

# Converting Colors

YIQ(151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(151.2030, 56.6550,  
80.1030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF54E1
RGB	255, 84, 225
RGB Percent	100%, 33%, 88%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6708, 0.1175
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.12, 0.00
HSL	311°, 100%, 66%
HSV	311°, 67%, 100%
XYZ	57.9994, 33.0274, 74.5733
YIQ	151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

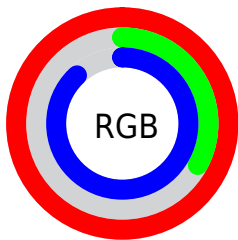
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 84, 225
Decimal	16733409
CIE Lab	64.18, 78.48, -38.05
CIE LCh	64, 87.217, 334.136
Yxy	33.0274, 0.3502, 0.1994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294923489 (0xFFFF54E1)
YUV	151.2030, 36.3819, 91.0300
Hunter-Lab	57.4695, 79.5744, -36.7070

# Details

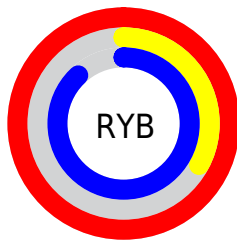
The YIQ color **151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF33CC**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **187.7970, -56.6550, -80.1030**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190.4300, 30.2500, 57.5300**, and **77.2720, 61.3750, 93.6870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135.4850, 65.0890, 92.4570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.3340, 48.4960, 68.2720**.

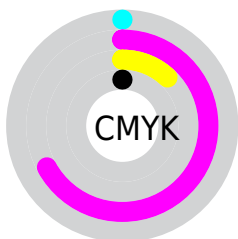
# Distribution



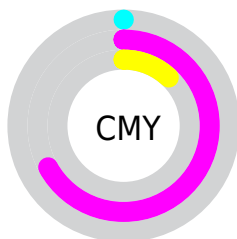
- Red (100%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (12%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030 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 151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 151.2030, 56.6550,  
80.1030


 151.2030, 56.6550,  
80.1030


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 118.4960, 57.3880,  
83.3400


 190.4300, 30.2500,  
57.5300

 77.2720, 61.3750,  
93.6870


 207.4530, 22.2750,  
42.3630


 65.5230, 52.7580,  
79.1420

 225.0630, 14.0250,  
26.6730

 53.8880, 43.8200,  
64.9080

 242.6730, 5.7750,  
10.9830

 42.3670, 34.5610,  
50.9850

 31.2590, 25.5770,  
37.5850

 20.2650, 16.2720,

24.4960

■ 6.6940, 1.2820,  
9.8100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 151.2030, 56.6550,  
80.1030

■ 151.2030, 56.6550,  
80.1030

■ 135.4850, 65.0890,  
92.4570

■ 166.3340, 48.4960,  
68.2720

■ 120.2400, 73.5690,  
103.9770

■ 182.1660, 39.7410,  
56.2290

■ 104.5220, 82.0030,  
116.3310

■ 197.2970, 31.5820,  
44.3980

■ 100.1850, 84.5700,  
119.3700

■ 213.1290, 22.8270,  
32.3550

■ 228.2600, 14.6680,  
20.5240

■ 244.0920, 5.9130,  
8.4810

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.



153.8290, -19.5860, 46.6060



151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030



124.2280, 89.8970, 72.3690

# Triad

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



151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030



144.7940, 63.1880, -43.8520



138.5310, -129.6570, -23.5850

# Complementary

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



151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030



187.7970, -56.6550, -80.1030

# 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.



129.7530, -104.9400, -47.5320



151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030



131.4290, 9.0910, -71.1730

# Square

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



151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030



145.1350, 108.6650, -14.4950



117.9430, -77.1970, -71.2530



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580



# Rectangle

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



151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030



127.8060, 101.8680, 48.1400



117.9430, -77.1970, -71.2530



135.6810, -121.6320, -31.3600

# Sweetspot

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



151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030



224.0370, 16.9140, 23.8740



111.8660, -38.2030, 59.1170



109.1190, 10.4510, 14.3470



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.



151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030



129.3870, 68.4810, 97.0650



141.6270, 83.6190, 53.9790



120.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



75.1210, 63.1180, 89.6300



25.1780, 21.1310, 30.0510



# Inverse Universe

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



151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030



129.3870, 68.4810, 97.0650



197.3730, -83.6190, -53.9790



120.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



75.1210, 63.1180, 89.6300



25.1780, 21.1310, 30.0510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

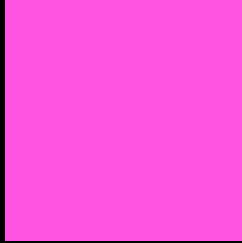
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030 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 151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.2030, 56.6550,



# 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

151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030

### Protanopia

152.9670, -55.9860, 23.4540

### Deuteranopia

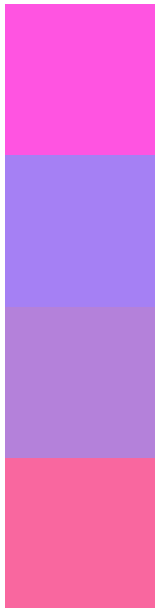
155.7570, -29.3920, 15.0560



## Tritanopia

154.0810, 75.5080, 30.2600

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030

## Protanomaly

152.2870, -15.1840, 43.9200

## Deuteranomaly

154.3950, 1.8270, 38.4910

## Tritanomaly

153.0380, 69.0400, 48.3680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030

## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

151.3520, 20.5810, 29.0050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030 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, 84, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 84, 225)  
}
```

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, 84, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 84, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030 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, 84, 225) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 84, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 84, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 84, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 84, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 84,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 151.2030, 56.6550, 80.1030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 84, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 84,  
225) }
```

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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