

Converting Colors

YIQ(184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(184.7170, 55.2010,
7.3050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2A588
RGB	242, 165, 136
RGB Percent	95%, 65%, 53%
CMY	0.0508, 0.3530, 0.4664
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.44, 0.05
HSL	16°, 80%, 74%
HSV	16°, 44%, 95%
XYZ	54.5300, 47.5626, 29.6220
YIQ	184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

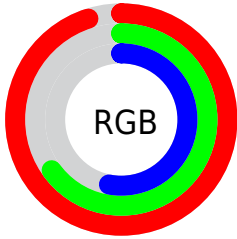
Format	Color
R _Y B	242, 176, 136
Decimal	15902088
CIE Lab	74.55, 25.17, 26.52
CIE LCh	75, 36.568, 46.499
Yxy	47.5626, 0.4140, 0.3611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294092168 (0xFFFF2A588)
YUV	184.7170, -24.0175, 50.2372
Hunter-Lab	68.9656, 20.4472, 22.8098

Details

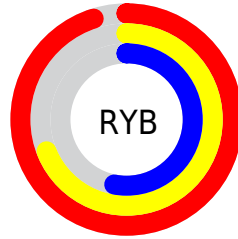
The YIQ color **184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **193.2830, -55.2010, -7.3050**, and the grayscale version is **185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227.0450, 30.4900, -1.9100**, and **130.8520, 50.3870, 6.4430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171.4150, 67.8550, 9.2550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198.0190, 42.5470, 5.3550**.

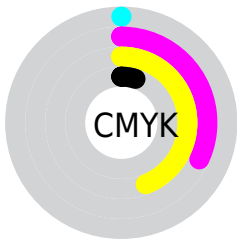
Distribution



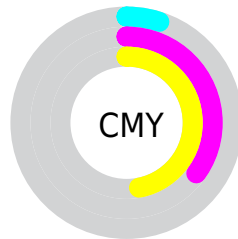
- Red (95%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050 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 184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

184.7170, 55.2010,
7.3050

184.7170, 55.2010,
7.3050

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

157.0480, 52.7710,
7.2910

227.0450, 30.4900,
-1.9100

130.8520, 50.3870,
6.4430

247.1460, 13.8480,
-8.6800

105.0690, 48.2780,
6.1180

253.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

80.1010, 45.2520,
5.8920

55.2470, 41.9050,
5.9770

32.3930, 38.5580,
6.0620

14.0530, 28.0120,

9.9640

■ 1.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 184.7170, 55.2010,
7.3050

■ 184.7170, 55.2010,
7.3050

■ 171.4150, 67.8550,
9.2550

■ 198.0190, 42.5470,
5.3550

■ 158.7000, 80.2340,
10.6820

■ 210.7340, 30.1680,
3.9280

■ 145.2840, 93.2090,
12.3210

■ 224.1500, 17.1930,
2.2890

■ 132.5690,
105.5880, 13.7480

■ 236.8650, 4.8140,
0.8620

■ 119.2670,
118.2420, 15.6980

■ 249.9390, -7.1980,
-1.7100

■ 111.1000,
126.0820, 16.7860

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186.4200, 52.2640, 21.9920



184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050



182.5440, 44.8420, -8.7100

Triad

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



184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050



169.3170, -44.5140, -30.2900



183.5660, -30.1720, 18.1800

Complementary

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



184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050



193.2830, -55.2010, -7.3050

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.



173.8770, -65.3810, 0.9790



184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050



162.1190, -78.9470, -28.5070

Square

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



184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050



175.1070, -8.7520, -28.6240



162.8810, -89.5400, -18.2440



187.9250, 5.7260, 28.3980

Rectangle

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



184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050



180.7330, 30.7680, -17.9680



162.8810, -89.5400, -18.2440



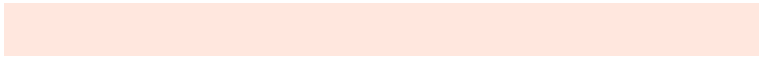
180.7600, -42.6420, 12.8940

Sweetspot

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



184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050



237.1500, 17.1930, 2.2890



176.5860, 38.1380, 46.7300



116.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140



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.



184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050



182.0840, 70.2850, 9.2690



215.2410, 40.9010, -19.8910



113.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750



84.3660, 95.9140, 12.8580



25.5490, 29.2510, 4.0270

Inverse Universe

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



193.2830, -55.2010, -7.3050



192.9160, -70.2850, -9.2690



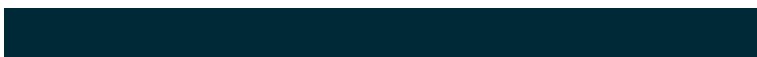
162.7590, -40.9010, 19.8910



114.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



99.6340, -95.9140, -12.8580



30.4510, -29.2510, -4.0270

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050 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 184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050 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 184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.7170, 55.2010,

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

184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050

Protanopia

182.4410, 20.2670, -9.3730

Deuteranopia

183.7700, 38.5140, -4.1580



Tritanopia

186.7830, 46.8080, 21.7520

Trichromacy



Original Color

184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050

Protanomaly

183.0730, 33.2870, -3.0410

Deuteranomaly

184.2270, 44.6570, 0.1530

Tritanomaly

186.1760, 49.8350, 16.4510

Monochromacy



Original Color

184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050

Achromatopsia

185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

185.1180, 20.2190, 2.5150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050 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(242, 165, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 165, 136)  
}
```

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(242, 165, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 165, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050 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(242, 165, 136) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 165, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(242, 165, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 165, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 165, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 165,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 184.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 165, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
165, 136) }
```

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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