

# Converting Colors

YIQ(173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(173.5130, 39.2410,  
32.2410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E78EB9
RGB	231, 142, 185
RGB Percent	91%, 56%, 73%
CMY	0.0939, 0.4433, 0.2744
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.20, 0.09
HSL	331°, 65%, 73%
HSV	331°, 39%, 91%
XYZ	51.4023, 39.8381, 50.8965
YIQ	173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

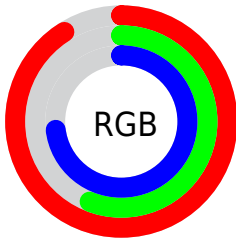
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	231, 142, 185
Decimal	15175353
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	69.35, 39.46, -8.05
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	69, 40.274, 348.463
Yxy	39.8381, 0.3616, 0.2803
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293365433 (0xFFE78EB9)
YUV	173.5130, 5.6631, 50.4161
Hunter-Lab	63.1174, 34.9136, -3.6280

# Details

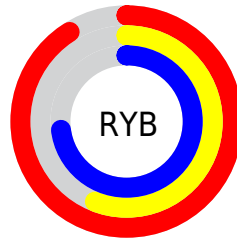
The YIQ color **173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **199.4870, -39.2410, -32.2410**, and the grayscale version is **173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.3580, 20.4440, 25.9800**, and **119.9040, 36.5820, 30.8700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.6440, 49.4180, 40.5380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188.3820, 29.0640, 23.9440**.

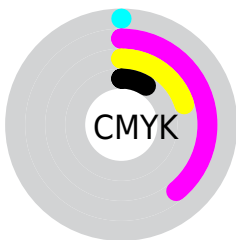
# Distribution



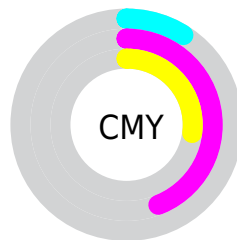
- Red (91%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410 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 173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 173.5130, 39.2410,  
32.2410

 173.5130, 39.2410,  
32.2410


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 145.9150, 38.0490,  
31.8170


 219.3580, 20.4440,  
25.9800


 119.9040, 36.5820,  
30.8700


 237.3900, 8.2500,  
15.6900

 93.4200, 35.0690,  
30.7570

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

 67.9360, 33.5560,  
30.6440

 40.2180, 32.8220,  
32.9340

 24.3650, 27.7340,  
26.0220

 15.3930, 21.3630,

14.8270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 173.5130, 39.2410,  
32.2410

■ 173.5130, 39.2410,  
32.2410

■ 158.6440, 49.4180,  
40.5380

■ 188.3820, 29.0640,  
23.9440

■ 143.7750, 59.5950,  
48.8350

■ 203.2510, 18.8870,  
15.6470

■ 128.9060, 69.7720,  
57.1320

■ 218.1200, 8.7100,  
7.3500

■ 114.0370, 79.9490,  
65.4290

■ 232.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

■ 98.5810, 90.4010,  
74.2490

■ 246.6840,  
-11.0940, -8.1980

■ 83.7120, 100.5780,  
82.5460

■ 247.8240,  
-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 81.8370, 101.7240,  
83.8040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



174.1750, 8.0180, 30.9140



173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410



171.3990, 56.7570, 23.1650

# Triad

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



173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410



164.2540, 21.6910, -24.1730



134.0170, -122.4580, -27.4020

# Complementary

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



173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410



199.4870, -39.2410, -32.2410

# 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.



132.7170, -113.2860, -39.4460



173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410



159.6720, -11.9610, -31.0410

# Square

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



173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410



167.5610, 46.1720, -10.7880



151.5330, -54.0500, -33.6820



157.2720, -73.8630, 0.5130



# Rectangle

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



173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410



170.3310, 59.4640, 12.6480



151.5330, -54.0500, -33.6820



134.1650, -120.1190, -31.2470

# Sweetspot

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



173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410



234.9790, 13.6610, 11.2370



165.6010, -1.7490, 37.2190



116.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040



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.



173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410



179.3670, 51.7560, 42.2200



168.6110, 53.0440, 18.8680



107.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



63.3250, 79.0780, 64.6940



18.0990, 22.3710, 18.5870



# Inverse Universe

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



173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410



179.3670, 51.7560, 42.2200



204.3890, -53.0440, -18.8680



107.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



63.3250, 79.0780, 64.6940



18.0990, 22.3710, 18.5870



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

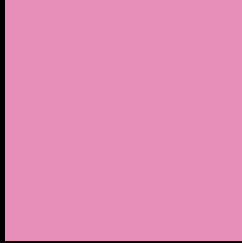
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

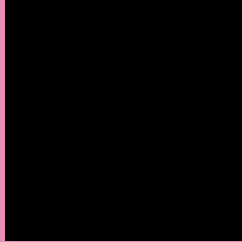
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.5130, 39.2410,



# 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

173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410

### Protanopia

170.3810, -13.8940, 9.5140

### Deuteranopia

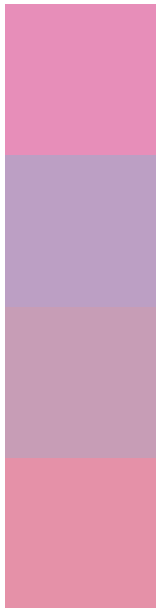
171.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



## Tritanopia

172.4730, 44.7450, 20.5930

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410

## Protanomaly

171.8890, 5.4070, 17.6550

## Deuteranomaly

172.4080, 17.0070, 16.6790

## Tritanomaly

172.7380, 42.6810, 24.9610

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410

## Achromatopsia

174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

173.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410 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, 142, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 142, 185)  
}
```

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, 142, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 142, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410 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, 142, 185) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 142, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(231, 142, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(231, 142, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 142, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 142,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(231, 142, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
142, 185) }
```

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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