

# Converting Colors

YIQ(171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(171.4540, 28.5610,  
16.5370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D199A8
RGB	209, 153, 168
RGB Percent	82%, 60%, 66%
CMY	0.1802, 0.4001, 0.3411
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.20, 0.18
HSL	344°, 38%, 71%
HSV	344°, 27%, 82%
XYZ	44.7625, 39.1635, 42.2585
YIQ	171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

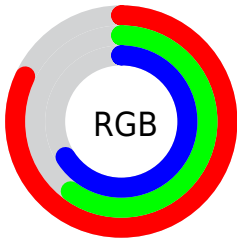
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	209, 153, 168
Decimal	13736360
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.87, 23.19, 0.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	69, 23.198, 1.088
Yxy	39.1635, 0.3547, 0.3104
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291926440 (0xFFD199A8)
YUV	171.4540, -1.7028, 32.9278
Hunter-Lab	62.5808, 18.1603, 3.7701

# Details

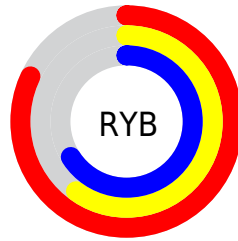
The YIQ color **171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **190.5460, -28.5610, -16.5370**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.7630, 23.1970, 14.6290**, and **118.5570, 26.7730, 15.9010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.4170, 39.1510, 22.8550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190**.

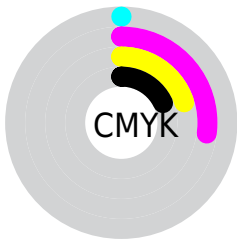
# Distribution



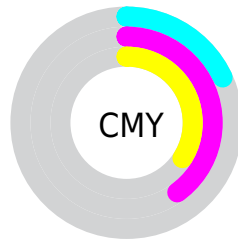
- Red (82%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370 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 171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 171.4540, 28.5610,  
16.5370

 171.4540, 28.5610,  
16.5370


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 144.8560, 27.3690,  
16.1130


 223.7630, 23.1970,  
14.6290


 118.5570, 26.7730,  
15.9010

 243.5050, 6.1880,  
9.0040

 93.6600, 24.9850,  
15.2650

 69.6490, 23.5180,  
14.3180

 46.1650, 22.0050,  
14.2050

 23.6810, 20.4920,  
14.0920

 9.6820, 18.7510,

7.0950

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

171.4540, 28.5610,  
16.5370

171.4540, 28.5610,  
16.5370

157.4170, 39.1510,  
22.8550

185.4910, 17.9710,  
10.2190

143.2660, 50.0620,  
28.8620

199.6420, 7.0600,  
4.2120

129.2290, 60.6520,  
35.1800

213.6790, -3.5300,  
-2.1060

115.1920, 71.2420,  
41.4980

227.7160,  
-14.1200, -8.4240

101.1550, 81.8320,  
47.8160

239.9920,  
-23.8850, -13.1730

■ 87.5910, 92.4680,  
53.3000

■ 241.2460,  
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 73.5540, 103.0580,  
59.6180

■ 68.8750, 106.5880,  
61.7240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



171.7220, 13.2470, 18.7430



171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370



170.5330, 35.3480, 9.1720

# Triad

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



171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370



164.4390, 5.4130, -15.5070



161.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880

# Complementary

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



171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370



190.5460, -28.5610, -16.5370

# 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.



158.9110, -45.5260, -11.9420



171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370



161.9080, -15.0810, -18.5450

# Square

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



171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370



167.1100, 22.6970, -9.3590



159.4960, -34.2920, -17.3000



166.7860, -28.3360, 6.9280



# Rectangle

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



171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370



169.5450, 35.0740, 3.1220



159.4960, -34.2920, -17.3000



160.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150

# Sweetspot

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



171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370



241.5500, 10.3150, 5.7950



171.3440, 5.8640, 25.8960



119.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



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.



171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370



200.0260, 41.8100, 24.2260



176.7880, 30.0760, 5.5960



97.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



55.3620, 85.6830, 49.6110



13.5130, 20.9050, 12.1130



# Inverse Universe

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



171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370



200.0260, 41.8100, 24.2260



185.2120, -30.0760, -5.5960



97.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



55.3620, 85.6830, 49.6110

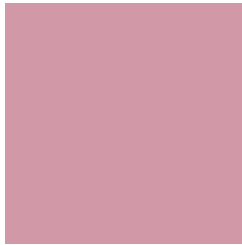


13.5130, 20.9050, 12.1130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

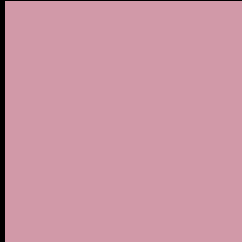
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370 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 171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.4540, 28.5610,



# 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

171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370

### Protanopia

168.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

### Deuteranopia

169.9200, 12.1490, 5.5970



## Tritanopia

171.1120, 29.5240, 15.6040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370

## Protanomaly

169.8320, 9.5810, 8.0850

## Deuteranomaly

170.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080

## Tritanomaly

171.2260, 29.2030, 15.9150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370

## Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

170.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370 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(209, 153, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 153, 168)  
}
```

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(209, 153, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 153, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370 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(209, 153, 168) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 153, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 153, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 153, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 153, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 153,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 153, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
153, 168) }
```

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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