

Converting Colors

YIQ(152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(152.5490, 5.1700,
60.5140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C370FA
RGB	195, 112, 250
RGB Percent	76%, 44%, 98%
CMY	0.2350, 0.5609, 0.0197
CMYK	0.22, 0.55, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	276°, 93%, 71%
HSV	276°, 55%, 98%
XYZ	45.5666, 30.0932, 93.8313
YIQ	152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

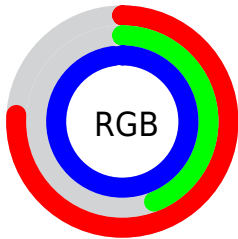
Format	Color
R_{YB}	195, 112, 250
Decimal	12808442
CIE _{Lab}	61.73, 56.26, -56.30
CIE _{LCh}	62, 79.594, 314.982
Yxy	30.0932, 0.2688, 0.1776
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290998522 (0xFFC370FA)
YUV	152.5490, 48.0433, 37.2295
Hunter-Lab	54.8573, 52.2688, -63.0132

Details

The YIQ color **152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. A complement of this color would be **209.4510, -5.1700, -60.5140**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.0450, 23.6040, 45.8120**, and **97.8970, 4.0700, 58.4220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134.8840, 6.0850, 71.4690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170.2140, 4.2550, 49.5590**.

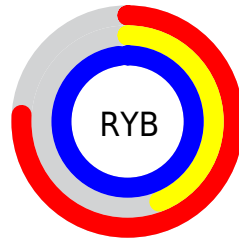
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (44%)

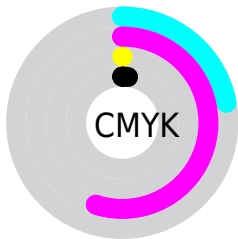
Blue (98%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (98%)

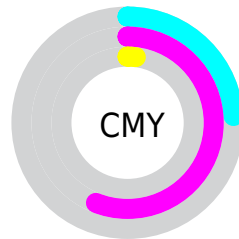


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140 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 152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

152.5490, 5.1700,
60.5140

152.5490, 5.1700,
60.5140

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

124.7230, 4.6200,
59.4680

202.4580, 23.8790,
46.3350

97.8970, 4.0700,
58.4220

219.7800, 16.5000,
31.3800

69.3100, 4.3450,
58.9450

236.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

40.2500, 4.5740,
60.3020

253.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

28.9140, -3.7680,
46.2800

17.6920, -12.4310,
32.5690

7.0680, -19.9020,

19.2820

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,
10.5600

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 152.5490, 5.1700,
60.5140

■ 152.5490, 5.1700,
60.5140

■ 134.8840, 6.0850,
71.4690

■ 170.2140, 4.2550,
49.5590

■ 117.2190, 7.0000,
82.4240

■ 187.8790, 3.3400,
38.6040

■ 99.5540, 7.9150,
93.3790

■ 205.5440, 2.4250,
27.6490

■ 81.8890, 8.8300,
104.3340

■ 223.2090, 1.5100,
16.6940

73.6490, 9.7460,
109.7620

240.8740, 0.5950,
5.7390

254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121.9480, -107.7010, 8.0350



152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140



141.7020, 71.0070, 73.3030

Triad

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



152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140



140.2630, 87.3930, -25.4630



126.6360, -108.5640, -36.9160

Complementary

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



152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140



209.4510, -5.1700, -60.5140

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.



117.0260, -84.2600, -58.8840



152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140



136.1120, 44.4370, -50.9470

Square

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



152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140



139.4600, 107.5130, 17.4090



120.8830, -24.2420, -67.2980



132.7580, -128.5580, -15.9660

Rectangle

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



152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140



129.7730, 89.4400, 64.1280



120.8830, -24.2420, -67.2980



123.7860, -100.5390, -44.6910

Sweetspot

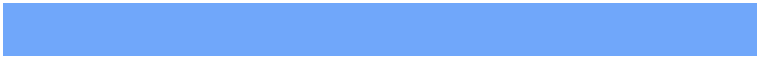
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140



224.6760, 1.6930, 18.8850



160.0170, -59.4230, 14.1530



109.4490, 0.5940, 11.2660



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.



152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140



136.3510, 6.2680, 73.6600



167.3980, 42.4440, 67.8200



115.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



55.6320, 7.2750, 82.9470



18.0170, 2.4710, 26.8150

Inverse Universe

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



159.5320, 64.5930, 46.3610



144.8700, 78.6210, 56.4530



194.6020, -42.4440, -67.8200



116.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



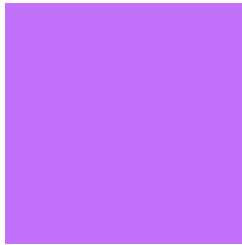
65.0610, 88.5690, 63.3930



20.9750, 28.6520, 20.3960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

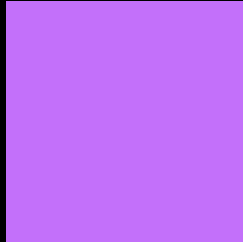
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140 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 152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.5490, 5.1700,

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

152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140

Protanopia

144.9710, -61.8090, 24.3590

Deuteranopia

143.1460, -64.1000, 16.3160



Tritanopia

151.5130, 20.9050, 12.1130

Trichromacy



Original Color

152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140



Protanomaly

147.8650, -37.6030, 37.2210



Deuteranomaly

146.3330, -39.1610, 32.4150



Tritanomaly

152.2420, 15.0790, 29.5990

Monochromacy



Original Color

152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140



Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

152.6700, 1.8300, 21.9100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140 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(195, 112, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 112, 250)  
}
```

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(195, 112, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 112, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140 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(195, 112, 250) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 112, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 112, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 112, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 112, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 112,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.5490, 5.1700, 60.5140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 112, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
112, 250) }
```

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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