

# Converting Colors

YIQ(152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980)</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(152.7460, 75.7340,  
48.1980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF6597
RGB	255, 101, 151
RGB Percent	100%, 40%, 59%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6041, 0.4076
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.41, 0.00
HSL	340°, 100%, 70%
HSV	340°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	51.4787, 32.7914, 32.9227
YIQ	152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

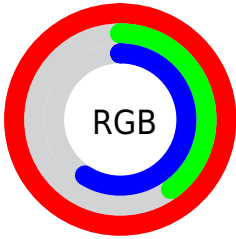
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 101, 151
Decimal	16737687
CIE Lab	63.99, 62.78, 3.68
CIE LCh	64, 62.884, 3.354
Yxy	32.7914, 0.4393, 0.2798
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294927767 (0xFFFF6597)
YUV	152.7460, -0.8608, 89.6768
Hunter-Lab	57.2637, 60.2558, 5.9969

# Details

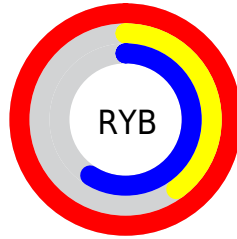
The YIQ color **152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6699**. A complement of this color would be **203.2540, -75.7340, -48.1980**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.3610, 42.7250, 35.1810**, and **92.2990, 72.7990, 51.8310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135.5460, 88.3410, 56.5090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.3590, 63.4020, 40.4100**.

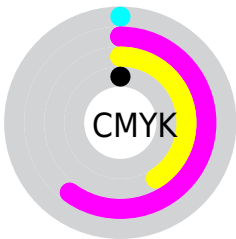
# Distribution



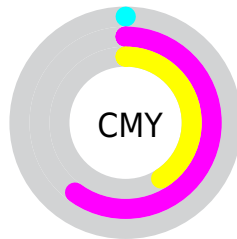
- Red (100%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980 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 152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 152.7460, 75.7340,  
48.1980

 152.7460, 75.7340,  
48.1980


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 123.4900, 73.5790,  
48.7070


 192.3610, 42.7250,  
35.1810


 92.2990, 72.7990,  
51.8310


 212.5760, 25.7620,  
28.7220


 57.8140, 73.0270,  
58.7150

 232.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970

 46.2220, 62.5300,  
45.2020

 249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

 35.1570, 51.9870,  
32.5230

 24.0490, 43.0030,  
19.1230

 14.5800, 27.9660,

10.7980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 152.7460, 75.7340,  
48.1980

■ 152.7460, 75.7340,  
48.1980

■ 135.5460, 88.3410,  
56.5090

■ 169.3590, 63.4020,  
40.4100

■ 118.9330,  
100.6730, 64.2970

■ 186.5590, 50.7950,  
32.0990

■ 101.6190,  
113.6010, 72.2970

■ 203.2860, 38.1420,  
24.6220

■ 85.7070, 125.3370,  
79.8730

■ 220.4860, 25.5350,  
16.3110

■ 237.0990, 13.2030,  
8.5230

254.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

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.



157.9870, 38.6870, 53.3030



152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980



151.2640, 87.9340, 25.3260

# Triad

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



152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980



141.1250, 8.0320, -46.4640



131.2080, -129.7050, -11.6970

# Complementary

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



152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980



203.2540, -75.7340, -48.1980

# 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.



130.7570, -118.7900, -27.7980



152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980



116.1140, -81.6920, -61.3720

# Square

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



152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980



146.6980, 55.0710, -34.4090



125.0740, -101.4100, -45.4260



122.4030, -125.5800, -3.8520



# Rectangle

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



152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980



151.6370, 84.5450, 4.1370



125.0740, -101.4100, -45.4260



131.7150, -126.9990, -16.6870

# Sweetspot

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



152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980



224.4640, 22.6010, 14.4170



149.3530, 11.9540, 69.7300



108.8110, 14.0740, 9.2580



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.



152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980



132.8560, 90.4040, 57.6680



162.3080, 84.6340, 19.0500



119.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



64.1770, 93.9340, 59.7740



21.5300, 31.4030, 20.0990



# Inverse Universe

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



152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980



132.8560, 90.4040, 57.6680



193.6920, -84.6340, -19.0500



119.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



64.1770, 93.9340, 59.7740



21.5300, 31.4030, 20.0990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980 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 152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

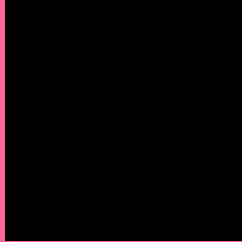
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.7460, 75.7340,



# 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

152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980

### Protanopia

156.1100, -11.6930, 8.1710

### Deuteranopia

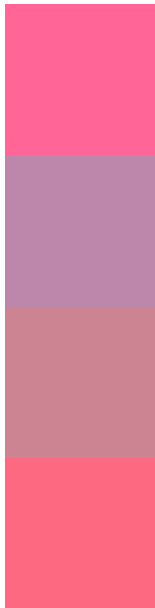
156.7910, 16.8260, 3.4340



## Tritanopia

151.8540, 83.5770, 32.7050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980

## Protanomaly

154.9510, 20.0320, 22.4320

## Deuteranomaly

155.2380, 38.0970, 19.9290

## Tritanomaly

151.8740, 80.8250, 38.5290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980

## Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

152.7960, 27.5980, 17.4700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980 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, 101, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 101, 151)  
}
```

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, 101, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 101, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980 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, 101, 151) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 101, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 101, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 101, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 101, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 101,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.7460, 75.7340, 48.1980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 101, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
101, 151) }
```

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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