

Converting Colors

YIQ(189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(189.6570, 55.4300,
8.6620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8A98F
RGB	248, 169, 143
RGB Percent	97%, 66%, 56%
CMY	0.0273, 0.3374, 0.4390
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.42, 0.03
HSL	15°, 88%, 77%
HSV	15°, 42%, 97%
XYZ	57.8713, 50.3130, 32.6722
YIQ	189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

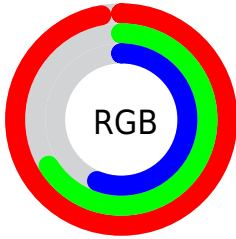
Format	Color
R _Y B	248, 178, 143
Decimal	16296335
CIE Lab	76.26, 26.11, 25.17
CIE LCh	76, 36.268, 43.957
Yxy	50.3130, 0.4109, 0.3572
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294486415 (0xFFFF8A98F)
YUV	189.6570, -23.0019, 51.1668
Hunter-Lab	70.9317, 21.5029, 22.3423

Details

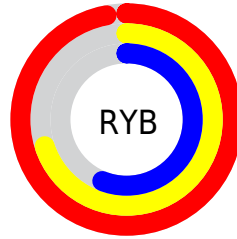
The YIQ color **189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **201.3430, -55.4300, -8.6620**, and the grayscale version is **190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230.7780, 26.8680, -2.3480**, and **135.0910, 51.2120, 8.0120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **175.6540, 68.6800, 10.8240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203.6600, 42.1800, 6.5000**.

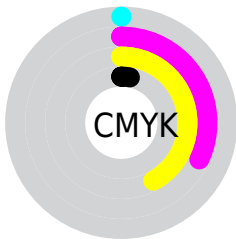
Distribution



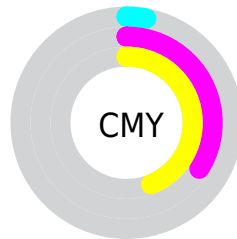
- Red (97%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620 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 189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 189.6570, 55.4300,
8.6620


 189.6570, 55.4300,
8.6620


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 161.8740, 53.3210,
8.3370


 230.7780, 26.8680,
-2.3480


 135.2050, 50.8910,
8.3230


 250.4060, 10.1800,
-8.2840

 109.1230, 48.1860,
7.7860

254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

 84.0410, 45.4810,
7.2490

 60.0730, 42.4550,
7.0230

 35.0620, 40.9880,
6.0760

 15.5480, 30.9920,

11.0240

■ 6.5780, 13.1120,
4.6640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 189.6570, 55.4300,
8.6620

■ 189.6570, 55.4300,
8.6620

■ 175.6540, 68.6800,
10.8240

■ 203.6600, 42.1800,
6.5000

■ 162.2380, 81.6550,
12.4630

■ 217.0760, 29.2050,
4.8610

■ 148.3490, 94.5840,
14.9360

■ 230.9650, 16.2760,
2.3880

■ 134.3460,
107.8340, 17.0980

■ 244.9680, 3.0260,
0.2260

■ 120.9300,
120.8090, 18.7370

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 109.9590,
131.0330, 20.6730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191.3490, 51.0260, 22.4020



189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620



187.6690, 45.9880, -7.4520

Triad

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



189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620



174.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630



187.6580, -33.4270, 16.5970

Complementary

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



189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620



201.3430, -55.4300, -8.6620

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.



178.4530, -67.1230, -0.4910



189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620



167.9840, -74.1330, -27.6450

Square

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



189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620



180.4880, -5.4510, -27.8750



168.2510, -87.7060, -18.4420



192.5440, 2.4250, 27.6490

Rectangle

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



189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620



185.4560, 33.1060, -16.2860



168.2510, -87.7060, -18.4420



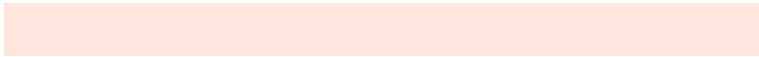
185.0370, -44.9800, 11.2120

Sweetspot

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



189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620



236.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120



183.6290, 36.5790, 47.4510



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.



189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620



182.6540, 68.6800, 10.8240



219.5940, 41.4050, -18.0110



118.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



84.1000, 99.7190, 15.4870



27.0440, 32.2310, 5.0870

Inverse Universe

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



201.3430, -55.4300, -8.6620



197.3460, -68.6800, -10.8240



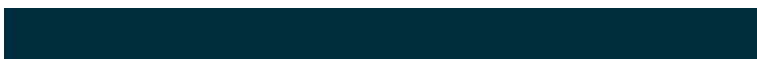
171.4060, -41.4050, 18.0110



119.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



104.9000, -99.7190, -15.4870



33.9560, -32.2310, -5.0870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

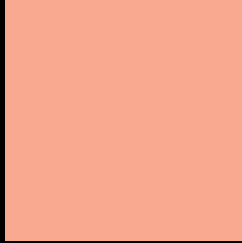
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620 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 189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.6570, 55.4300,

8.6620.

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

189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620

Protanopia

187.4840, 18.7080, -8.6520

Deuteranopia

188.6990, 37.2760, -3.7480



Tritanopia

191.4950, 47.6790, 22.4870

Trichromacy



Original Color

189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620

Protanomaly

188.1160, 31.7280, -2.3200

Deuteranomaly

189.1560, 43.4190, 0.5630

Tritanomaly

191.0020, 50.3850, 17.4970

Monochromacy



Original Color

189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620

Achromatopsia

190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

189.6450, 20.1730, 3.3490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620 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(248, 169, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 169, 143)  
}
```

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(248, 169, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 169, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620 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(248, 169, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 169, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 169, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 169, 143); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 169, 143); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 169, 143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 189.6570, 55.4300, 8.6620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 169, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
169, 143) }
```

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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