

Converting Colors

YIQ(168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(168.0250, 60.7460,
22.4580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0898B
RGB	240, 137, 139
RGB Percent	94%, 54%, 55%
CMY	0.0586, 0.4629, 0.4547
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.42, 0.06
HSL	359°, 78%, 74%
HSV	359°, 43%, 94%
XYZ	49.5607, 38.2811, 29.2264
YIQ	168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

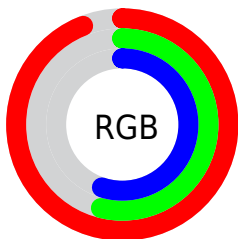
Format	Color
R _Y B	240, 137, 139
Decimal	15763851
CIE Lab	68.23, 39.39, 16.21
CIE LCh	68, 42.596, 22.362
Yxy	38.2811, 0.4233, 0.3270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293953931 (0xFFFF0898B)
YUV	168.0250, -14.3093, 63.1221
Hunter-Lab	61.8718, 34.7070, 15.3034

Details

The YIQ color **168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **208.9750, -60.7460, -22.4580**, and the grayscale version is **168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.8370, 37.5480, 13.3560**, and **114.1600, 55.9320, 21.5960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.3150, 74.7290, 27.8570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.8490, 46.4420, 17.3700**.

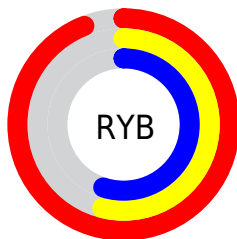
Distribution



Red (94%)

Green (54%)

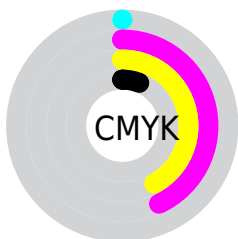
Blue (55%)



Red (94%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (55%)

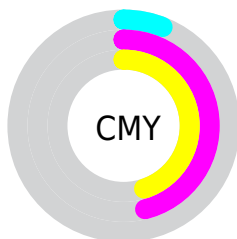


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (6%)


Magenta (46%)


Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580 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 168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168.0250, 60.7460,
22.4580


 168.0250, 60.7460,
22.4580


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 140.9430, 58.0410,
21.9210


 210.8370, 37.5480,
13.3560

 114.1600, 55.9320,
21.5960


 230.4650, 20.8600,
7.4200

 87.6050, 53.1810,
21.8930

 250.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

 61.4630, 50.7050,
22.7130

 32.5000, 49.2830,
26.4590

 20.6310, 41.1240,
14.6280

 13.2700, 25.9030,

9.6390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 168.0250, 60.7460,
22.4580

■ 168.0250, 60.7460,
22.4580

■ 151.3150, 74.7290,
27.8570

■ 184.8490, 46.4420,
17.3700

■ 134.4910, 89.0330,
32.9450

■ 201.5590, 32.4590,
11.9710

■ 117.7810,
103.0160, 38.3440

■ 218.3830, 18.1550,
6.8830

■ 100.9570,
117.3200, 43.4320

■ 235.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

■ 84.1330, 131.6240,
48.5200

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 72.3300, 141.4350,
52.4350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169.7910, 44.3300, 33.6260



168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580



166.3600, 60.5200, 4.5200

Triad

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



168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580



154.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610



154.2550, -75.1930, 2.5910

Complementary

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



168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580



208.9750, -60.7460, -22.4580

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.



132.5980, -122.5960, -24.9000



168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580



143.8950, -66.9330, -36.9890

Square

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



168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580



160.5910, 19.1240, -27.2120



131.2980, -113.4240, -36.9440



167.2830, -27.6970, 22.8870

Rectangle

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



168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580



164.9640, 52.4070, -8.1450



131.2980, -113.4240, -36.9440



146.6930, -94.4020, -7.2180

Sweetspot

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



168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580



231.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070



178.6420, 26.5370, 53.2330



113.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630



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.



168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580



162.1090, 78.3050, 29.1290



195.9730, 48.1880, -3.2680



111.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



55.4720, 108.3800, 40.2520



16.8580, 33.0550, 12.1830

Inverse Universe

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



168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580



162.1090, 78.3050, 29.1290



181.0270, -48.1880, 3.2680



111.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



55.4720, 108.3800, 40.2520



16.8580, 33.0550, 12.1830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

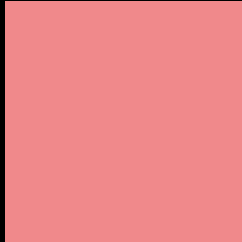
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580 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 168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.0250, 60.7460,

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

168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580

Protanopia

166.7250, 8.0240, -2.2480

Deuteranopia

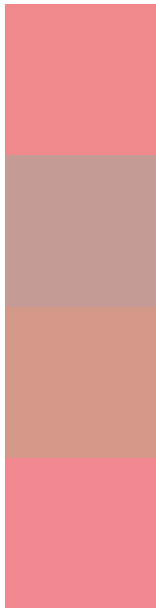
167.3160, 28.2890, -0.5670



Tritanopia

168.5350, 59.3700, 25.3700

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580

Protanomaly

166.8740, 26.9580, 7.0380

Deuteranomaly

167.8170, 40.3000, 7.5320

Tritanomaly

168.1930, 60.3330, 24.4370

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580

Achromatopsia

168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

168.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580 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, 137, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 137, 139)  
}
```

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, 137, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 137, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580 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, 137, 139) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 137, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 137, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 137, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 137, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 137,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 137, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
137, 139) }
```

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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