

# Converting Colors

YIQ(188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(188.7300, 54.3270,  
23.1510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF9FA8
RGB	255, 159, 168
RGB Percent	100%, 62%, 66%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3766, 0.3410
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.34, 0.00
HSL	354°, 100%, 81%
HSV	354°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	60.7040, 48.8715, 43.3055
YIQ	188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

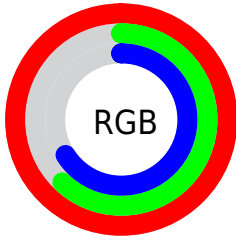
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 159, 168
Decimal	16752552
CIE Lab	75.37, 36.75, 10.46
CIE LCh	75, 38.206, 15.882
Yxy	48.8715, 0.3971, 0.3197
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294942632 (0xFFFF9FA8)
YUV	188.7300, -10.2199, 58.1188
Hunter-Lab	69.9082, 32.6593, 12.2078

# Details

The YIQ color **188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **225.2700, -54.3270, -23.1510**, and the grayscale version is **189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227.8720, 21.2720, 10.9680**, and **134.0500, 50.4300, 22.1900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.8460, 68.8600, 29.5960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206.0270, 40.0690, 17.2290**.

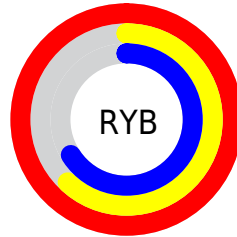
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (62%)

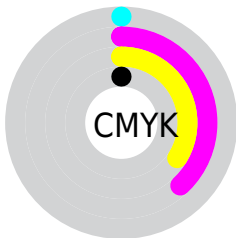
Blue (66%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (66%)

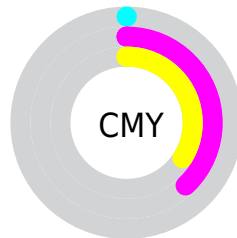


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510 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 188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 188.7300, 54.3270,  
23.1510

 188.7300, 54.3270,  
23.1510


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 160.9470, 52.2180,  
22.8260


 227.8720, 21.2720,  
10.9680


 134.0500, 50.4300,  
22.1900

 247.6140, 4.2630,  
5.3430

 107.3810, 48.0000,  
22.1760

 81.5980, 45.8910,  
21.8510

 56.0430, 43.1400,  
22.1480

 28.0800, 41.7180,  
25.8940

 17.6410, 35.1640,

12.5080

■ 9.0840, 17.5590,  
6.6710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 188.7300, 54.3270,  
23.1510

■ 188.7300, 54.3270,  
23.1510

■ 170.8460, 68.8600,  
29.5960

■ 206.0270, 40.0690,  
17.2290

■ 153.5490, 83.1180,  
35.5180

■ 223.9110, 25.5360,  
10.7840

■ 135.6650, 97.6510,  
41.9630

■ 241.2080, 11.2780,  
4.8620

■ 118.3680,  
111.9090, 47.8850

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 100.4840,  
126.4420, 54.3300

■ 83.1870, 140.7000,  
60.2520

■ 78.9810, 144.2760,  
61.5240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



190.1320, 35.9400, 31.4920



188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510



186.9130, 57.5850, 8.1530

# Triad

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



188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510



176.7650, -7.7890, -29.5570



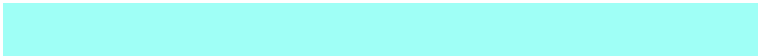
175.0120, -70.1950, 0.1170

# Complementary

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



188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510



225.2700, -54.3270, -23.1510

# 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.



162.1080, -97.6090, -20.6890



188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510



170.1920, -45.6600, -31.5480

# Square

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



188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510



181.0910, 23.7080, -22.1800



162.4280, -84.3110, -30.4150



185.8970, -32.6020, 18.1660



# Rectangle

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



188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510



185.7130, 51.8560, -3.6640



162.4280, -84.3110, -30.4150



170.3370, -81.6560, -6.9360

# Sweetspot

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



188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510



235.7140, 15.7250, 6.8690



195.6580, 20.4400, 48.0880



116.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150



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.



188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510



175.6390, 65.0090, 27.8010



210.0100, 46.7660, 0.4780



119.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



59.1610, 108.0580, 46.0900



19.8200, 36.2180, 15.4340



# Inverse Universe

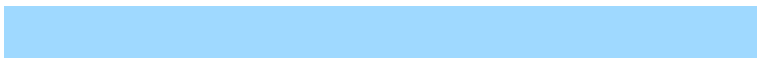
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510



175.6390, 65.0090, 27.8010



203.9900, -46.7660, -0.4780



119.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



59.1610, 108.0580, 46.0900



19.8200, 36.2180, 15.4340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

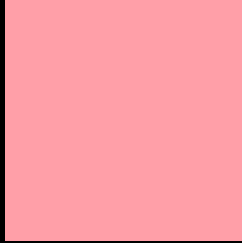
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510 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 188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.7300, 54.3270,



# 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

188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510

### Protanopia

186.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270

### Deuteranopia

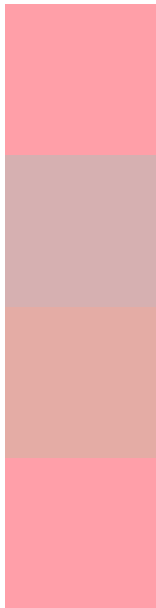
187.1570, 24.4830, 2.3310



## Tritanopia

188.9580, 53.6850, 23.7730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510

## Protanomaly

187.4760, 22.3270, 8.3670

## Deuteranomaly

187.9460, 35.6230, 9.6950

## Tritanomaly

188.8440, 54.0060, 23.4620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510

## Achromatopsia

189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

188.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510 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(255, 159, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 159, 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(255, 159, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 159, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510 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(255, 159, 168) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 159, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 159, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 159, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 159, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 159,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.7300, 54.3270, 23.1510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 159, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
159, 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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