

# Converting Colors

YIQ(144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(144.4600, 74.2640,  
63.8320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF53AB
RGB	255, 83, 171
RGB Percent	100%, 33%, 67%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6748, 0.3292
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.33, 0.00
HSL	329°, 100%, 66%
HSV	329°, 67%, 100%
XYZ	51.6839, 30.3780, 41.6964
YIQ	144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

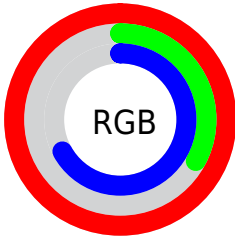
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 83, 171
Decimal	16733099
CIE Lab	61.98, 71.99, -10.79
CIE LCh	62, 72.796, 351.476
Yxy	30.3780, 0.4176, 0.2455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294923179 (0xFFFF53AB)
YUV	144.4600, 13.0842, 96.9436
Hunter-Lab	55.1162, 70.9308, -6.2726

# Details

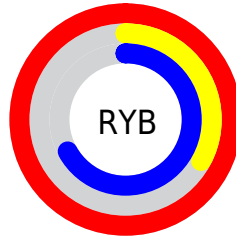
The YIQ color **144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3399**. The color can be described as light muted rose. A complement of this color would be **193.5400, -74.2640, -63.8320**, and the grayscale version is **144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.9500, 40.1090, 49.5570**, and **71.5720, 77.4250, 78.1370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127.8300, 85.2660, 73.6980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.5030, 63.5370, 54.4890**.

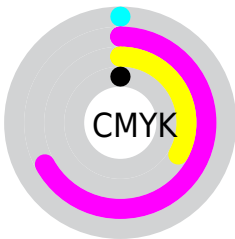
# Distribution



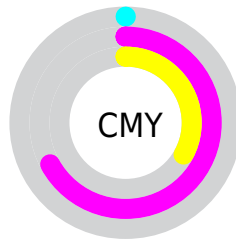
- Red (100%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320 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 144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 144.4600, 74.2640,  
63.8320


 144.4600, 74.2640,  
63.8320


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 112.2690, 73.4840,  
66.9560


 185.9500, 40.1090,  
49.5570


 71.5720, 77.4250,  
78.1370


 206.2790, 22.8250,  
43.4090


 59.7520, 67.5700,  
64.0020

 223.8890, 14.5750,  
27.7190

 48.1600, 57.0730,  
50.4890

 240.9120, 6.6000,  
12.5520

 36.8670, 47.1720,  
37.1880

 26.2150, 36.9040,  
25.0320

 14.5800, 27.9660,

10.7980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 144.4600, 74.2640,  
63.8320

■ 144.4600, 74.2640,  
63.8320

■ 127.8300, 85.2660,  
73.6980

■ 160.5030, 63.5370,  
54.4890

■ 111.6730, 96.3140,  
82.7300

■ 177.2470, 52.2140,  
44.9340

■ 95.0430, 107.3160,  
92.5960

■ 193.2900, 41.4870,  
35.5910

■ 91.1790, 109.9290,  
94.8010

■ 210.0340, 30.1640,  
26.0360

■ 226.0770, 19.4370,  
16.6930

242.8210, 8.1140,  
7.1380

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.3950, 20.1630, 58.6190



144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320



138.3380, 94.2580, 42.8820

# Triad

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



144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320



134.2850, 36.4600, -55.0600



131.2250, -128.3750, -13.7750

# Complementary

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



144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320



193.5400, -74.2640, -63.8320

# 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.



127.3030, -111.8200, -32.9720



144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320



120.1060, -43.6830, -61.8830

# Square

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



144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320



140.4850, 77.7200, -31.8800



119.1920, -90.3590, -52.9750



124.7510, -126.6800, -5.9440



# Rectangle

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



144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320



142.2620, 99.4430, 20.4910



119.1920, -90.3590, -52.9750



130.5750, -123.7890, -19.7970

# Sweetspot

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



144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320



222.2130, 22.0500, 18.8980



127.4250, -5.7440, 71.0880



108.0930, 13.3400, 11.5480



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.



144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320



121.9770, 89.3460, 76.8500



134.7700, 101.5490, 37.3970



119.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



68.2810, 82.3780, 70.9700



22.8980, 27.5510, 23.8310



# Inverse Universe

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



144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320



121.9770, 89.3460, 76.8500



203.2300, -101.5490, -37.3970



119.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



68.2810, 82.3780, 70.9700



22.8980, 27.5510, 23.8310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

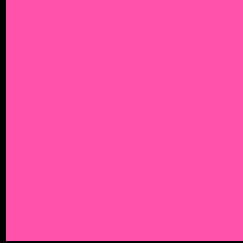
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320 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 144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.4600, 74.2640,



# 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

144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320

### Protanopia

149.7720, -33.7480, 16.9080

### Deuteranopia

151.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



## Tritanopia

144.9470, 87.7490, 34.1890

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320



## Protanomaly

147.6140, 5.4040, 34.2360



## Deuteranomaly

149.0170, 28.8340, 28.1140



## Tritanomaly

144.7590, 82.8870, 45.2150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320



## Achromatopsia

144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

144.1860, 26.6800, 23.0960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320 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(255, 83, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 83, 171)  
}
```

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(255, 83, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 83, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320 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(255, 83, 171) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 83, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 83, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 83, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 83, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 83,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 144.4600, 74.2640, 63.8320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 83, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 83,  
171) }
```

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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