

# Converting Colors

YIQ(115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(115.3640, 66.1470,  
73.2750)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E032A7
RGB	224, 50, 167
RGB Percent	88%, 20%, 65%
CMY	0.1211, 0.8042, 0.3449
CMYK	0.00, 0.78, 0.25, 0.12
HSL	320°, 74%, 54%
HSV	320°, 78%, 88%
XYZ	38.8956, 20.9338, 38.5711
YIQ	115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

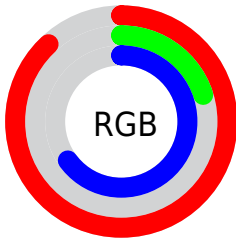
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	224, 50, 167
Decimal	14693031
CIE Lab	52.88, 74.33, -22.76
CIE LCh	53, 77.737, 342.975
Yxy	20.9338, 0.3953, 0.2127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292883111 (0xFFE032A7)
YUV	115.3640, 25.4565, 95.2738
Hunter-Lab	45.7534, 71.6766, -17.9553

# Details

The YIQ color **115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0099**. The color can be described as light washed rose. A complement of this color would be **158.6360, -66.1470, -73.2750**, and the grayscale version is **115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.4710, 49.3680, 63.4800**, and **62.1460, 60.8290, 70.5330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.6520, 74.4440, 82.6040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129.0760, 57.8500, 63.9460**.

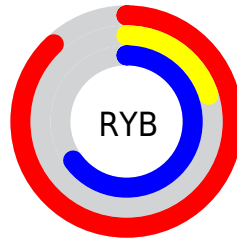
# Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (20%)

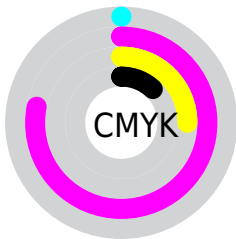
Blue (65%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (65%)

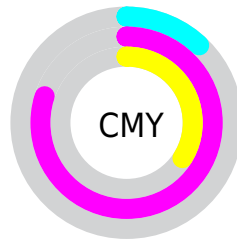


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750 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 115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



115.3640, 66.1470,  
73.2750

115.3640, 66.1470,  
73.2750

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

74.0800, 70.3630,  
84.9790

168.4710, 49.3680,  
63.4800

62.1460, 60.8290,  
70.5330

189.3870, 31.8090,  
56.8090

50.6250, 51.5700,  
56.6100

206.8660, 22.5500,  
42.8860

39.2180, 41.9900,  
42.9980

224.4760, 14.3000,  
27.1960

28.3380, 32.3640,  
30.2200

242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

17.5720, 22.4170,  
17.7530

0.2990, 0.5960,

0.2120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 115.3640, 66.1470,  
73.2750

■ 115.3640, 66.1470,  
73.2750

■ 101.6520, 74.4440,  
82.6040

■ 129.0760, 57.8500,  
63.9460

■ 87.2390, 83.3370,  
92.1450


■ 143.4890, 48.9570,  
54.4050


■ 84.1900, 85.0330,  
94.4490


■ 157.2010, 40.6600,  
45.0760


■ 171.5000, 32.0880,  
35.2240

■ 185.3260, 23.4700,  
26.2060

 199.0380, 15.1730,  
16.8770

 213.3370, 6.6010,  
7.0250

 227.1630, -2.0170,  
-1.9930

 241.4620,  
-10.5890, -11.8450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



128.3910, -0.3770, 56.4150



115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750



104.5910, 101.6360, 63.3640

# Triad

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



115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750



115.1580, 38.7960, -42.3240



114.5490, -111.7320, -12.5320

# Complementary

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



115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750



158.6360, -66.1470, -73.2750

# 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.



108.5410, -92.0590, -33.1710



115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750



97.0640, -17.5020, -68.3020

# Square

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



115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750



118.9990, 79.6890, -17.9990



99.3870, -69.0390, -53.8950



114.1850, -121.7300, 3.4700



# Rectangle

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



115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750



111.4990, 103.7500, 36.0540



99.3870, -69.0390, -53.8950



112.9700, -105.9080, -18.9640

# Sweetspot

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



115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750



218.2010, 22.3240, 24.9480



86.2810, -23.0740, 65.7740



105.5000, 13.7520, 15.0960



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.



115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750



106.9890, 90.2130, 99.6930



105.6740, 93.4320, 46.8400



105.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



66.0760, 67.0180, 74.0100



18.1140, 18.0150, 20.4390



# Inverse Universe

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



115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750



106.9890, 90.2130, 99.6930



168.3260, -93.4320, -46.8400



105.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



66.0760, 67.0180, 74.0100



18.1140, 18.0150, 20.4390



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

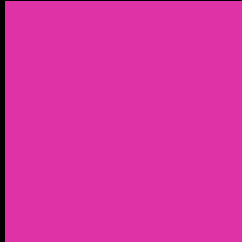
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

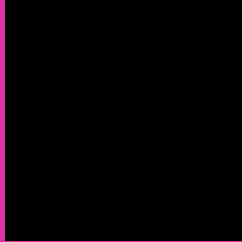
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.3640, 66.1470,



# 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

115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750

### Protanopia

122.4290, -57.4070, 21.6730

### Deuteranopia

127.4630, -11.1890, 10.0510



## Tritanopia

120.1310, 81.2390, 31.0230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750



## Protanomaly

119.8480, -12.5700, 40.5980



## Deuteranomaly

123.1330, 17.0040, 33.2600



## Tritanomaly

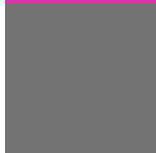
118.6920, 75.8260, 46.5300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750



## Achromatopsia

115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

115.0380, 24.3410, 26.9410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750 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(224, 50, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 50, 167)  
}
```

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(224, 50, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 50, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750 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(224, 50, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 50, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(224, 50, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 50, 167); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 50, 167); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 50, 167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 115.3640, 66.1470, 73.2750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 50, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224, 50,  
167) }
```

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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