

Converting Colors

YIQ(156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(156.0180, 63.7650,
61.3730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF63BE
RGB	255, 99, 190
RGB Percent	100%, 39%, 75%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6120, 0.2547
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.25, 0.00
HSL	325°, 100%, 69%
HSV	325°, 61%, 100%
XYZ	54.9950, 33.8910, 52.3850
YIQ	156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

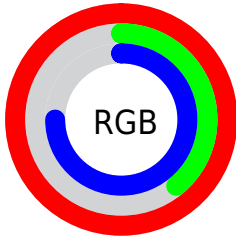
Format	Color
R _Y B	255, 99, 190
Decimal	16737214
CIE Lab	64.88, 68.04, -17.27
CIE LCh	65, 70.199, 345.755
Yxy	33.8910, 0.3893, 0.2399
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294927294 (0xFFFF63BE)
YUV	156.0180, 16.7531, 86.8072
Hunter-Lab	58.2160, 66.7458, -12.6001

Details

The YIQ color **156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66CC**. A complement of this color would be **197.9820, -63.7650, -61.3730**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.4480, 29.8390, 48.4550**, and **93.8810, 62.8930, 66.1650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.5020, 74.4460, 71.5500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.9470, 53.3590, 51.7190**.

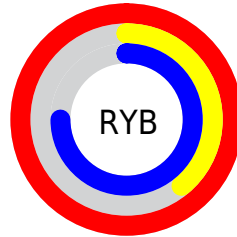
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (39%)

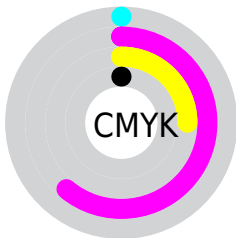
Blue (75%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (75%)

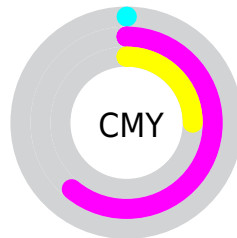


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730 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 156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

156.0180, 63.7650,
61.3730

156.0180, 63.7650,
61.3730

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

126.3600, 62.8020,
62.3060

196.4480, 29.8390,
48.4550

93.8810, 62.8930,
66.1650

214.4970, 18.9750,
36.0870

61.9890, 62.7090,
69.5010

231.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

50.5820, 53.1290,
55.8890

249.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

39.1750, 43.5490,
42.2770

28.2950, 33.9230,
29.4990

17.8280, 24.5720,

17.2440

■ 2.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 156.0180, 63.7650,
61.3730

■ 156.0180, 63.7650,
61.3730

■ 139.5020, 74.4460,
71.5500

■ 171.9470, 53.3590,
51.7190

■ 123.6870, 84.5310,
81.5150

■ 188.3490, 42.9990,
41.2310

■ 107.1710, 95.2120,
91.6920

■ 204.2780, 32.5930,
31.5770

■ 93.2310, 104.1510,
100.3990

■ 220.7940, 21.9120,
21.4000

■ 236.6090, 11.8270,
11.4350

■ 253.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

■ 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.



161.8170, 7.0510, 53.9550



156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730



146.4880, 85.0880, 43.8720

Triad

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



156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730



143.7980, 48.1970, -53.0110



135.4650, -129.2910, -19.2030

Complementary

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



156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730



197.9820, -63.7650, -61.3730

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.



131.4290, -112.4150, -38.7110



156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730



135.7730, -20.5760, -56.6400

Square

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



156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730



149.3980, 82.5790, -26.3250



122.7310, -90.6790, -58.1910



130.6210, -129.4300, -11.1740

Rectangle

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



156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730



149.5590, 94.3530, 24.6330



122.7310, -90.6790, -58.1910



134.7010, -124.3840, -25.5360

Sweetspot

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



156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730



225.8320, 18.7490, 18.1490



135.3220, -13.1240, 61.6600



109.6090, 11.8270, 11.4350



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.



156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730



137.0400, 75.8670, 73.3310



147.4680, 87.8400, 38.0480



119.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



69.8770, 77.8840, 75.3240



23.3540, 26.2670, 25.0750

Inverse Universe

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



156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730



137.0400, 75.8670, 73.3310



206.5320, -87.8400, -38.0480



119.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



69.8770, 77.8840, 75.3240



23.3540, 26.2670, 25.0750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

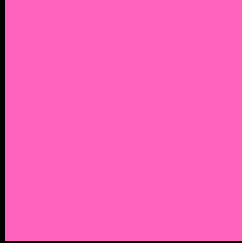
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730 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 156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.0180, 63.7650,

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

156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730

Protanopia

157.0860, -37.5080, 18.9720

Deuteranopia

159.5840, -4.2200, 10.4040



Tritanopia

155.9780, 77.2960, 30.8960

Trichromacy



Original Color

156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730



Protanomaly

156.7920, -0.9690, 34.0950



Deuteranomaly

158.3520, 20.5810, 29.0050



Tritanomaly

155.7900, 72.4340, 41.9220

Monochromacy



Original Color

156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730



Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

155.8050, 23.3790, 22.3470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730 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, 99, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 99, 190)  
}
```

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, 99, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 99, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730 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, 99, 190) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 99, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 99, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 99, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 99, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 99,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 99, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 99,  
190) }
```

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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