

Converting Colors

YIQ(168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(168.0590, 27.8750,
6.9390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C79C95
RGB	199, 156, 149
RGB Percent	78%, 61%, 58%
CMY	0.2195, 0.3883, 0.4156
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.25, 0.22
HSL	8°, 31%, 68%
HSV	8°, 25%, 78%
XYZ	40.8724, 38.0873, 33.6435
YIQ	168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

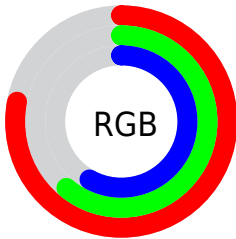
Format	Color
R _Y B	199, 157, 149
Decimal	13081749
CIE Lab	68.08, 14.96, 9.76
CIE LCh	68, 17.868, 33.123
Yxy	38.0873, 0.3630, 0.3382
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291271829 (0xFFC79C95)
YUV	168.0590, -9.3961, 27.1353
Hunter-Lab	61.7149, 10.2156, 10.8788

Details

The YIQ color $168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CC9999$. A complement of this color would be $179.9410, -27.8750, -6.9390$, and the grayscale version is $168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $223.2440, 28.7920, 6.8400$, and $115.8630, 25.4910, 6.0910$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $155.8000, 38.9700, 9.6100$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $180.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680$.

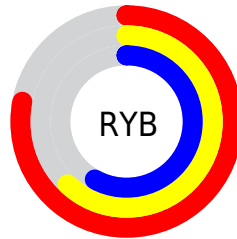
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (61%)

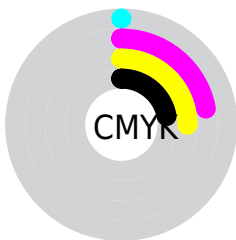
Blue (58%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (58%)

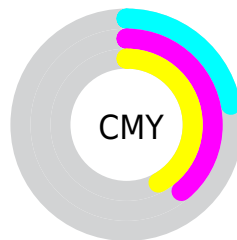


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390 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 168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168.0590, 27.8750,
6.9390

■ 168.0590, 27.8750,
6.9390

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 141.4610, 26.6830,
6.5150

■ 223.2440, 28.7920,
6.8400

■ 115.8630, 25.4910,
6.0910

■ 242.8720, 12.1040,
0.9040

■ 90.7920, 24.2530,
6.5010

■ 66.8950, 22.4650,
5.8650

■ 44.4110, 20.9520,
5.7520

■ 22.3570, 21.0440,
4.0840

■ 4.7840, 9.5360,

3.3920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 168.0590, 27.8750,
6.9390

■ 168.0590, 27.8750,
6.9390

■ 155.8000, 38.9700,
9.6100

■ 180.3180, 16.7800,
4.2680

■ 143.5410, 50.0650,
12.2810

■ 192.5770, 5.6850,
1.5970

■ 131.2820, 61.1600,
14.9520

■ 204.8360, -5.4100,
-1.0740

■ 118.4360, 72.5300,
18.1460

■ 217.6820,
-16.7800, -4.2680

■ 106.2910, 83.3040,
21.1280

■ 229.9410,
-27.8750, -6.9390

■ 94.0320, 94.3990,
23.7990

■ 238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

■ 81.7730, 105.4940,
26.4700

■ 75.9370, 110.9040,
27.5440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168.9970, 22.4180, 12.2260



168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390



166.7610, 25.5380, -0.2700

Triad

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



168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390



161.5110, -12.2850, -14.1490



165.4510, -20.0830, 6.0370

Complementary

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



168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390



179.9410, -27.8750, -6.9390

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.



162.2490, -31.4980, -1.8500



168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390



159.7360, -26.0400, -12.6640

Square

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



168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390



163.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730



160.3640, -33.5600, -8.5360



167.6380, -4.3120, 12.0720

Rectangle

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



168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390



165.9620, 20.3580, -5.5140



160.3640, -33.5600, -8.5360



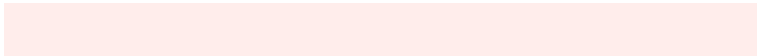
164.5320, -24.8050, 3.5070

Sweetspot

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



168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390



242.1540, 11.3700, 3.1940



168.8520, 15.9970, 23.9730



120.0610, 7.1980, 1.7100



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.



168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390



207.5940, 42.5460, 10.8820



182.7340, 21.0000, -6.1360



93.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



62.2380, 90.8230, 22.5270



13.6990, 20.0810, 5.0170

Inverse Universe

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



179.9410, -27.8750, -6.9390



225.8190, -42.2710, -10.3590



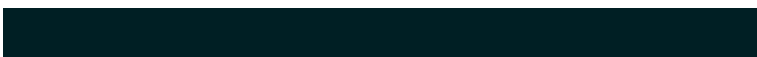
165.2660, -21.0000, 6.1360



95.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



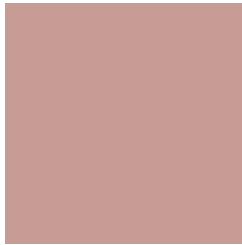
100.7620, -90.8230, -22.5270



22.3010, -20.0810, -5.0170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390 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 168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390 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 168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.0590, 27.8750,

6.9390.

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

168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390

Protanopia

166.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600

Deuteranopia

167.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160



Tritanopia

169.3070, 24.4810, 13.3850

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390

Protanomaly

166.8400, 15.1300, 1.1300

Deuteranomaly

167.9120, 23.7950, 3.7870

Tritanomaly

168.9110, 25.5360, 10.7840

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390

Achromatopsia

168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

168.1430, 9.9030, 2.2470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390 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(199, 156, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 156, 149)  
}
```

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(199, 156, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 156, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390 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(199, 156, 149) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 156, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 156, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 156, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 156, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 156,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 156, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
156, 149) }
```

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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