

# Converting Colors

YIQ(165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(165.0180, 37.4020,  
60.0740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EE74E2
RGB	238, 116, 226
RGB Percent	93%, 45%, 89%
CMY	0.0663, 0.5453, 0.1137
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.05, 0.07
HSL	306°, 78%, 69%
HSV	306°, 51%, 93%
XYZ	55.2598, 36.1639, 76.0309
YIQ	165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

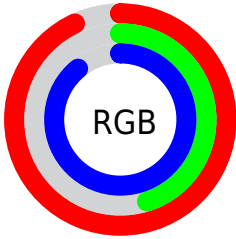
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	238, 116, 226
Decimal	15627490
CIE Lab	66.64, 61.08, -34.94
CIE LCh	67, 70.372, 330.227
Yxy	36.1639, 0.3300, 0.2160
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293817570 (0xFFEE74E2)
YUV	165.0180, 30.0641, 64.0052
Hunter-Lab	60.1364, 58.7863, -32.8653

# Details

The YIQ color  $165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC66CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $188.9820, -37.4020, -60.0740$ , and the grayscale version is  $165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $206.2790, 22.8250, 43.4090$ , and  $108.4200, 36.2100, 59.6500$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $150.7020, 44.6440, 72.0040$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $179.3340, 30.1600, 48.1440$ .

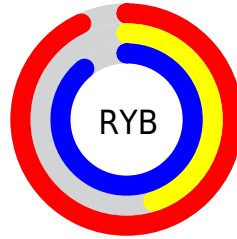
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (45%)

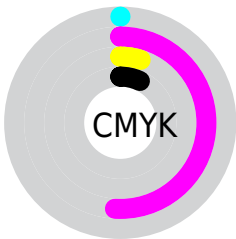
Blue (89%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (89%)

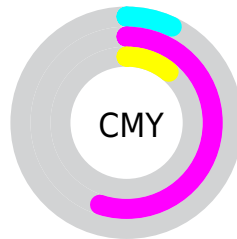


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (55%)


Yellow (11%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740 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 165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 165.0180, 37.4020,  
60.0740


 165.0180, 37.4020,  
60.0740


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 136.7190, 36.8060,  
59.8620


 206.2790, 22.8250,  
43.4090


 108.4200, 36.2100,  
59.6500


 223.3020, 14.8500,  
28.2420

 76.8270, 36.6220,  
63.1980

 240.3250, 6.8750,  
13.0750

 50.2290, 35.4300,  
62.7740

 39.1920, 27.6840,  
48.9640

 28.3830, 19.2960,  
35.7760

 18.4000, 11.4580,

23.6340

■ 2.7360, -7.7040,  
7.4640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 165.0180, 37.4020,  
60.0740

■ 165.0180, 37.4020,  
60.0740

■ 150.7020, 44.6440,  
72.0040

■ 179.3340, 30.1600,  
48.1440

■ 136.2720, 52.2070,  
83.6230

■ 193.7640, 22.5970,  
36.5250

■ 122.5430, 59.1740,  
95.0300

■ 207.4930, 15.6300,  
25.1180

■ 108.2270, 66.4160,  
106.9600

■ 221.8090, 8.3880,  
13.1880

■ 95.6720, 72.8330,  
117.3210

■ 236.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

■ 248.2070, -5.3170,  
-8.2690

■ 248.4350, -5.9590,  
-7.6470

■ 248.7770, -6.9220,  
-6.7140

■ 249.0050, -7.5640,  
-6.0920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162.3240, -25.7740, 37.6020



165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740



152.4670, 72.3860, 53.8100

# Triad

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



165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740



150.7410, 70.7070, -42.4530



137.6530, -124.4290, -30.2290

# Complementary

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



165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740



188.9820, -37.4020, -60.0740

# 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.



130.4710, -104.2060, -49.8220



165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740



146.6880, 16.3320, -53.7160

# Square

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



165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740



156.7760, 91.1030, -4.5850



120.7130, -82.2410, -67.9450



137.0780, -132.4550, -16.9270



# Rectangle

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



165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740



150.0270, 84.7680, 38.6560



120.7130, -82.2410, -67.9450



135.9600, -118.2840, -36.9720

# Sweetspot

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



165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740



232.2380, 11.7340, 18.6300



132.8980, -33.2020, 40.0620



114.1570, 7.2880, 11.0960



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.



165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740



160.4300, 48.5860, 77.6580



158.2920, 56.3410, 41.7250



112.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



73.8260, 56.6990, 90.3230



22.5580, 17.0050, 27.7330



# Inverse Universe

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



165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740



160.4300, 48.5860, 77.6580



195.7080, -56.3410, -41.7250



112.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



73.8260, 56.6990, 90.3230



22.5580, 17.0050, 27.7330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

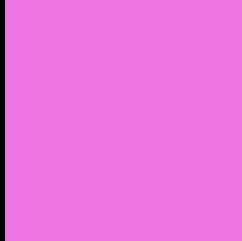
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

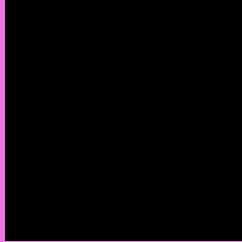
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740.



# 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

165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740

### Protanopia

160.3760, -49.8880, 23.0720

### Deuteranopia

162.7250, -26.3660, 15.2820



## Tritanopia

164.2460, 52.8140, 23.0380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740



## Protanomaly

161.6900, -18.1170, 36.4990



## Deuteranomaly

163.5420, -3.2610, 31.5790



## Tritanomaly

164.3400, 47.2180, 36.3540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740



## Achromatopsia

165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

165.0150, 13.9800, 21.9800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740 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(238, 116, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 116, 226)  
}
```

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(238, 116, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 116, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740 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(238, 116, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 116, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 116, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 116, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 116, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 116,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.0180, 37.4020, 60.0740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 116, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238,  
116, 226) }
```

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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