

Converting Colors

YIQ(156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(156.6220, 55.6520,
48.7080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F06EB2
RGB	240, 110, 178
RGB Percent	94%, 43%, 70%
CMY	0.0585, 0.5688, 0.3018
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.26, 0.06
HSL	329°, 81%, 69%
HSV	329°, 54%, 94%
XYZ	49.5759, 32.8972, 45.8789
YIQ	156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

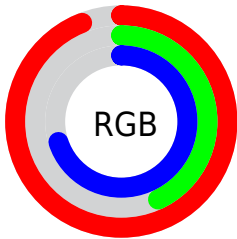
Format	Color
R_{YB}	240, 110, 178
Decimal	15756978
CIE _{Lab}	64.08, 57.32, -11.87
CIE _{LCh}	64, 58.538, 348.297
Yxy	32.8972, 0.3862, 0.2563
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293947058 (0xFFFF06EB2)
YUV	156.6220, 10.5394, 73.1225
Hunter-Lab	57.3560, 53.9140, -7.2767

Details

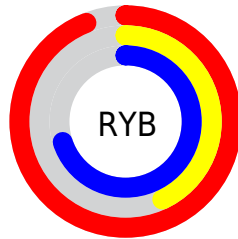
The YIQ color **156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **193.3780, -55.6520, -48.7080**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200.3630, 31.2160, 40.0160**, and **100.0670, 52.9010, 49.0050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141.2800, 65.7830, 57.8390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.9640, 45.5210, 39.5770**.

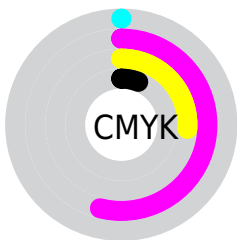
Distribution



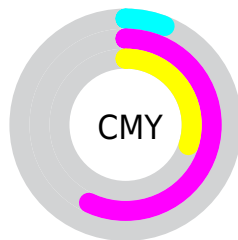
- Red (94%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080 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 156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

156.6220, 55.6520,
48.7080

156.6220, 55.6520,
48.7080

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

128.1380, 54.1390,
48.5950

200.3630, 31.2160,
40.0160

99.4800, 53.1760,
49.5280

219.1930, 16.7750,
31.9030

67.4140, 53.5420,
53.9100

236.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

45.7400, 49.5080,
49.9240

253.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

34.8600, 39.8820,
37.1460

24.2790, 30.8520,
24.5800

13.4270, 24.0230,

10.6710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 156.6220, 55.6520,
48.7080

■ 156.6220, 55.6520,
48.7080

■ 141.2800, 65.7830,
57.8390

■ 171.9640, 45.5210,
39.5770

■ 125.8240, 76.2350,
66.6590

■ 187.4200, 35.0690,
30.7570

■ 110.4820, 86.3660,
75.7900

■ 202.7620, 24.9380,
21.6260

■ 95.0260, 96.8180,
84.6100

■ 218.2180, 14.4860,
12.8060

■ 86.1240, 102.5940,
90.0660

■ 233.5600, 4.3550,
3.6750

■ 249.0160, -6.0970,
-5.1450

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159.9880, 10.5830, 45.0070



156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080



153.2820, 79.4960, 35.0800

Triad

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



156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080



145.9000, 30.9550, -37.8850



130.3470, -123.1470, -20.4190

Complementary

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



156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080



193.3780, -55.6520, -48.7080

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.



127.5650, -109.8020, -36.5060



156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080



138.3960, -20.5320, -46.4200

Square

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



156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080



150.2730, 64.2380, -18.8180



120.1210, -91.5970, -52.5650



127.0990, -127.7800, -8.0360

Rectangle

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



156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080



152.5250, 82.5250, 18.7250



120.1210, -91.5970, -52.5650



130.0390, -119.5240, -25.5080

Sweetspot

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



156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080



228.7670, 17.3740, 15.5340



143.0590, -5.3740, 53.3620



111.9570, 10.7270, 9.3430



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.



156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080



148.5520, 71.0090, 62.2490



149.3260, 76.1960, 28.8040



112.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



65.9600, 78.8480, 68.8640



20.0500, 24.0670, 20.8910

Inverse Universe

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



156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080



148.5520, 71.0090, 62.2490



200.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040



112.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



65.9600, 78.8480, 68.8640



20.0500, 24.0670, 20.8910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

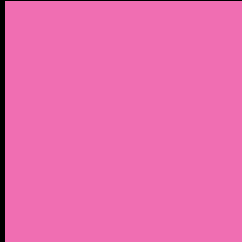
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080 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 156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.6220, 55.6520,

48.7080.

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

156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080

Protanopia

155.9700, -25.6780, 13.8260

Deuteranopia

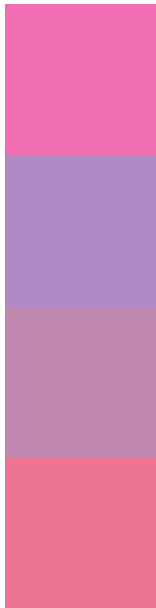
157.1670, 1.3280, 8.9760



Tritanopia

155.7100, 66.2470, 27.3910

Trichromacy



Original Color

156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080

Protanomaly

156.0880, 3.7090, 26.4050

Deuteranomaly

157.0760, 21.1780, 23.6900

Tritanomaly

155.7130, 62.1650, 35.2930

Monochromacy



Original Color

156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080

Achromatopsia

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

156.9030, 19.9870, 17.7390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080 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(240, 110, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 110, 178)  
}
```

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(240, 110, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 110, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080 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(240, 110, 178) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 110, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 110, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 110, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 110, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 110,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 110, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
110, 178) }
```

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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