

# Converting Colors

YIQ(115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(115.1560, 80.0910,  
40.8190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D94360
RGB	217, 67, 96
RGB Percent	85%, 26%, 38%
CMY	0.1486, 0.7375, 0.6232
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.56, 0.15
HSL	348°, 66%, 56%
HSV	348°, 69%, 85%
XYZ	32.7619, 19.6191, 13.1446
YIQ	115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

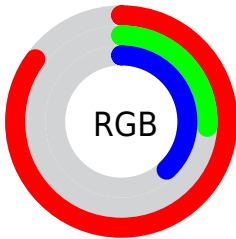
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	217, 67, 96
Decimal	14238560
CIE Lab	51.40, 60.04, 17.37
CIE LCh	51, 62.502, 16.133
Yxy	19.6191, 0.5000, 0.2994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292428640 (0xFFD94360)
YUV	115.1560, -9.4439, 89.3172
Hunter-Lab	44.2935, 54.5149, 13.4104

# Details

The YIQ color **115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. The color can be described as dark muted rose. A complement of this color would be **168.8440, -80.0910, -40.8190**, and the grayscale version is **115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.6770, 71.0140, 34.6140**, and **52.3440, 76.9260, 48.6220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.3040, 91.5980, 47.0380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.1220, 68.2630, 34.9110**.

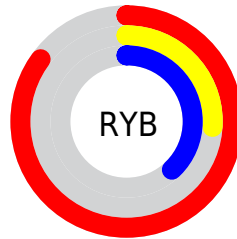
# Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (26%)

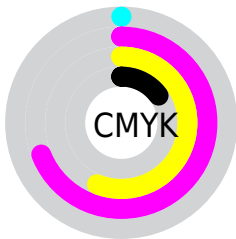
Blue (38%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (38%)

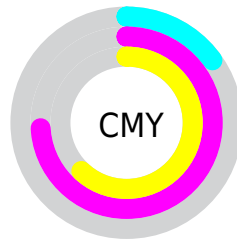


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (74%)


Yellow (62%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190 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 115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 115.1560, 80.0910,  
40.8190


 115.1560, 80.0910,  
40.8190


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 83.8940, 78.0730,  
44.3530


 165.6770, 71.0140,  
34.6140


 52.3440, 76.9260,  
48.6220


 185.1910, 54.6470,  
28.3670


 41.0940, 65.4660,  
36.0420


 205.2920, 38.0050,  
21.5970

 29.5730, 56.2070,  
22.1190

 225.5070, 21.0420,  
15.1380

 20.5600, 39.8860,  
15.0380

 245.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

 11.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 115.1560, 80.0910,  
40.8190

■ 115.1560, 80.0910,  
40.8190

■ 100.3040, 91.5980,  
47.0380

■ 130.1220, 68.2630,  
34.9110

■ 85.9250, 103.1510,  
52.4230

■ 144.3870, 57.0310,  
29.2150

■ 71.0730, 114.6580,  
58.6420

■ 159.3530, 45.2030,  
23.3070

■ 69.6710, 115.8500,  
59.0660

■ 174.2050, 33.6960,  
17.0880

■ 188.5840, 22.1430,  
11.7030

■ 203.4360, 10.6360,  
5.4840

■ 218.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 233.2540,  
-12.6990, -6.6430

■ 243.5240,  
-22.3270, -8.3670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



119.4850, 54.7800, 53.5000



115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190



116.7110, 81.7010, 11.6290

# Triad

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



115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190



103.0000, -19.4770, -49.0210



105.7100, -110.2670, -0.5310

# Complementary

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



115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190



168.8440, -80.0910, -40.8190

# 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.



107.2140, -103.4790, -13.4230



115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190



95.9450, -70.3700, -46.2900

# Square

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



115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190



111.6030, 36.0450, -42.0270



103.5030, -88.8960, -29.9200



113.8560, -68.9150, 20.9810



# Rectangle

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



115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190



116.3070, 76.0660, -12.9100



103.5030, -88.8960, -29.9200



106.6730, -108.8450, -4.2770

# Sweetspot

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



115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190



218.4000, 28.6530, 14.8690



119.9800, 23.3700, 72.0900



106.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500



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.



115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190



111.0620, 113.1910, 57.6950



138.2650, 77.0250, 8.2650



102.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



55.6030, 92.1940, 47.2500



14.7800, 24.5270, 12.5510



# Inverse Universe

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



115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190



111.0620, 113.1910, 57.6950



145.7350, -77.0250, -8.2650



102.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



55.6030, 92.1940, 47.2500

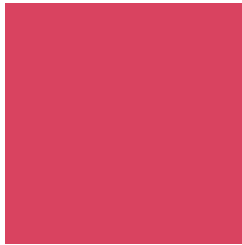


14.7800, 24.5270, 12.5510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

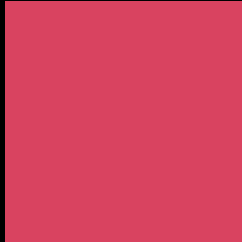
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190 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 × Fail

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

# YIQ 115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.1560, 80.0910,



# 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

115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190

### Protanopia

123.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

### Deuteranopia

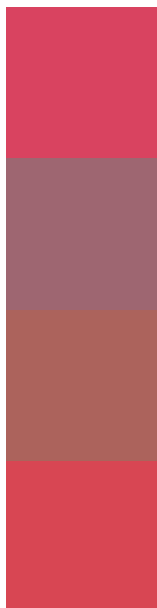
123.0660, 25.9970, -3.0830



## Tritanopia

114.8110, 85.1360, 31.9840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190

## Protanomaly

119.9980, 29.8450, 15.2930

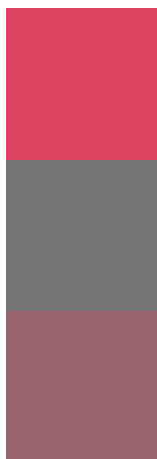
## Deuteranomaly

120.0290, 45.7550, 13.2990

## Tritanomaly

115.1360, 82.8430, 34.9950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190

## Achromatopsia

115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

115.2860, 28.9740, 14.5580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190 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(217, 67, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 67, 96)  
}
```

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(217, 67, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 67, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190 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(217, 67, 96) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 67, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(217, 67, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 67, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 67, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 67,  
96) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 115.1560, 80.0910, 40.8190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 67, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217, 67,  
96) }
```

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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