

# Converting Colors

YIQ(168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(168.8860, 63.3560,  
41.2440)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF7DA9
RGB	255, 125, 169
RGB Percent	100%, 49%, 66%
CMY	0.0000, 0.5100, 0.3370
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.34, 0.00
HSL	340°, 100%, 74%
HSV	340°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	55.7334, 38.7801, 42.1112
YIQ	168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

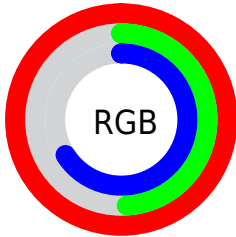
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 125, 169
Decimal	16743849
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.59, 53.88, 0.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	69, 53.881, 0.139
Yxy	38.7801, 0.4079, 0.2838
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294933929 (0xFFFF7DA9)
YUV	168.8860, 0.0562, 75.5220
Hunter-Lab	62.2737, 50.7741, 3.4980

# Details

The YIQ color **168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6699**. A complement of this color would be **211.1140, -63.3560, -41.2440**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.0280, 30.3010, 29.0610**, and **112.7330, 59.4130, 41.1170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.6860, 75.9630, 49.5550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185.4990, 51.0240, 33.4560**.

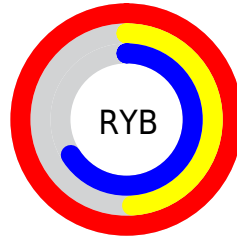
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (49%)

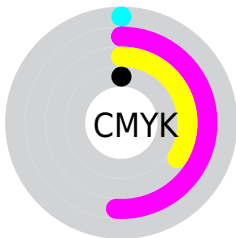
Blue (66%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (66%)

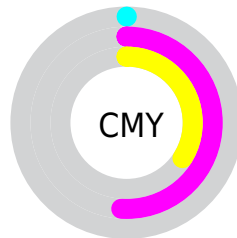


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (51%)


Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440 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 168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 168.8860, 63.3560,  
41.2440


 168.8860, 63.3560,  
41.2440


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 141.1030, 61.2470,  
40.9190


 208.0280, 30.3010,  
29.0610


 112.7330, 59.4130,  
41.1170


 227.7700, 13.2920,  
23.4360

 84.3030, 57.8080,  
42.6720

 245.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

 48.8290, 59.5030,  
50.5030

 37.6500, 49.2810,  
37.5130

 26.9980, 39.0130,  
25.3570

 16.9720, 32.7340,

12.4940

■ 3.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 168.8860, 63.3560,  
41.2440

■ 168.8860, 63.3560,  
41.2440

■ 151.6860, 75.9630,  
49.5550

■ 185.4990, 51.0240,  
33.4560

■ 135.0730, 88.2950,  
57.3430

■ 202.6990, 38.4170,  
25.1450

■ 117.8730,  
100.9020, 65.6540

■ 219.3120, 26.0850,  
17.3570

■ 101.3740,  
112.9130, 73.7530

■ 236.3980, 13.7990,  
8.7350

■ 86.0490, 124.3740,  
80.8060

■ 253.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



171.8560, 28.5100, 45.0060



168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440



166.3490, 77.3890, 23.7010

# Triad

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



168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440



157.7330, 12.4320, -38.0960



137.2090, -131.4460, -18.6940

# Complementary

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



168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440



211.1140, -63.3560, -41.2440

# 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.



136.6270, -121.5400, -33.0280



168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440



147.6140, -41.5770, -44.9770

# Square

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



168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440



162.5700, 49.9800, -24.7400



131.0410, -105.8110, -48.2670



150.6650, -88.0310, 3.9770



# Rectangle

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



168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440



166.1400, 75.8790, 7.0070



131.0410, -105.8110, -48.2670



137.2430, -128.7860, -22.8500

# Sweetspot

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



168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440



229.8440, 18.4750, 12.0990



164.9360, 8.3340, 58.2380



112.6750, 11.4610, 7.0530



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.



168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440



151.6860, 75.9630, 49.5550



175.0230, 72.2550, 17.6230



119.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



64.5190, 92.9710, 60.7070



21.6440, 31.0820, 20.4100



# Inverse Universe

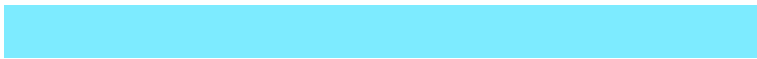
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440



151.6860, 75.9630, 49.5550



204.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000



119.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



64.5190, 92.9710, 60.7070

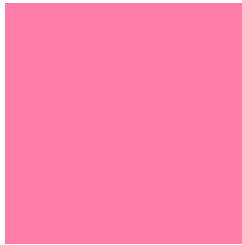


21.6440, 31.0820, 20.4100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

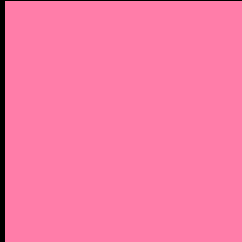
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440 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 168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.8860, 63.3560,



# 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

168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440

### Protanopia

168.2950, -10.7760, 8.0720

### Deuteranopia

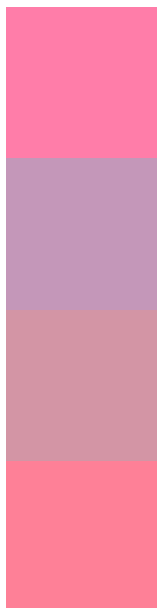
169.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990



## Tritanopia

167.9170, 70.0980, 29.1860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440

## Protanomaly

168.3310, 15.9060, 20.1140

## Deuteranomaly

169.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200

## Tritanomaly

168.2960, 67.7130, 33.8650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440

## Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

168.8770, 22.8760, 14.9400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440 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(255, 125, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 125, 169)  
}
```

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(255, 125, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 125, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440 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".

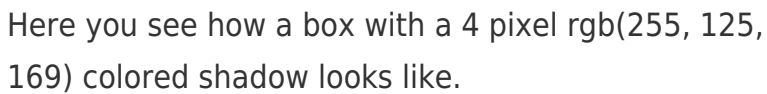
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 125, 169) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 125, 169) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 125, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 125, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 125, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 125, 169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.8860, 63.3560, 41.2440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 125, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
125, 169) }
```

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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