

# Converting Colors

YIQ(135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(135.8060, 58.3100,  
55.6060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E254A6
RGB	226, 84, 166
RGB Percent	89%, 33%, 65%
CMY	0.1133, 0.6708, 0.3488
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.27, 0.11
HSL	325°, 71%, 61%
HSV	325°, 63%, 89%
XYZ	41.4477, 25.2710, 38.7902
YIQ	135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

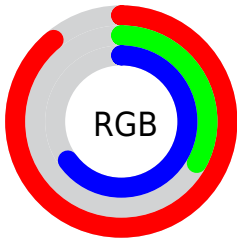
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 84, 166
Decimal	14832806
CIE Lab	57.34, 63.05, -15.34
CIE LCh	57, 64.885, 346.329
Yxy	25.2710, 0.3928, 0.2395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293022886 (0xFFE254A6)
YUV	135.8060, 14.8856, 79.1001
Hunter-Lab	50.2702, 59.2001, -10.5610

# Details

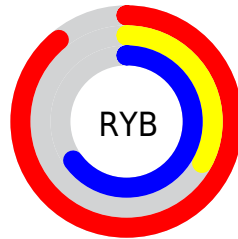
The YIQ color **135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. The color can be described as light muted rose. A complement of this color would be **174.1940, -58.3100, -55.6060**, and the grayscale version is **136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.2060, 42.2640, 49.0480**, and **70.5600, 59.3630, 64.0590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.1650, 67.8450, 64.5250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150.4470, 48.7750, 46.6870**.

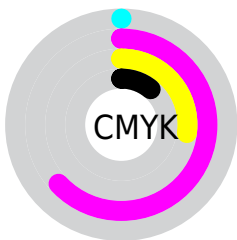
# Distribution



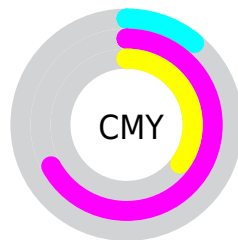
- Red (89%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (11%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060 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 135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 135.8060, 58.3100,  
55.6060


 135.8060, 58.3100,  
55.6060


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 106.2620, 57.0260,  
56.8500


 184.2060, 42.2640,  
49.0480


 70.5600, 59.3630,  
64.0590


 203.9480, 25.2550,  
43.4230


 51.4080, 53.6790,  
56.9350

 221.5410, 15.6750,  
29.8110

 40.4140, 44.3740,  
43.8460

 239.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210

 29.5340, 34.7480,  
31.0680

 19.3660, 25.9930,  
19.0250

 5.6810, 11.3240,

4.0280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 135.8060, 58.3100,  
55.6060

■ 135.8060, 58.3100,  
55.6060

■ 121.1650, 67.8450,  
64.5250

■ 150.4470, 48.7750,  
46.6870

■ 107.2250, 76.7840,  
73.2320

■ 164.3870, 39.8360,  
37.9800


■ 92.5840, 86.3190,  
82.1510

■ 179.0280, 30.3010,  
29.0610


■ 82.5080, 92.6450,  
88.6530


■ 192.9680, 21.3620,  
20.3540

■ 207.6090, 11.8270,  
11.4350

 222.1360, 2.6130,  
2.2050

 236.1900, -6.6470,  
-6.1910

 244.8470,  
-13.1110, -10.1910

 245.9870,  
-16.3210, -7.0810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141.6550, 7.3270, 48.9510



135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060



131.4340, 85.1800, 42.2040

# Triad

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



135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060



125.1920, 41.4560, -46.4800



119.4730, -114.5740, -16.0940

# Complementary

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



135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060



174.1940, -58.3100, -55.6060

# 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.



115.4200, -99.0280, -33.5240



135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060



117.3480, -20.5770, -51.1130

# Square

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



135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060



129.8040, 75.5640, -25.8440



107.5200, -79.5390, -50.8270



117.4960, -121.4080, -2.3680



# Rectangle

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



135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060



132.0960, 88.3470, 23.3470



107.5200, -79.5390, -50.8270



118.9370, -110.3090, -21.8050

# Sweetspot

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



135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060



224.5440, 19.6200, 18.8840



117.8290, -10.4180, 56.6700



108.9080, 12.4230, 11.6470



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.



135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060



133.6490, 78.5260, 74.7020



127.8260, 80.7800, 33.8360



104.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



64.2520, 72.1540, 69.0340



17.5440, 19.6200, 18.8840



# Inverse Universe

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



135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060



133.6490, 78.5260, 74.7020



182.1740, -80.7800, -33.8360



104.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



64.2520, 72.1540, 69.0340



17.5440, 19.6200, 18.8840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

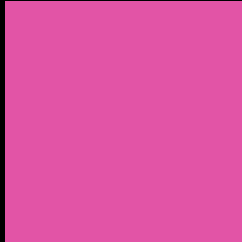
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

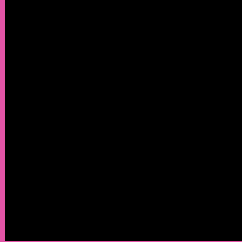
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.8060, 58.3100,



# 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

135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060

### Protanopia

137.7720, -33.7480, 16.9080

### Deuteranopia

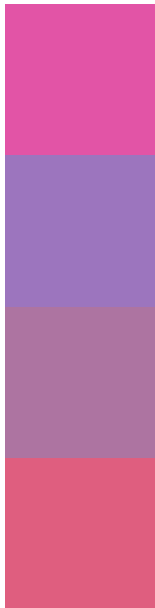
139.7150, -3.2110, 8.6370



## Tritanopia

136.1620, 70.7860, 27.7300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060

## Protanomaly

136.9830, -0.1890, 30.9710

## Deuteranomaly

138.1730, 19.5270, 26.0790

## Tritanomaly

136.3330, 66.2910, 37.6110

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060

## Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

135.9680, 21.3620, 20.3540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060 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(226, 84, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 84, 166)  
}
```

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(226, 84, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 84, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060 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(226, 84, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 84, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(226, 84, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 84, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 84, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 84,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 135.8060, 58.3100, 55.6060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 84, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226, 84,  
166) }
```

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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