

# Converting Colors

YIQ(156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(156.2400, 36.8970,  
63.7210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E769E0
RGB	231, 105, 224
RGB Percent	91%, 41%, 88%
CMY	0.0937, 0.5884, 0.1215
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.03, 0.09
HSL	303°, 73%, 66%
HSV	303°, 55%, 91%
XYZ	51.4884, 32.4798, 74.0863
YIQ	156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

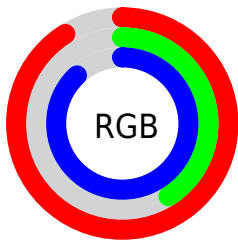
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	231, 105, 224
Decimal	15165920
CIE Lab	63.74, 63.90, -38.43
CIE LCh	64, 74.564, 328.975
Yxy	32.4798, 0.3258, 0.2055
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293356000 (0xFFE769E0)
YUV	156.2400, 33.4057, 65.5645
Hunter-Lab	56.9910, 61.5311, -37.1812

# Details

The YIQ color  $156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC66CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $179.7600, -36.8970, -63.7210$ , and the grayscale version is  $156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $199.8220, 25.8500, 49.1620$ , and  $97.8810, 36.5300, 64.8660$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $142.6250, 43.5430, 75.4390$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $169.8550, 30.2510, 52.0030$ .

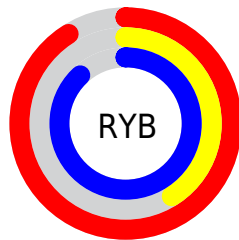
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (41%)

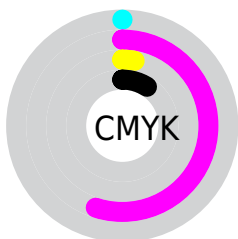
Blue (88%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (88%)

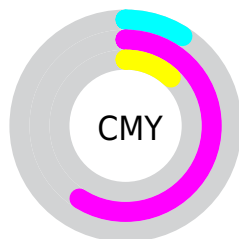


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (12%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210 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 156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 156.2400, 36.8970,  
63.7210


 156.2400, 36.8970,  
63.7210


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 127.9410, 36.3010,  
63.5090


 199.8220, 25.8500,  
49.1620


 97.8810, 36.5300,  
64.8660


 216.8450, 17.8750,  
33.9950


 59.2440, 40.2420,  
74.6900

 233.8680, 9.9000,  
18.8280

 47.9080, 31.9000,  
60.6680

 251.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

 36.8710, 24.1540,  
46.8580

 26.3610, 16.3620,  
33.8820

 15.7800, 7.3320,

21.3160

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.2400, 36.8970,  
63.7210

■ 156.2400, 36.8970,  
63.7210

■ 142.6250, 43.5430,  
75.4390

■ 169.8550, 30.2510,  
52.0030

■ 128.8960, 50.5100,  
86.8460

■ 183.5840, 23.2840,  
40.5960

■ 115.2810, 57.1560,  
98.5640

■ 197.1990, 16.6380,  
28.8780

■ 101.6660, 63.8020,  
110.2820

■ 210.8140, 9.9920,  
17.1600

93.9210, 67.6980,  
116.7700

225.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

238.7450, -3.8960,  
-6.4880

245.3160, -7.2420,  
-11.9300

245.4300, -7.5630,  
-11.6190

245.6580, -8.2050,  
-10.9970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.7300, -32.7890, 38.0830



156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210



142.6190, 78.0700, 60.9340

# Triad

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



156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210



144.5500, 69.9270, -39.3290



132.7460, -120.2570, -28.7450

# Complementary

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



156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210



179.7600, -36.8970, -63.7210

# 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.



125.1080, -98.7500, -49.5820



156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210



135.4960, 25.3200, -62.4240

# Square

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



156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210



147.2990, 96.8800, -4.6560



114.3070, -75.2260, -68.4260



133.5560, -130.8050, -13.7890



# Rectangle

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



156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210



139.8370, 91.4150, 44.8470



114.3070, -75.2260, -68.4260



130.9390, -113.7910, -35.7990

# Sweetspot

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



156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210



230.7050, 11.9170, 20.8210



121.1580, -36.8700, 40.4580



113.0970, 7.5170, 12.4530



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.



156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210



155.3580, 49.0890, 85.0650



149.1720, 56.7990, 44.4390



107.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



72.6730, 52.7560, 90.1960



20.7210, 14.9880, 25.7400



# Inverse Universe

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



156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210



155.3580, 49.0890, 85.0650



186.8280, -56.7990, -44.4390



107.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



72.6730, 52.7560, 90.1960

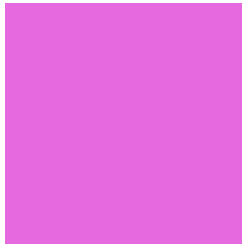


20.7210, 14.9880, 25.7400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

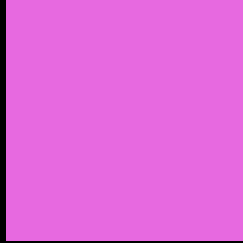
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

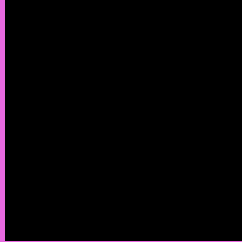
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.2400, 36.8970,

63.7210.

# 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

156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210

### Protanopia

151.1950, -56.6280, 24.0760

### Deuteranopia

154.5010, -31.5470, 15.5650



## Tritanopia

156.1320, 53.1350, 22.7270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210



## Protanomaly

152.8190, -22.7940, 38.6620



## Deuteranomaly

155.3290, -6.9750, 32.8090



## Tritanomaly

156.2800, 47.4470, 37.7110

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210



## Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

155.7700, 13.2920, 23.4360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210 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(231, 105, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 105, 224)  
}
```

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(231, 105, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 105, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210 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(231, 105, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 105, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(231, 105, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(231, 105, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 105, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 105,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.2400, 36.8970, 63.7210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(231, 105, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
105, 224) }
```

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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