

# Converting Colors

YIQ(174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(174.5700, 36.2080,  
70.7040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FD77FF
RGB	253, 119, 255
RGB Percent	99%, 47%, 100%
CMY	0.0074, 0.5335, 0.0000
CMYK	0.01, 0.53, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	299°, 100%, 73%
HSV	299°, 53%, 100%
XYZ	65.1857, 41.3023, 99.1442
YIQ	174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

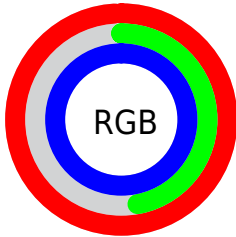
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	253, 119, 255
Decimal	16611327
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.39, 68.58, -44.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	70, 81.971, 326.782
Yxy	41.3023, 0.3170, 0.2009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294801407 (0xFFFD77FF)
YUV	174.5700, 39.6520, 68.7831
Hunter-Lab	64.2669, 68.5849, -46.4796

# Details

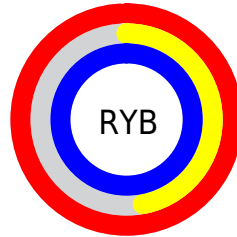
The YIQ color **174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. A complement of this color would be **199.4300, -36.2080, -70.7040**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.6270, 21.7250, 41.3170**, and **115.7980, 35.5660, 71.3260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.3080, 43.3580, 84.3020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189.2450, 29.3330, 57.6290**.

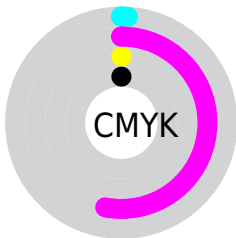
# Distribution



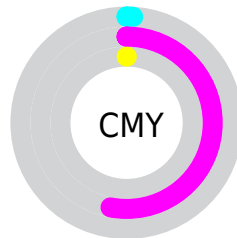
- Red (99%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040 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 174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 174.5700, 36.2080,  
70.7040

 174.5700, 36.2080,  
70.7040


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 145.2710, 35.6120,  
70.4920


 208.6270, 21.7250,  
41.3170


 115.7980, 35.5660,  
71.3260


 225.6500, 13.7500,  
26.1500

 82.2160, 37.4450,  
75.8210

 243.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600

 56.9660, 35.1530,  
73.3050

 45.6300, 26.8110,  
59.2830

 34.4080, 18.1480,  
45.5720

 24.4960, 11.5480,

33.0200

■ 12.4910, 0.7760,  
18.9840

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

■ 174.5700, 36.2080,  
70.7040

■ 174.5700, 36.2080,  
70.7040

■ 159.3080, 43.3580,  
84.3020

■ 189.2450, 29.3330,  
57.6290

■ 144.3340, 49.6370,  
97.1650

■ 204.8060, 22.7790,  
44.2430

■ 129.0720, 56.7870,  
110.7630

■ 219.4810, 15.9040,  
31.1680

■ 114.3970, 63.6620,  
123.8380

■ 235.0420, 9.3500,  
17.7820

■ 104.1190, 67.7410,  
132.5170

■ 249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



165.7910, -34.7590, 29.7290



174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040



150.5240, 68.2120, 63.3800

# Triad

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



174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040



161.1290, 81.2980, -41.6620



147.4670, -132.7730, -33.1970

# Complementary

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



174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040



199.4300, -36.2080, -70.7040

# 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.



138.6890, -108.0560, -57.1440



174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040



151.9280, 32.6110, -67.9090

# Square

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



174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040



160.0500, 102.0150, -4.1050



126.9760, -81.9640, -78.4760



145.8830, -136.5800, -24.7720



# Rectangle

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



174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040



146.6990, 83.1160, 46.5720



126.9760, -81.9640, -78.4760



145.2040, -125.0230, -41.4950

# Sweetspot

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



174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040



230.6340, 10.6790, 21.2310



135.6780, -44.2060, 41.2500



113.0260, 6.2790, 12.8630



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.



174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040



158.7210, 43.6330, 84.8250



167.6440, 58.5860, 50.6020



120.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870



78.2850, 51.3330, 99.4690



26.1330, 17.0040, 33.2600



# Inverse Universe

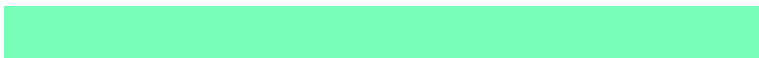
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



159.8920, 80.4140, 29.4540



140.9650, 96.5060, 35.1780



206.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020



118.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



57.4510, 112.8730, 41.4250



19.2500, 37.8230, 13.8790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

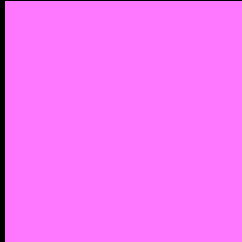
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

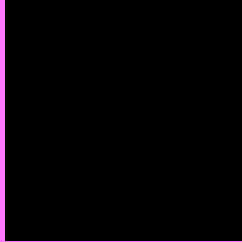
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.5700, 36.2080,

70.7040.

# 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

174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040

### Protanopia

171.3180, -43.9730, 20.4990

### Deuteranopia

171.7760, -39.5710, 17.8130



## Tritanopia

174.2570, 54.2810, 23.9850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040



## Protanomaly

172.1250, -14.9080, 38.9160



## Deuteranomaly

172.6260, -12.0650, 36.9510

## Tritanomaly

174.2740, 47.5840, 40.7360

# Monochromacy



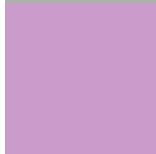
## Original Color

174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040



## Achromatopsia

175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

174.9380, 12.8790, 25.4150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040 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(253, 119, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 119, 255)  
}
```

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(253, 119, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 119, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040 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(253, 119, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 119, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 119, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 119, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 119, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 119,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 174.5700, 36.2080, 70.7040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 119, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
119, 255) }
```

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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