

Converting Colors

YIQ(173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(173.0590, 54.2380,
8.2380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6997F
RGB	230, 153, 127
RGB Percent	90%, 60%, 50%
CMY	0.0979, 0.4001, 0.5017
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.45, 0.10
HSL	15°, 67%, 70%
HSV	15°, 45%, 90%
XYZ	47.8674, 41.1358, 25.5163
YIQ	173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

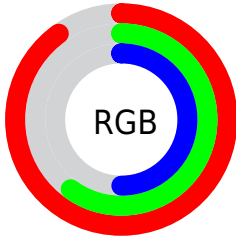
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 162, 127
Decimal	15112575
CIE Lab	70.27, 25.95, 25.44
CIE LCh	70, 36.337, 44.431
Yxy	41.1358, 0.4180, 0.3592
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293302655 (0xFFE6997F)
YUV	173.0590, -22.7071, 49.9373
Hunter-Lab	64.1372, 20.9796, 21.3081

Details

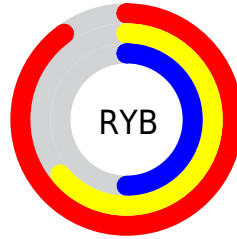
The YIQ color **173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **183.9410, -54.2380, -8.2380**, and the grayscale version is **173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.8610, 37.0000, 1.2560**, and **119.6070, 49.6990, 7.8990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.4580, 66.2960, 9.9760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185.6600, 42.1800, 6.5000**.

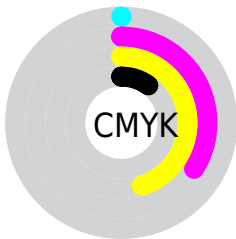
Distribution



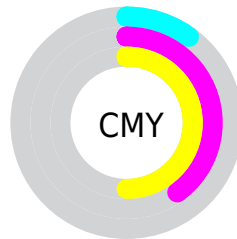
- Red (90%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (10%)





- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380 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 173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 173.0590, 54.2380,
8.2380


 173.0590, 54.2380,
8.2380


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 146.2760, 52.1290,
7.9130


 218.8610, 37.0000,
1.2560


 119.6070, 49.6990,
7.8990


 238.4890, 20.3120,
-4.6800

 94.2260, 46.3980,
7.1500

 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

 69.5570, 43.9680,
7.1360

 45.4750, 41.2630,
6.5990

 22.0600, 35.3020,
10.0060

 12.0740, 23.5190,

8.7910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 173.0590, 54.2380,
8.2380

■ 173.0590, 54.2380,
8.2380

■ 160.4580, 66.2960,
9.9760

■ 185.6600, 42.1800,
6.5000

■ 147.8570, 78.3540,
11.7140

■ 198.2610, 30.1220,
4.7620

■ 134.6690, 90.6870,
13.9750

■ 211.4490, 17.7890,
2.5010

■ 122.0680,
102.7450, 15.7130

■ 224.0500, 5.7310,
0.7630

■ 109.4670,
114.8030, 17.4510

■ 236.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

■ 102.8160,
121.1300, 18.4260

■ 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.



175.0500, 50.4300, 22.1900



173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



171.0710, 44.7960, -7.8760

Triad

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



173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



157.6980, -41.2130, -29.5410



171.7290, -32.1890, 16.1870

Complementary

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



173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



183.9410, -54.2380, -8.2380

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.



161.1540, -67.7190, -0.7030



173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



149.8910, -78.3050, -29.1290

Square

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



173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



163.7160, -6.0930, -27.2530



148.5600, -93.0700, -20.3500



176.3160, 3.0670, 27.0270

Rectangle

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



173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



168.8580, 31.9140, -16.7100



148.5600, -93.0700, -20.3500



168.3360, -44.3840, 11.4240

Sweetspot

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



173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



236.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120



166.5750, 36.6710, 45.7830



116.2140, 11.1410, 1.8370



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.



173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



178.8070, 72.6230, 10.9510



202.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350



108.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750



79.9360, 94.3090, 14.4130



22.8800, 26.8210, 4.0130

Inverse Universe

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



183.9410, -54.2380, -8.2380



193.1930, -72.6230, -10.9510



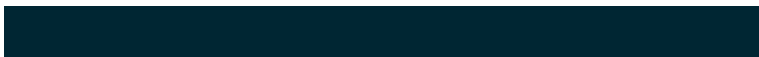
154.0040, -40.2130, 18.4350



109.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



99.0640, -94.3090, -14.4130



28.1200, -26.8210, -4.0130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380 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 173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380 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 173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380.

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

173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380

Protanopia

171.1850, 18.1120, -8.8640

Deuteranopia

172.1010, 36.0840, -4.1720



Tritanopia

174.7830, 46.8080, 21.7520

Trichromacy



Original Color

173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380

Protanomaly

171.8170, 31.1320, -2.5320

Deuteranomaly

172.5580, 42.2270, 0.1390

Tritanomaly

174.2900, 49.5140, 16.7620

Monochromacy



Original Color

173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380

Achromatopsia

173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

173.2320, 19.8980, 2.8260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380 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, 153, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 153, 127)  
}
```

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, 153, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 153, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380 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, 153, 127) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 153, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 153, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 153, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 153, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 153,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 153, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
153, 127) }
```

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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