

Converting Colors

YIQ(168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(168.4150, 50.6600,
18.0200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E48F8F
RGB	228, 143, 143
RGB Percent	89%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.1057, 0.4393, 0.4390
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.37, 0.11
HSL	360°, 61%, 73%
HSV	360°, 37%, 89%
XYZ	46.7902, 38.1213, 30.8990
YIQ	168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

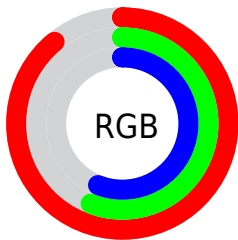
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 143, 143
Decimal	14978959
CIE Lab	68.11, 32.26, 13.59
CIE LCh	68, 35.001, 22.844
Yxy	38.1213, 0.4040, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293169039 (0xFFE48F8F)
YUV	168.4150, -12.5296, 52.2560
Hunter-Lab	61.7425, 27.2230, 13.5481

Details

The YIQ color **168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **202.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.9290, 34.2930, 11.7730**, and **114.8490, 46.4420, 17.3700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.2920, 64.3680, 22.8960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.5380, 36.9520, 13.1440**.

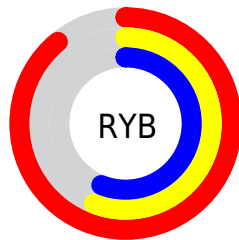
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (56%)

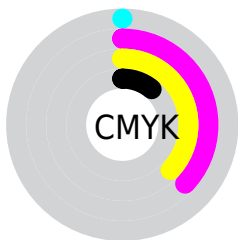
Blue (56%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (56%)

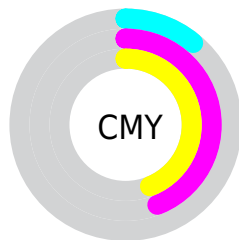


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200 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 168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

168.4150, 50.6600,
18.0200

168.4150, 50.6600,
18.0200

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

141.5180, 48.8720,
17.3840

214.9290, 34.2930,
11.7730

114.8490, 46.4420,
17.3700

234.5570, 17.6050,
5.8370

89.6530, 44.0580,
16.5220

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

64.3970, 41.9030,
17.0310

39.2550, 39.4270,
17.8510

18.5380, 36.9520,
13.1440

11.4760, 22.3270,

8.3670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 168.4150, 50.6600,
18.0200

■ 168.4150, 50.6600,
18.0200

■ 152.2920, 64.3680,
22.8960

■ 184.5380, 36.9520,
13.1440

■ 136.1690, 78.0760,
27.7720

■ 200.6610, 23.2440,
8.2680

■ 120.7470, 91.1880,
32.4360

■ 216.0830, 10.1320,
3.6040

■ 104.6240,
104.8960, 37.3120

■ 232.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 88.5010, 118.6040,
42.1880

■ 246.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 72.3780, 132.3120,
47.0640

■ 68.1720, 135.8880,
48.3360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169.6820, 37.0870, 27.2230



168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200



166.8580, 50.2500, 3.4180

Triad

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



168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200



157.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080



158.9600, -55.2490, 4.5830

Complementary

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



168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200



202.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200

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.



147.2240, -83.0760, -14.2440



168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200



151.0330, -49.4660, -28.6500

Square

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



168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200



161.6000, 14.9050, -22.3350



143.6180, -81.7900, -26.5420



167.5840, -21.4150, 19.1690

Rectangle

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



168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200



165.5270, 43.5120, -6.6320



143.6180, -81.7900, -26.5420



155.1110, -66.1600, -1.4240

Sweetspot

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



168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200



235.3720, 16.6880, 5.9360



177.8060, 22.7790, 44.2430



116.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040



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.



168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200



174.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800



192.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230



106.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



53.5210, 106.6840, 37.9480



15.2490, 30.3960, 10.8120

Inverse Universe

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



168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200



174.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800



178.5180, -39.3850, 3.4230



106.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



53.5210, 106.6840, 37.9480



15.2490, 30.3960, 10.8120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

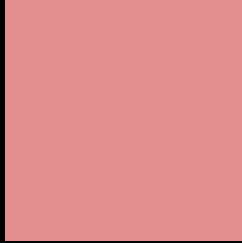
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200 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 168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.4150, 50.6600,

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

168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200

Protanopia

166.5400, 7.1070, -2.1490

Deuteranopia

167.2880, 25.4920, 0.5640



Tritanopia

169.1530, 48.6420, 21.5540

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200

Protanomaly

167.3680, 22.5110, 5.0310

Deuteranomaly

167.7670, 34.5690, 6.7690

Tritanomaly

168.8110, 49.6050, 20.6210

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200

Achromatopsia

168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

168.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200 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, 143, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 143, 143)  
}
```

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, 143, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 143, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200 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, 143, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 143, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 143, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 143, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 143, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 143,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 143, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
143, 143) }
```

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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