

■ 238.8110,  
-30.6250, -12.1690

■ 71.0050, 100.1700,  
56.8900

■ 239.1530,  
-31.5880, -11.2360

■ 66.3260, 103.7000,  
58.9960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



166.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090



165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020



164.9350, 34.1560, 8.7480

# Triad

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



165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020



159.2540, 4.4960, -15.4080



156.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630

# Complementary

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



165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020



184.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020

# 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.



153.8080, -43.7380, -11.3060



165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020



156.4350, -15.1270, -17.7110

# Square

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



165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020



161.0390, 21.4590, -8.9490



154.2080, -33.4210, -16.5650



161.1560, -26.5020, 6.7300



# Rectangle

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



165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020



164.0610, 33.5610, 3.0090



154.2080, -33.4210, -16.5650



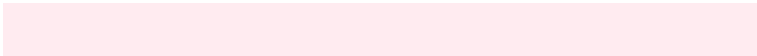
155.2690, -43.4180, -6.0900

# Sweetspot

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



165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020



241.5500, 10.3150, 5.7950



166.1160, 6.5060, 25.2740



119.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



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.



165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020



200.0260, 41.8100, 24.2260



171.7770, 28.6090, 4.6490



95.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



54.5360, 85.1330, 48.5650



12.5020, 19.4380, 11.1660



# Inverse Universe

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



165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020



200.0260, 41.8100, 24.2260



178.2230, -28.6090, -4.6490



95.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



54.5360, 85.1330, 48.5650

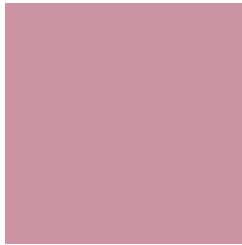


12.5020, 19.4380, 11.1660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

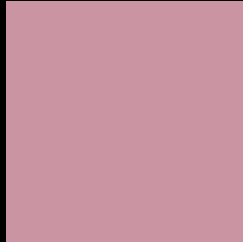
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

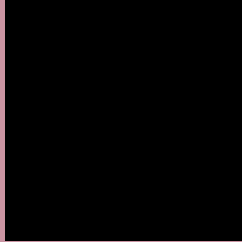
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.7420, 27.6900,



# 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

165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020

### Protanopia

163.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

### Deuteranopia

163.9200, 12.1490, 5.5970



## Tritanopia

165.5140, 28.3320, 15.1800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020

## Protanomaly

164.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620

## Deuteranomaly

164.6650, 17.4210, 9.1730

## Tritanomaly

165.6280, 28.0110, 15.4910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

165.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020 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(202, 148, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 148, 162)  
}
```

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(202, 148, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 148, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020 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(202, 148, 162) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 148, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 148, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 148, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 148, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 148,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 148, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
148, 162) }
```

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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