

# Converting Colors

YIQ(175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(175.6800, 30.2600,  
2.2600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CEA692
RGB	206, 166, 146
RGB Percent	81%, 65%, 57%
CMY	0.1921, 0.3491, 0.4273
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.29, 0.19
HSL	20°, 38%, 69%
HSV	20°, 29%, 81%
XYZ	44.2836, 42.4675, 33.0713
YIQ	175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

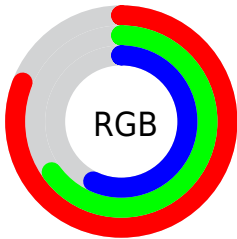
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	206, 176, 146
Decimal	13543058
CIE Lab	71.19, 11.79, 15.89
CIE LCh	71, 19.788, 53.426
Yxy	42.4675, 0.3696, 0.3544
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291733138 (0xFFCEA692)
YUV	175.6800, -14.6322, 26.5906
Hunter-Lab	65.1671, 7.2553, 15.5282

# Details

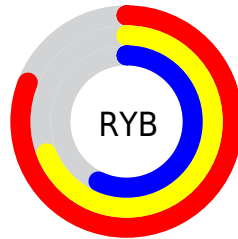
The YIQ color  $175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC9999$ . A complement of this color would be  $176.3200, -30.2600, -2.2600$ , and the grayscale version is  $176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $228.7720, 27.0050, 0.6770$ , and  $122.8970, 28.1510, 1.9350$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $165.0680, 40.8510, 3.0510$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $186.2920, 19.6690, 1.4690$ .

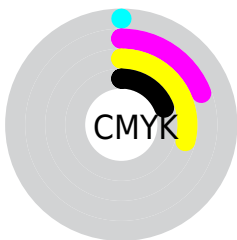
# Distribution



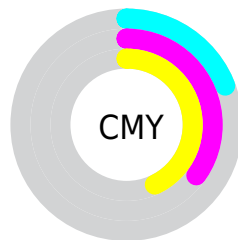
- Red (81%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600 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 175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 175.6800, 30.2600,  
2.2600

■ 175.6800, 30.2600,  
2.2600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 149.0820, 29.0680,  
1.8360

■ 228.7720, 27.0050,  
0.6770

■ 122.8970, 28.1510,  
1.9350

■ 248.9870, 10.0420,  
-5.7820

■ 97.5270, 26.3170,  
2.1330

■ 73.6300, 24.5290,  
1.4970

■ 50.8470, 22.4200,  
1.1720

■ 28.7930, 22.5120,  
-0.4960

■ 8.3720, 16.6880,

5.9360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 175.6800, 30.2600,  
2.2600

■ 175.6800, 30.2600,  
2.2600

■ 165.0680, 40.8510,  
3.0510

■ 186.2920, 19.6690,  
1.4690

■ 154.5700, 51.1210,  
4.1530

■ 196.2030, 9.6740,  
0.8900

■ 144.5450, 61.4370,  
4.4210

■ 206.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 134.0470, 71.7070,  
5.5230

■ 217.3130,  
-11.1870, -1.0030

■ 123.4350, 82.2980,  
6.3140

■ 227.9250,  
-21.7780, -1.7940

■ 112.8230, 92.8890,  
7.1050

■ 236.2400,  
-27.2790, -6.7270

■ 102.9120,  
102.8840, 7.6840

■ 240.3490,  
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 102.0970,  
103.8010, 7.5850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



176.8360, 30.1210, 10.2890



175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600



174.2180, 22.5130, -6.0230

# Triad

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



175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600



167.4540, -25.3060, -14.9540



175.4030, -10.9600, 11.4080

# Complementary

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



175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600



176.3200, -30.2600, -2.2600

# 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.



172.3900, -27.2810, 4.3270



175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600



166.8150, -36.4480, -11.2640

# Square

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



175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600



169.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900



168.8460, -37.7330, -4.4930



177.2050, 7.3330, 15.7890



# Rectangle

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



175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600



172.9780, 14.2610, -10.6590



168.8460, -37.7330, -4.4930



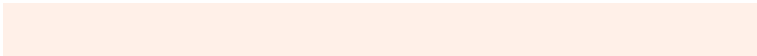
174.4130, -16.9200, 9.2880

# Sweetspot

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



175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600



243.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920



168.6140, 22.5990, 25.4710



120.4200, 7.5650, 0.5650



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.



175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600



209.6340, 45.0690, 3.7010



192.7030, 22.2850, -12.9070



96.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



81.9190, 83.8110, 6.4270



18.9930, 19.0730, 1.2570

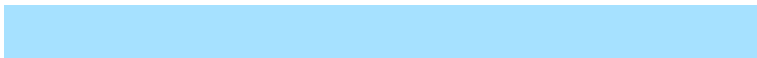


# Inverse Universe

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



176.3200, -30.2600, -2.2600



210.7790, -44.7940, -3.1780



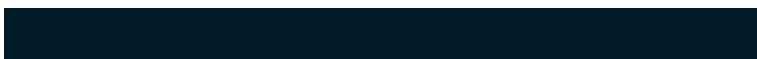
159.2970, -22.2850, 12.9070



97.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



84.0810, -83.8110, -6.4270



19.5940, -19.3480, -1.7800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

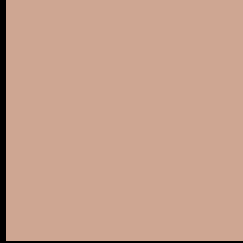
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

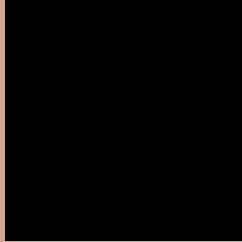
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.6800, 30.2600,

2.2600.

# 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

175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600

### Protanopia

173.9550, 13.0680, -5.5560

### Deuteranopia

175.3590, 26.7300, 0.1540



## Tritanopia

177.4210, 24.1600, 13.6960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600

## Protanomaly

174.4720, 18.9820, -2.6020

## Deuteranomaly

175.3700, 28.1970, 1.1010

## Tritanomaly

176.5690, 26.4990, 9.8510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600

## Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

175.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600 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(206, 166, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 166, 146)  
}
```

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(206, 166, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 166, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600 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(206, 166, 146) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 166, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 166, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 166, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 166, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 166,  
146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 166, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
166, 146) }
```

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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