

# Converting Colors

YIQ(175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(175.5160, 24.8500,  
1.1860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C8A896
RGB	200, 168, 150
RGB Percent	78%, 66%, 59%
CMY	0.2156, 0.3412, 0.4116
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.25, 0.22
HSL	22°, 31%, 69%
HSV	22°, 25%, 78%
XYZ	43.3313, 42.4849, 34.7829
YIQ	175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

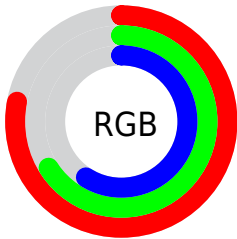
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 178, 150
Decimal	13150358
CIE Lab	71.20, 8.94, 13.63
CIE LCh	71, 16.302, 56.739
Yxy	42.4849, 0.3593, 0.3523
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291340438 (0xFFC8A896)
YUV	175.5160, -12.5794, 21.4725
Hunter-Lab	65.1804, 4.5994, 13.9868

# Details

The YIQ color **175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **174.4840, -24.8500, -1.1860**, and the grayscale version is **176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230.4020, 25.1710, 0.8750**, and **122.7330, 22.7410, 0.8610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165.6050, 34.8450, 1.7650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185.4270, 14.8550, 0.6070**.

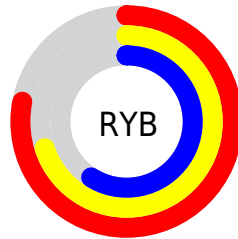
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (66%)

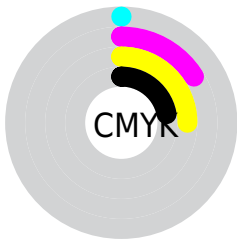
Blue (59%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (59%)

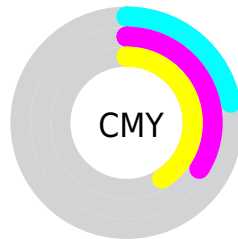


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860 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 175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 175.5160, 24.8500,  
1.1860

■ 175.5160, 24.8500,  
1.1860

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 148.9180, 23.6580,  
0.7620

■ 230.4020, 25.1710,  
0.8750

■ 122.7330, 22.7410,  
0.8610

■ 250.6170, 8.2080,  
-5.5840

■ 97.5480, 21.8240,  
0.9600

■ 74.0640, 20.3110,  
0.8470

■ 51.1670, 18.5230,  
0.2110

■ 29.3410, 17.9730,  
-0.8350

■ 7.1760, 14.3040,

5.0880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 175.5160, 24.8500,  
1.1860

■ 175.5160, 24.8500,  
1.1860

■ 165.6050, 34.8450,  
1.7650

■ 185.4270, 14.8550,  
0.6070

■ 155.6940, 44.8400,  
2.3440

■ 195.3380, 4.8600,  
0.0280

■ 146.3700, 54.5600,  
2.4000

■ 204.6620, -4.8600,  
-0.0280

■ 136.4590, 64.5550,  
2.9790

■ 214.5730,  
-14.8550, -0.6070

■ 126.5480, 74.5500,  
3.5580

■ 224.4840,  
-24.8500, -1.1860

■ 116.6370, 84.5450,  
4.1370

■ 232.6850,  
-30.0300, -6.4300

■ 106.7260, 94.5400,  
4.7160

■ 238.5550,  
-32.7800, -11.6600

■ 102.0640, 99.4000,  
4.7440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



176.9170, 25.3990, 7.7590



175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860



174.2930, 17.9280, -5.5280

# Triad

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



175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860



169.1880, -21.5010, -12.3250



175.6160, -7.2460, 10.1780

# Complementary

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



175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860



174.4840, -24.8500, -1.1860

# 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.



173.2120, -20.9080, 4.4680



175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860



169.1040, -29.8920, -8.9320

# Square

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



175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860



170.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650



170.5050, -29.3430, -2.3590



177.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



# Rectangle

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



175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860



172.8790, 10.2260, -9.1180



170.5050, -29.3430, -2.3590



175.2240, -12.0140, 8.4820

# Sweetspot

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



175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860



246.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550



168.7120, 19.2070, 20.8630



122.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



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.



175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860



217.5730, 37.8710, 1.9910



190.1910, 17.9750, -11.8890



94.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



83.3700, 80.9230, 3.6990



18.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330

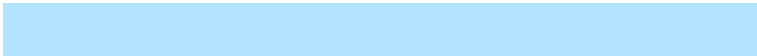


# Inverse Universe

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



174.4840, -24.8500, -1.1860



216.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910



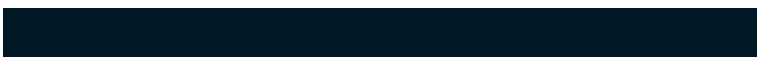
160.3960, -18.2500, 11.3660



94.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



80.2170, -81.1980, -4.2220



17.6050, -17.8810, -0.8330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860 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 175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

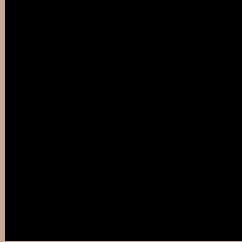
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.5160, 24.8500,

1.1860.

# 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

175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860

### Protanopia

174.2970, 12.1050, -4.6230

### Deuteranopia

175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860



## Tritanopia

177.1430, 19.0710, 12.3110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860

## Protanomaly

174.8030, 16.5520, -2.6160

## Deuteranomaly

175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860

## Tritanomaly

176.2910, 21.4100, 8.4660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860

## Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

175.9040, 9.0780, 0.6780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860 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(200, 168, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 168, 150)  
}
```

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(200, 168, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 168, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860 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(200, 168, 150) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 168, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 168, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 168, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 168, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 168,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 168, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
168, 150) }
```

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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