

# Converting Colors

YIQ(115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(115.3680, 50.0150,  
35.2230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B94F78
RGB	185, 79, 120
RGB Percent	73%, 31%, 47%
CMY	0.2742, 0.6903, 0.5292
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.35, 0.27
HSL	337°, 43%, 52%
HSV	337°, 57%, 73%
XYZ	26.2102, 17.2658, 19.7340
YIQ	115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

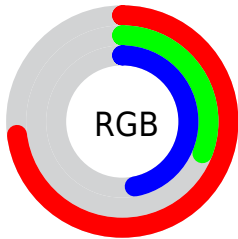
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	185, 79, 120
Decimal	12144504
CIE Lab	48.59, 47.03, -1.82
CIE LCh	49, 47.064, 357.789
Yxy	17.2658, 0.4147, 0.2731
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290334584 (0xFFB94F78)
YUV	115.3680, 2.2836, 61.0673
Hunter-Lab	41.5521, 39.8780, 0.9283

# Details

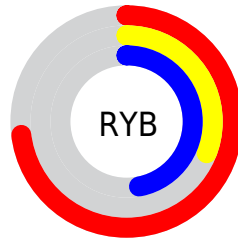
The YIQ color **115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **148.6320, -50.0150, -35.2230**, and the grayscale version is **115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170.0480, 53.9120, 36.1840**, and **59.9810, 46.8510, 37.4990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102.9610, 58.7710, 41.7390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.1880, 41.5340, 29.2300**.

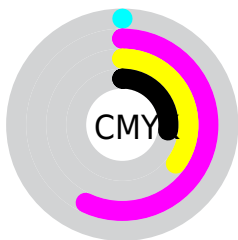
# Distribution



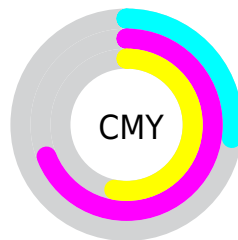
- Red (73%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (27%)




- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230 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 115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 115.3680, 50.0150,  
35.2230


 115.3680, 50.0150,  
35.2230


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 87.9980, 48.1810,  
35.4210


 170.0480, 53.9120,  
36.1840


 59.9810, 46.8510,  
37.4990


 192.9650, 43.7800,  
32.5800


 35.7850, 44.4670,  
36.6510

 212.5930, 27.0920,  
26.6440

 25.4320, 34.7950,  
24.7070

 232.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970

 15.4770, 29.7540,  
11.4340

 249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 115.3680, 50.0150,  
35.2230

■ 115.3680, 50.0150,  
35.2230

■ 102.9610, 58.7710,  
41.7390

■ 127.1880, 41.5340,  
29.2300

■ 91.0270, 67.5730,  
47.4210

■ 139.7090, 32.4570,  
23.0250

■ 78.6200, 76.3290,  
53.9370

■ 151.5290, 23.9760,  
17.0320

■ 66.8000, 84.8100,  
59.9300

■ 163.9360, 15.2200,  
10.5160

■ 63.5230, 87.1480,  
61.6120


■ 175.8700, 6.4180,  
4.8340

■ 188.2770, -2.3380,  
-1.6820

■ 200.6840,  
-11.0940, -8.1980

■ 212.6180,

-19.8960, -13.8800

 225.0250,  
-28.6520, -20.3960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



118.3940, 20.7630, 36.7230



115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230



113.5690, 62.0300, 21.2140

# Triad

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



115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230



107.1340, 12.9810, -31.5230



97.0580, -94.1720, -11.3880

# Complementary

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



115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230



148.6320, -50.0150, -35.2230

# 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.



95.8720, -85.3210, -23.1210



115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230



98.1470, -32.5920, -37.1040

# Square

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



115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230



110.6110, 42.7350, -20.0890



91.3120, -72.4810, -35.5610



93.2570, -95.8700, -2.6380



# Rectangle

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



115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230



113.5390, 61.5740, 7.4460



91.3120, -72.4810, -35.5610



97.3200, -92.1540, -14.9220

# Sweetspot

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



115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230



213.0830, 19.3000, 13.6680



110.2200, 4.1180, 46.5340



104.2020, 11.4150, 7.8870



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230



130.9300, 78.3920, 55.0960



117.1510, 60.1510, 16.7190



86.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



53.4840, 73.7160, 51.7320



9.6260, 13.1570, 9.3570



# Inverse Universe

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



115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230



130.9300, 78.3920, 55.0960



146.8490, -60.1510, -16.7190



86.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



53.4840, 73.7160, 51.7320



9.6260, 13.1570, 9.3570



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

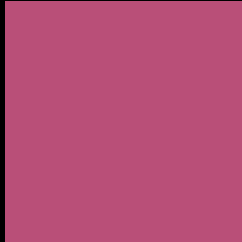
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

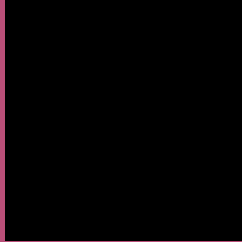
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.3680, 50.0150,



# 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

115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230

### Protanopia

116.6970, -11.9680, 7.6480

### Deuteranopia

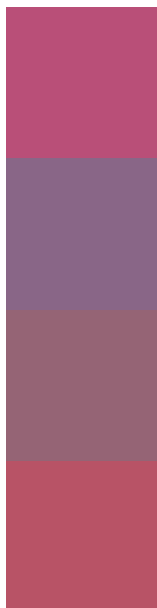
117.1260, 8.5730, 4.3250



## Tritanopia

114.9860, 56.4820, 22.6420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230

## Protanomaly

116.2270, 10.2670, 17.6830

## Deuteranomaly

116.5890, 23.7470, 15.6750

## Tritanomaly

115.3650, 54.0970, 27.3210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230

## Achromatopsia

115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

115.0720, 17.8330, 12.7210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230 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(185, 79, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 79, 120)  
}
```

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(185, 79, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 79, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230 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(185, 79, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 79, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 79, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 79, 120); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 79, 120); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 79, 120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 115.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 79, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185, 79,  
120) }
```

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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