

# Converting Colors

YIQ(153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(153.1900, 40.3340,  
73.0220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ED5FE9
RGB	237, 95, 233
RGB Percent	93%, 37%, 91%
CMY	0.0702, 0.6277, 0.0862
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.02, 0.07
HSL	302°, 80%, 65%
HSV	302°, 60%, 93%
XYZ	53.7579, 32.0808, 80.4598
YIQ	153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

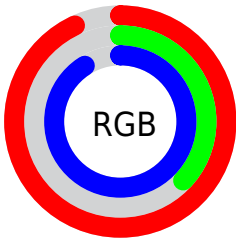
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	237, 95, 233
Decimal	15556585
CIE Lab	63.41, 71.21, -43.90
CIE LCh	63, 83.659, 328.346
Yxy	32.0808, 0.3233, 0.1929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293746665 (0xFFED5FE9)
YUV	153.1900, 39.3463, 73.5014
Hunter-Lab	56.6399, 70.2975, -44.5764

# Details

The YIQ color **153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **178.8100, -40.3340, -73.0220**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.1260, 28.0500, 53.3460**, and **89.8360, 41.5710, 78.1390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138.9880, 47.2550, 85.2630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.3920, 33.4130, 60.7810**.

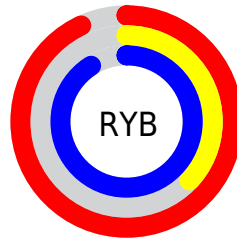
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (37%)

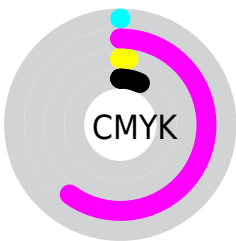
Blue (91%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (91%)

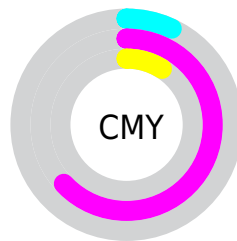


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (63%)


Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220 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 153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 153.1900, 40.3340,  
73.0220


 153.1900, 40.3340,  
73.0220


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 123.4180, 39.6920,  
73.6440

 195.1260, 28.0500,  
53.3460


 89.8360, 41.5710,  
78.1390


 212.1490, 20.0750,  
38.1790


 61.6510, 40.6540,  
78.2380

 229.1720, 12.1000,  
23.0120

 50.2010, 32.6330,  
63.9050

 246.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220

 38.9790, 23.9700,  
50.1940

 28.0560, 15.9030,  
36.6950

 17.0620, 6.5980,

23.6060

■ 3.7790, -9.2630,  
8.1850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 153.1900, 40.3340,  
73.0220

■ 153.1900, 40.3340,  
73.0220

■ 138.9880, 47.2550,  
85.2630

■ 167.3920, 33.4130,  
60.7810

■ 125.4870, 53.5800,  
97.2920

■ 180.8930, 27.0880,  
48.7520

■ 111.2850, 60.5010,  
109.5330

■ 195.0950, 20.1670,  
36.5110

■ 97.0830, 67.4220,  
121.7740

■ 209.2970, 13.2460,  
24.2700

223.3850, 6.6460,  
11.7180

237.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

247.6800, -5.2710,  
-9.1030

247.7940, -5.5920,  
-8.7920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



148.9790, -37.9240, 37.5320



153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220



130.9930, 83.2490, 71.7050

# Triad

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



153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220



143.6750, 71.0730, -38.0710



134.6040, -122.7330, -27.9250

# Complementary

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



153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220



178.8100, -40.3340, -73.0220

# 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.



125.3530, -98.0620, -51.0380



153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220



133.5880, 22.0650, -64.0070

# Square

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



153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220



141.6350, 113.2490, -9.4630



114.1130, -71.9240, -73.2040



134.7300, -131.3550, -14.8350



# Rectangle

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



153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220



128.9290, 97.3280, 53.3280



114.1130, -71.9240, -73.2040



131.8680, -115.0290, -35.3890

# Sweetspot

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



153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220



227.8840, 12.9710, 23.7470



111.7860, -44.3900, 44.5860



110.8630, 8.2960, 14.8560



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.



153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220



146.4220, 52.2050, 94.6770



145.3240, 62.4830, 51.5630



110.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



74.1830, 51.3800, 93.1080



22.0740, 15.4920, 27.6200



# Inverse Universe

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



153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220



146.4220, 52.2050, 94.6770



186.6760, -62.4830, -51.5630



110.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



74.1830, 51.3800, 93.1080



22.0740, 15.4920, 27.6200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

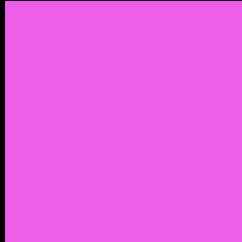
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

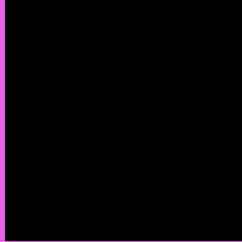
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.1900, 40.3340,



# 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

153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220

### Protanopia

150.5970, -57.8200, 23.6520

### Deuteranopia

152.6080, -39.1580, 15.8340



## Tritanopia

154.5240, 57.9030, 24.4230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220



## Protanomaly

151.6990, -22.3360, 41.3760



## Deuteranomaly

152.9960, -10.2310, 36.7530



## Tritanomaly

154.0680, 51.1600, 42.0080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220



## Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

153.2480, 14.9420, 26.5740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220 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(237, 95, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 95, 233)  
}
```

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(237, 95, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 95, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220 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(237, 95, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 95, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 95, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 95, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 95, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 95,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.1900, 40.3340, 73.0220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 95, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237, 95,  
233) }
```

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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