

Converting Colors

YIQ(190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(190.2000, 41.2600,
23.1800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F4A4B8
RGB	244, 164, 184
RGB Percent	96%, 64%, 72%
CMY	0.0429, 0.3570, 0.2783
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.25, 0.04
HSL	345°, 79%, 80%
HSV	345°, 33%, 96%
XYZ	59.2513, 49.2435, 51.7502
YIQ	190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

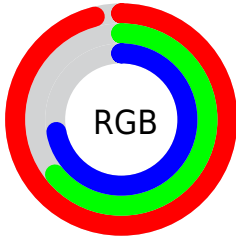
Format	Color
R _Y B	244, 164, 184
Decimal	16032952
CIE Lab	75.60, 32.29, 1.86
CIE LCh	76, 32.341, 3.289
Yxy	49.2435, 0.3698, 0.3073
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294223032 (0xFFFF4A4B8)
YUV	190.2000, -3.0566, 47.1826
Hunter-Lab	70.1737, 27.9128, 5.3977

Details

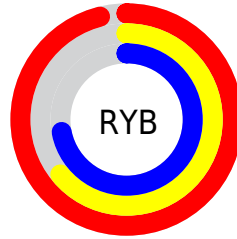
The YIQ color **190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **217.8000, -41.2600, -23.1800**, and the grayscale version is **190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232.7450, 14.4400, 13.6400**, and **135.7050, 38.2800, 22.1200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174.0600, 53.6380, 30.1340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206.3400, 28.8820, 16.2260**.

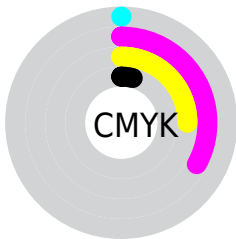
Distribution



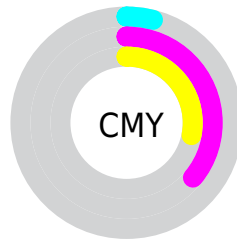
- Red (96%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800 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 190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 190.2000, 41.2600,
23.1800


 190.2000, 41.2600,
23.1800


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 162.6020, 40.0680,
22.7560


 232.7450, 14.4400,
13.6400


 135.7050, 38.2800,
22.1200

 250.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

 109.8080, 36.4920,
21.4840

 84.3240, 34.9790,
21.3710

 59.5410, 32.8700,
21.0460

 33.9970, 31.5860,
22.2900

 17.9700, 27.0480,

16.4240

■ 7.8880, 15.1750,
5.8230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 190.2000, 41.2600,
23.1800

■ 190.2000, 41.2600,
23.1800

■ 174.0600, 53.6380,
30.1340

■ 206.3400, 28.8820,
16.2260

■ 157.2190, 66.6120,
37.3000

■ 223.1810, 15.9080,
9.0600

■ 141.0790, 78.9900,
44.2540

■ 239.3210, 3.5300,
2.1060

■ 124.3520, 91.6430,
51.7310

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 108.2120,
104.0210, 58.6850

■ 91.9580, 116.7200,
65.3280

■ 79.9100, 125.8430,
70.6990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190.8850, 20.3980, 26.8140



190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800



188.6550, 49.7440, 12.5920

Triad

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



190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800



180.8100, 5.5060, -22.7020



175.7750, -65.3340, -5.3820

Complementary

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



190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800



217.8000, -41.2600, -23.1800

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.



170.3360, -71.8880, -18.7680



190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800



176.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070

Square

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



190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800



184.0690, 29.9420, -14.0100



172.1020, -53.9140, -25.1300



183.7340, -39.7530, 10.0950

Rectangle

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



190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800



187.4880, 48.4160, 3.6160



172.1020, -53.9140, -25.1300



172.9760, -70.5140, -10.6260

Sweetspot

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



190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800



238.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



190.7610, 9.4840, 37.3880



117.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



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.



190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800



188.3370, 51.3000, 28.4520



199.0730, 42.4550, 7.0230



113.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



60.9720, 95.7690, 54.0490



19.3510, 30.3490, 17.1730

Inverse Universe

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



190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800



188.3370, 51.3000, 28.4520



208.9270, -42.4550, -7.0230



113.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



60.9720, 95.7690, 54.0490



19.3510, 30.3490, 17.1730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

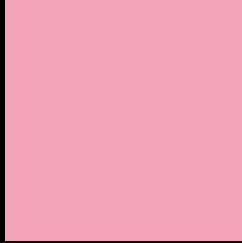
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800 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 190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 190.2000, 41.2600,

23.1800.

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

190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800

Protanopia

187.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330

Deuteranopia

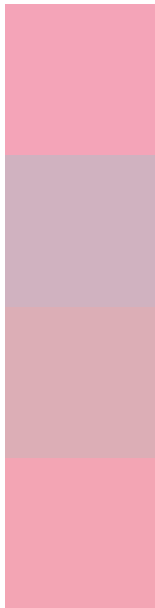
188.1870, 15.7710, 6.0350



Tritanopia

189.8040, 42.3150, 20.5790

Trichromacy



Original Color

190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800

Protanomaly

188.5660, 13.3860, 10.7140

Deuteranomaly

188.6660, 24.8480, 12.2400

Tritanomaly

190.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010

Monochromacy



Original Color

190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800

Achromatopsia

190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

190.4690, 15.0370, 8.3250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800 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(244, 164, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(244, 164, 184)  
}
```

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(244, 164, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(244, 164, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800 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(244, 164, 184) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(244, 164, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(244, 164, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(244, 164, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 164, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 164,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 190.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(244, 164, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(244,  
164, 184) }
```

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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