

# Converting Colors

YIQ(150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(150.5390, 45.5200,  
45.1040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE6DB1
RGB	222, 109, 177
RGB Percent	87%, 43%, 69%
CMY	0.1291, 0.5727, 0.3058
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.20, 0.13
HSL	324°, 63%, 65%
HSV	324°, 51%, 87%
XYZ	43.5512, 29.6449, 45.0387
YIQ	150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

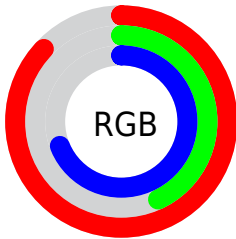
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 109, 177
Decimal	14577073
CIE Lab	61.35, 52.08, -15.66
CIE LCh	61, 54.383, 343.263
Yxy	29.6449, 0.3683, 0.2507
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292767153 (0xFFDE6DB1)
YUV	150.5390, 13.0453, 62.6713
Hunter-Lab	54.4472, 47.4960, -10.9316

# Details

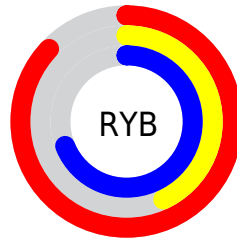
The YIQ color **150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **180.4610, -45.5200, -45.1040**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.0750, 32.0870, 40.7510**, and **95.4570, 42.8150, 44.5670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136.5990, 54.4590, 53.8110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164.4790, 36.5810, 36.3970**.

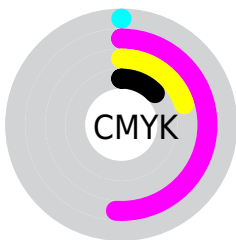
# Distribution



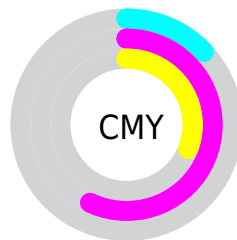
- Red (87%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040 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 150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



150.5390, 45.5200,  
45.1040

150.5390, 45.5200,  
45.1040

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

122.9410, 44.3280,  
44.6800

199.0750, 32.0870,  
40.7510

95.4570, 42.8150,  
44.5670

218.0190, 17.3250,  
32.9490

66.0380, 42.6770,  
47.0690

235.0420, 9.3500,  
17.7820

41.1410, 40.8890,  
46.4330

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

30.5600, 31.8590,  
33.8670

20.6910, 23.7000,  
22.0360

8.6000, 16.0460,

6.5580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.5390, 45.5200,  
45.1040

■ 150.5390, 45.5200,  
45.1040

■ 136.5990, 54.4590,  
53.8110

■ 164.4790, 36.5810,  
36.3970

■ 122.6590, 63.3980,  
62.5180

■ 178.4190, 27.6420,  
27.6900

■ 108.2460, 72.2910,  
72.0590

■ 192.9460, 18.4280,  
18.4600

■ 94.3060, 81.2300,  
80.7660

■ 206.7720, 9.8100,  
9.4420

■ 81.6540, 89.2980,  
88.7380

■ 220.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 234.6520, -8.0680,  
-7.9720

■ 243.3090,  
-14.5320, -11.9720

■ 244.3350,  
-17.4210, -9.1730

■ 245.1330,  
-19.6680, -6.9960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



152.4490, 1.7350, 40.1590



150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040



147.2040, 70.9680, 35.4480

# Triad

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



150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040



140.6280, 34.8970, -32.2310



123.4850, -114.8480, -22.1440

# Complementary

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



150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040



180.4610, -45.5200, -45.1040

# 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.



120.2300, -101.5490, -37.3970



150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040



134.6040, -9.2540, -41.5580

# Square

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



150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040



144.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920



113.3560, -84.9490, -51.9010



121.8670, -121.3150, -9.5630



# Rectangle

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



150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040



146.2840, 76.0140, 21.0860



113.3560, -84.9490, -51.9010



123.1770, -111.2250, -27.2330

# Sweetspot

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



150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040



230.9840, 15.2650, 15.2090



134.7390, -10.6450, 44.2590



113.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190



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.



150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040



156.3600, 62.8020, 62.3060



144.2690, 63.1750, 27.9990



105.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



64.7080, 70.8700, 70.2780



17.6580, 19.2990, 19.1950



# Inverse Universe

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



150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040



156.3600, 62.8020, 62.3060



186.7310, -63.1750, -27.9990



105.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



64.7080, 70.8700, 70.2780



17.6580, 19.2990, 19.1950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

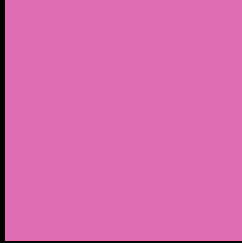
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

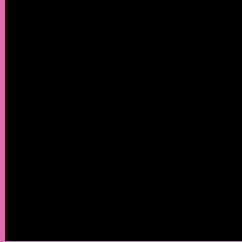
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.5390, 45.5200,



# 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

150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040

### Protanopia

149.0130, -27.2370, 14.5470

### Deuteranopia

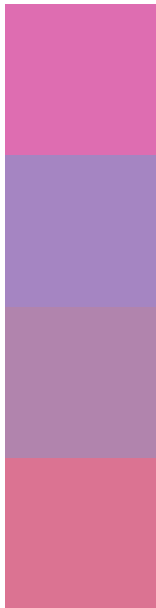
150.0570, -4.1740, 9.5700



## Tritanopia

149.3280, 55.5190, 23.5750

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040

## Protanomaly

149.5220, -0.5090, 25.7550

## Deuteranomaly

150.1290, 13.6590, 22.2910

## Tritanomaly

149.6300, 52.0330, 31.6890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040

## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

150.9950, 16.7320, 16.1560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040 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(222, 109, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 109, 177)  
}
```

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(222, 109, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 109, 177) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040 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(222, 109, 177) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 109, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 109, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 109, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 109, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 109,  
177) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 109, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
109, 177) }
```

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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