

Converting Colors

YIQ(166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(166.4660, 28.2870,
10.4870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C89899
RGB	200, 152, 153
RGB Percent	78%, 60%, 60%
CMY	0.2156, 0.4040, 0.3999
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.23, 0.22
HSL	359°, 30%, 69%
HSV	359°, 24%, 78%
XYZ	40.8043, 37.0342, 35.1470
YIQ	166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

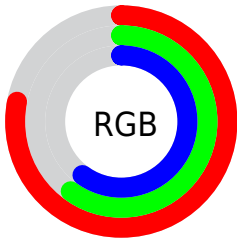
Format	Color
R_{YB}	200, 152, 153
Decimal	13146265
CIE _{Lab}	67.30, 18.13, 6.43
CIE _{LCh}	67, 19.233, 19.531
Yxy	37.0342, 0.3611, 0.3278
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291336345 (0xFFC89899)
YUV	166.4660, -6.6387, 29.4093
Hunter-Lab	60.8557, 13.1885, 8.3563

Details

The YIQ color **166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **185.5340, -28.2870, -10.4870**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.7650, 28.8830, 10.6990**, and **114.2700, 25.9030, 9.6390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.4460, 40.2070, 14.7270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470**.

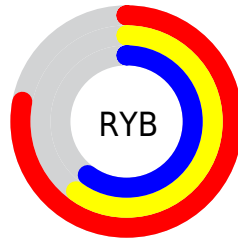
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (60%)

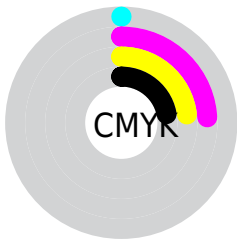
Blue (60%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (60%)

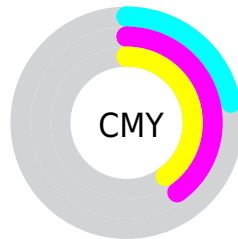


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870 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 166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166.4660, 28.2870,
10.4870

■ 166.4660, 28.2870,
10.4870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 139.8680, 27.0950,
10.0630

■ 220.7650, 28.8830,
10.6990

■ 114.2700, 25.9030,
9.6390

■ 241.0940, 11.5990,
4.5510

■ 89.6720, 24.7110,
9.2150

■ 65.1880, 23.1980,
9.1020

■ 42.7040, 21.6850,
8.9890

■ 20.6930, 20.2180,
8.0420

■ 4.7840, 9.5360,

3.3920

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

166.4660, 28.2870,
10.4870

166.4660, 28.2870,
10.4870

152.4460, 40.2070,
14.7270

180.4860, 16.3670,
6.2470

138.5400, 51.8060,
19.2780

194.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

124.5200, 63.7260,
23.5180

208.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

110.6140, 75.3250,
28.0690

222.3180,
-18.7510, -7.0950

96.5940, 87.2450,
32.3090

236.3380,
-30.6710, -11.3350

■ 82.6880, 98.8440,
36.8600

■ 238.5550,
-32.7800, -11.6600

■ 68.6680, 110.7640,
41.1000

■ 60.2560, 117.9160,
43.6440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167.0230, 19.5290, 15.0250



166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870



165.3210, 29.8930, 3.4050

Triad

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



166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870



159.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420



161.1510, -28.1060, 2.7580

Complementary

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



166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870



185.5340, -28.2870, -10.4870

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.



158.5040, -36.7700, -5.4260



166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870



157.4220, -22.2800, -14.7280

Square

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



166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870



161.7110, 10.6390, -11.0970



157.0710, -34.2930, -11.7730



164.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380

Rectangle

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



166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870



164.5930, 25.9510, -2.2490



157.0710, -34.2930, -11.7730



160.4170, -31.9110, 0.1290

Sweetspot

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



166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870



242.4960, 10.4070, 4.1270



171.2260, 12.0080, 24.6800



120.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



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.



166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870



203.3540, 43.4620, 16.3100



179.2660, 22.5580, -1.3300



92.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



49.1930, 95.8640, 35.8000



10.8780, 21.1350, 7.9430

Inverse Universe

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



166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870



203.3540, 43.4620, 16.3100



172.7340, -22.5580, 1.3300



92.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



49.1930, 95.8640, 35.8000



10.8780, 21.1350, 7.9430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

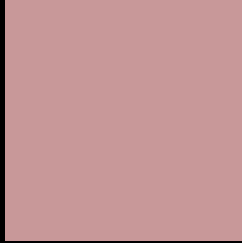
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

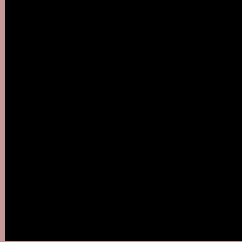
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.4660, 28.2870,

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

166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870

Protanopia

164.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840

Deuteranopia

165.3890, 18.0180, 3.8580



Tritanopia

167.2040, 26.2690, 14.0210

Trichromacy



Original Color

166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870

Protanomaly

165.0510, 13.1580, 3.8300

Deuteranomaly

165.7100, 21.5480, 5.9640

Tritanomaly

166.8620, 27.2320, 13.0880

Monochromacy



Original Color

166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870

Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

166.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870 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(200, 152, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 152, 153)  
}
```

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(200, 152, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 152, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870 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(200, 152, 153) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 152, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 152, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 152, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 152, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 152,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 152, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
152, 153) }
```

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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