

# Converting Colors

YIQ(166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(166.1300, 47.4490,  
26.6570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E4889F
RGB	228, 136, 159
RGB Percent	89%, 53%, 62%
CMY	0.1056, 0.4668, 0.3763
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.30, 0.11
HSL	345°, 63%, 71%
HSV	345°, 40%, 89%
XYZ	47.0743, 36.6059, 37.4052
YIQ	166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

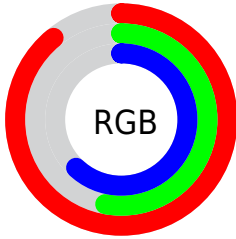
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	228, 136, 159
Decimal	14977183
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.98, 37.92, 3.00
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 38.040, 4.518
Yxy	36.6059, 0.3888, 0.3023
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293167263 (0xFFE4889F)
YUV	166.1300, -3.5151, 54.2600
Hunter-Lab	60.5028, 33.0023, 5.6965

# Details

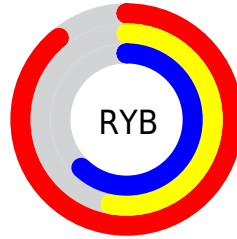
The YIQ color **166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **197.8700, -47.4490, -26.6570**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.7580, 30.7610, 20.7210**, and **112.4500, 43.5520, 25.6960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.6910, 59.2310, 33.3990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.5690, 35.6670, 19.9150**.

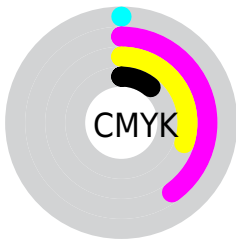
# Distribution



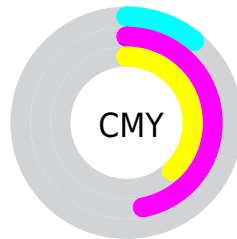
- Red (89%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (11%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570 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 166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 166.1300, 47.4490,  
26.6570


 166.1300, 47.4490,  
26.6570


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 139.2330, 45.6610,  
26.0210


 212.7580, 30.7610,  
20.7210


 112.4500, 43.5520,  
25.6960


 232.3860, 14.0730,  
14.7850

 86.6670, 41.4430,  
25.3710

 250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

 60.7100, 39.8840,  
26.0920

 32.5190, 39.1040,  
29.2160

 20.5900, 31.1740,  
18.7420

 11.4760, 22.3270,

8.3670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.1300, 47.4490,  
26.6570

■ 166.1300, 47.4490,  
26.6570

■ 150.6910, 59.2310,  
33.3990

■ 181.5690, 35.6670,  
19.9150

■ 135.2520, 71.0130,  
40.1410

■ 197.0080, 23.8850,  
13.1730

■ 120.4000, 82.5200,  
46.3600

■ 211.8600, 12.3780,  
6.9540

■ 104.9610, 94.3020,  
53.1020

■ 227.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 89.5220, 106.0840,  
59.8440

■ 242.8520,  
-11.5070, -6.2190

■ 74.6700, 117.5910,  
66.0630

■ 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.



167.5590, 24.4320, 30.8000



166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570



164.4170, 56.3460, 14.0900

# Triad

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



166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570



155.9900, 4.8190, -26.7730



144.1190, -86.9740, -9.6780

# Complementary

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



166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570



197.8700, -47.4490, -26.6570

# 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.



128.5740, -114.0210, -31.6290



166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570



150.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410

# Square

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



166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570



160.2170, 32.2810, -17.8550



140.2350, -73.5820, -32.1260



159.3680, -47.4100, 11.1980



# Rectangle

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



166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570



163.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110



140.2350, -73.5820, -32.1260



136.8240, -102.5610, -19.0490

# Sweetspot

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



166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570



234.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600



166.8200, 10.9960, 43.0280



115.8380, 9.4440, 5.0600



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.



166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570



172.8980, 63.0820, 35.1940



175.8350, 49.0570, 8.5210



106.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



58.6510, 92.2390, 51.9430



16.7310, 26.2230, 14.8550



# Inverse Universe

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



166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570



172.8980, 63.0820, 35.1940



188.1650, -49.0570, -8.5210



106.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



58.6510, 92.2390, 51.9430



16.7310, 26.2230, 14.8550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

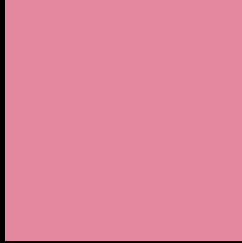
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

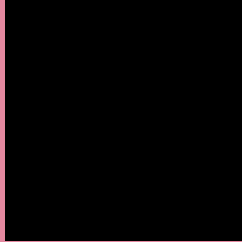
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.1300, 47.4490,



# 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

166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570

### Protanopia

163.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

### Deuteranopia

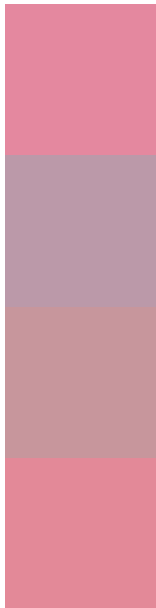
164.8340, 15.2670, 4.1550



## Tritanopia

165.7510, 49.8340, 21.9780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570

## Protanomaly

164.9900, 15.1280, 12.1840

## Deuteranomaly

165.3350, 27.2780, 12.2540

## Tritanomaly

165.6200, 48.8250, 23.7450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

166.0780, 17.6960, 9.6960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570 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, 136, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 136, 159)  
}
```

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, 136, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 136, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570 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, 136, 159) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 136, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 136, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 136, 159); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 136, 159); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 136, 159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 136, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
136, 159) }
```

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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