

# Converting Colors

YIQ(169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(169.2120, 58.1810,  
8.3650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E69477
RGB	230, 148, 119
RGB Percent	90%, 58%, 47%
CMY	0.0979, 0.4197, 0.5331
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.48, 0.10
HSL	16°, 69%, 68%
HSV	16°, 48%, 90%
XYZ	46.5658, 39.3329, 22.6108
YIQ	169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

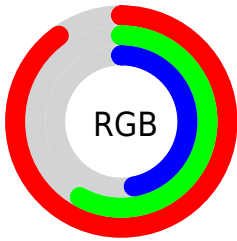
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 158, 119
Decimal	15111287
CIE Lab	68.99, 27.82, 28.10
CIE LCh	69, 39.545, 45.286
Yxy	39.3329, 0.4291, 0.3625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293301367 (0xFFE69477)
YUV	169.2120, -24.7545, 53.3111
Hunter-Lab	62.7159, 22.7810, 22.5255

# Details

The YIQ color **169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **179.7880, -58.1810, -8.3650**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.9000, 41.2640, 1.0720**, and **115.4610, 53.0460, 7.8140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.6110, 70.2390, 10.1030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.8130, 46.1230, 6.6270**.

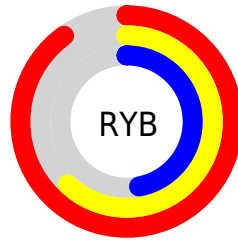
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (58%)

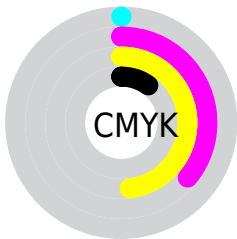
Blue (47%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (47%)

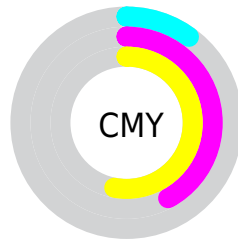


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (42%)


Yellow (53%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650 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 169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 169.2120, 58.1810,  
8.3650


 169.2120, 58.1810,  
8.3650


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 142.1300, 55.4760,  
7.8280


 215.0140, 40.9430,  
1.3830


 115.4610, 53.0460,  
7.8140


 234.5280, 24.5760,  
-4.8640

 90.3790, 50.3410,  
7.2770

 251.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

 65.5250, 46.9940,  
7.3620

 41.1010, 45.2520,  
5.8920

 18.8260, 36.0810,  
12.4090

 11.1770, 21.7310,

8.1550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 169.2120, 58.1810,  
8.3650

■ 169.2120, 58.1810,  
8.3650

■ 156.6110, 70.2390,  
10.1030

■ 181.8130, 46.1230,  
6.6270

■ 144.0100, 82.2970,  
11.8410

■ 194.4140, 34.0650,  
4.8890

■ 131.4090, 94.3550,  
13.5790

■ 207.0150, 22.0070,  
3.1510

■ 118.8080,  
106.4130, 15.3170

■ 219.6160, 9.9490,  
1.4130

■ 106.2070,  
118.4710, 17.0550

■ 232.2170, -2.1090,  
-0.3250

■ 103.9900,  
120.5800, 17.3800

■ 244.5900,  
-13.5250, -2.6850

■ 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



171.1430, 54.6020, 23.6740



169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650



167.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070

# Triad

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



169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650



151.8820, -47.7230, -32.7070



168.1140, -34.7110, 17.8410

# Complementary

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



169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650



179.7880, -58.1810, -8.3650

# 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.



155.1360, -76.4760, -1.6920



169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650



134.8600, -103.3830, -37.1990

# Square

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



169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650



159.3520, -8.0640, -30.0800



132.8600, -120.5780, -28.4340



172.4950, 4.1210, 29.9530



# Rectangle

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



169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650



164.8750, 33.2440, -18.7880



132.8600, -120.5780, -28.4340



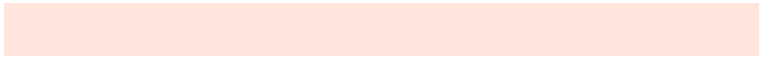
164.7100, -48.3730, 12.1310

# Sweetspot

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



169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650



235.6340, 18.7060, 2.4020



161.6510, 39.5130, 49.3450



115.5130, 11.7370, 2.0490



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.



169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650



174.1450, 77.4830, 10.9790



200.9100, 43.3310, -19.8770



108.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750



80.5230, 94.0340, 13.8900



22.8800, 26.8210, 4.0130



# Inverse Universe

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



179.7880, -58.1810, -8.3650



187.8550, -77.4830, -10.9790



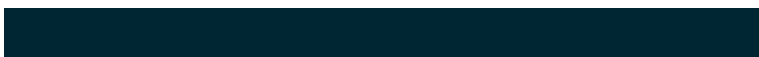
148.0900, -43.3310, 19.8770



109.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



97.8900, -93.7590, -13.3670



28.1200, -26.8210, -4.0130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650 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 169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650 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 169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.2120, 58.1810,

8.3650.

# 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

169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650

### Protanopia

167.9140, 20.3130, -10.2070

### Deuteranopia

168.4170, 38.0100, -6.0380



## Tritanopia

171.1640, 50.1090, 22.5010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650

## Protanomaly

168.2580, 34.2040, -3.1400

## Deuteranomaly

168.8850, 45.6200, -0.7800

## Tritanomaly

170.5570, 53.1360, 17.2000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650

## Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

168.8300, 21.0900, 3.2500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650 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(230, 148, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 148, 119)  
}
```

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(230, 148, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 148, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650 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(230, 148, 119) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 148, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 148, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 148, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 148, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 148,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 148, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
148, 119) }
```

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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