

# Converting Colors

YIQ(153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(153.7640, 50.1010,  
66.7170)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F361D4
RGB	243, 97, 212
RGB Percent	95%, 38%, 83%
CMY	0.0466, 0.6198, 0.1685
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.13, 0.05
HSL	313°, 86%, 67%
HSV	313°, 60%, 95%
XYZ	53.1553, 32.3667, 65.7517
YIQ	153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

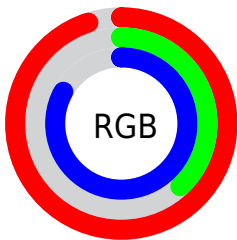
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	243, 97, 212
Decimal	15950292
CIE Lab	63.64, 68.65, -31.73
CIE LCh	64, 75.627, 335.193
Yxy	32.3667, 0.3514, 0.2140
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294140372 (0xFFFF361D4)
YUV	153.7640, 28.7103, 78.2600
Hunter-Lab	56.8917, 67.2162, -28.6992

# Details

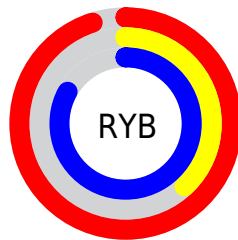
The YIQ color **153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66CC**. A complement of this color would be **186.2360, -50.1010, -66.7170**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.3000, 27.5000, 52.3000**, and **91.6980, 50.4670, 71.0990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.1060, 58.3060, 77.7140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168.4220, 41.8960, 55.7200**.

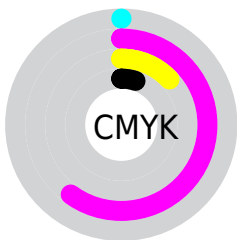
# Distribution



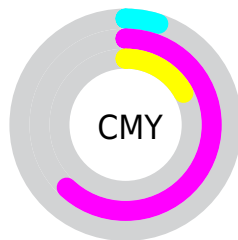
- Red (95%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170 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 153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



153.7640, 50.1010,  
66.7170

153.7640, 50.1010,  
66.7170

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

123.9920, 49.4590,  
67.3390

196.3000, 27.5000,  
52.3000

91.6980, 50.4670,  
71.0990

213.3230, 19.5250,  
37.1330

61.2790, 50.3290,  
73.6010

230.3460, 11.5500,  
21.9660

49.6440, 41.3910,  
59.3670

247.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

38.5360, 32.4070,  
45.9670

27.7270, 24.0190,  
32.7790

17.1460, 14.9890,

20.2130

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 153.7640, 50.1010,  
66.7170

■ 153.7640, 50.1010,  
66.7170

■ 139.1060, 58.3060,  
77.7140

■ 168.4220, 41.8960,  
55.7200

■ 123.8610, 66.7860,  
89.2340

■ 183.6670, 33.4160,  
44.2000

■ 109.2030, 74.9910,  
100.2310

■ 198.4390, 24.8900,  
33.5140

■ 94.4310, 83.5170,  
110.9170

■ 213.0970, 16.6850,  
22.5170

228.3420, 8.2050,  
10.9970

243.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

250.6140, -4.9050,  
-4.7210

251.1840, -6.5100,  
-3.1660

251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



156.1990, -17.7520, 46.4080



153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170



139.7350, 83.4350, 57.3150

# Triad

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



153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170



143.0110, 61.0790, -44.1770



133.6410, -124.1550, -24.1790

# Complementary

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



153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170



186.2360, -50.1010, -66.7170

# 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.



127.2910, -103.5190, -45.7510



153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170



134.1550, 7.3470, -61.5890

# Square

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



153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170



145.3340, 97.7990, -15.8090



116.9630, -79.9490, -65.4290



132.3820, -130.2550, -12.7430



# Rectangle

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



153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170



140.0020, 95.0840, 38.9240



116.9630, -79.9490, -65.4290



131.9480, -118.0100, -30.9220

# Sweetspot

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



153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170



226.8580, 15.8600, 20.9480



122.3150, -29.5820, 51.5540



110.2930, 9.9010, 13.3010



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.



153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170



142.5460, 63.1190, 84.1030



145.6700, 72.8920, 44.6360



114.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



72.3720, 63.6690, 85.1490



22.8850, 20.3980, 26.8140



# Inverse Universe

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



153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170



142.5460, 63.1190, 84.1030



194.3300, -72.8920, -44.6360



114.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



72.3720, 63.6690, 85.1490



22.8850, 20.3980, 26.8140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

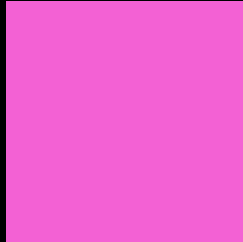
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170 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 153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.7640, 50.1010,



# 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

153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170

### Protanopia

151.1950, -56.6280, 24.0760

### Deuteranopia

155.1230, -21.7350, 13.9530



## Tritanopia

154.2970, 65.9720, 26.8680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170



## Protanomaly

151.9830, -17.3840, 39.7360



## Deuteranomaly

154.4890, 4.2580, 32.9780



## Tritanomaly

154.0320, 60.0090, 41.3290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170



## Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

153.6350, 18.1060, 24.2980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170 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(243, 97, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(243, 97, 212)  
}
```

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(243, 97, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(243, 97, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170 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(243, 97, 212) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(243, 97, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(243, 97, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(243, 97, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 97, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 97,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(243, 97, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(243, 97,  
212) }
```

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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