

# Converting Colors

YIQ(156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(156.6830, 36.4870,  
49.1190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE73C8
RGB	222, 115, 200
RGB Percent	87%, 45%, 78%
CMY	0.1291, 0.5492, 0.2156
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.10, 0.13
HSL	312°, 62%, 66%
HSV	312°, 48%, 87%
XYZ	46.7015, 31.9643, 58.3642
YIQ	156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

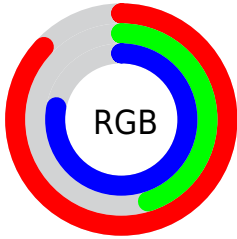
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 115, 200
Decimal	14578632
CIE Lab	63.31, 52.68, -25.72
CIE LCh	63, 58.623, 333.980
Yxy	31.9643, 0.3408, 0.2333
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292768712 (0xFFDE73C8)
YUV	156.6830, 21.3553, 57.2830
Hunter-Lab	56.5370, 48.5075, -21.6303

# Details

The YIQ color  $156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC66CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $180.3170, -36.4870, -49.1190$ , and the grayscale version is  $156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $205.1050, 23.3750, 44.4550$ , and  $101.7860, 34.6990, 48.4830$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $143.1990, 44.1420, 59.0700$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $170.1670, 28.8320, 39.1680$ .

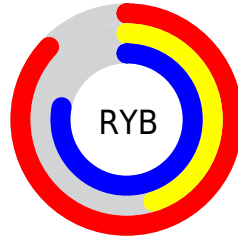
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (45%)

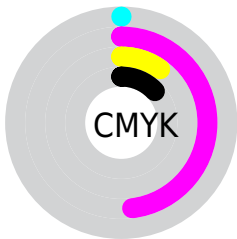
Blue (78%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (78%)

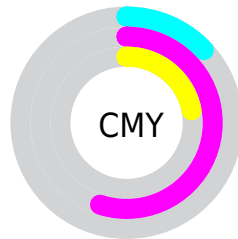


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190 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 156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



156.6830, 36.4870,  
49.1190

156.6830, 36.4870,  
49.1190

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

129.0850, 35.2950,  
48.6950

205.1050, 23.3750,  
44.4550

101.7860, 34.6990,  
48.4830

221.5410, 15.6750,  
29.8110

73.4270, 34.3320,  
49.6280

238.5640, 7.7000,  
14.6440

43.7200, 35.0650,  
52.8650

32.9110, 26.6770,  
39.6770

22.8140, 19.1600,  
27.2240

12.3470, 9.8090,

14.9690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.6830, 36.4870,  
49.1190

■ 156.6830, 36.4870,  
49.1190

■ 143.1990, 44.1420,  
59.0700

■ 170.1670, 28.8320,  
39.1680

■ 129.8290, 51.4760,  
69.3320

■ 183.5370, 21.4980,  
28.9060

■ 115.7580, 59.4060,  
79.8060

■ 197.6080, 13.5680,  
18.4320

■ 102.3880, 66.7400,  
90.0680

■ 210.9780, 6.2340,  
8.1700

■ 88.9040, 74.3950,  
100.0190

■ 224.4620, -1.4210,  
-1.7810

■ 86.4420, 75.8160,  
101.8000

■ 237.8320, -8.7550,  
-12.0430

■ 242.5110,  
-12.2850, -14.1490

■ 243.0810,  
-13.8900, -12.5940

■ 243.5370,  
-15.1740, -11.3500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



156.8150, -16.9710, 37.7570



156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190



152.3600, 70.8290, 43.4770

# Triad

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



156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190



146.2830, 49.1100, -31.0020



127.8390, -116.0850, -27.2610

# Complementary

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



156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190



180.3170, -36.4870, -49.1190

# 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.



122.6120, -99.9890, -43.6450



156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190



141.0480, 6.9310, -43.0290

# Square

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



156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190



150.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510



123.0670, -65.1420, -52.9340



128.5350, -126.3120, -12.6160



# Rectangle

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



156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190



151.1310, 81.2390, 31.0230



123.0670, -65.1420, -52.9340



126.6020, -111.2240, -32.7600

# Sweetspot

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



156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190



233.0700, 12.1470, 16.6510



133.4770, -21.8310, 37.7290



114.5160, 7.6550, 9.9510



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.



156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190



164.7040, 50.3300, 68.0740



150.6410, 53.5000, 32.6360



105.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



68.5840, 59.9560, 80.8520



18.6840, 16.4100, 21.9940



# Inverse Universe

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



156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190



164.7040, 50.3300, 68.0740



186.3590, -53.5000, -32.6360



105.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



68.5840, 59.9560, 80.8520

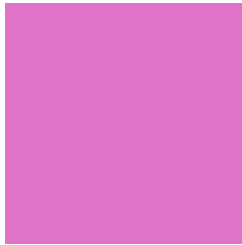


18.6840, 16.4100, 21.9940



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

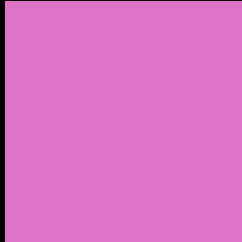
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

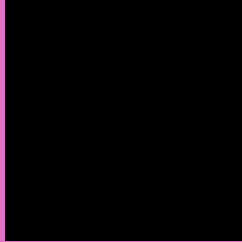
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.6830, 36.4870,



# 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

156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190

### Protanopia

152.9010, -38.4250, 19.0710

### Deuteranopia

155.0050, -15.5910, 12.7370



## Tritanopia

155.7400, 48.3670, 21.0310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190



## Protanomaly

154.2960, -11.3760, 29.9680



## Deuteranomaly

155.6750, 3.4340, 25.8820



## Tritanomaly

156.3240, 44.1470, 31.4350

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190



## Achromatopsia

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

157.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190 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(222, 115, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 115, 200)  
}
```

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(222, 115, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 115, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190 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(222, 115, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 115, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 115, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 115, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 115, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 115,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 115, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
115, 200) }
```

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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