

# Converting Colors

YIQ(175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(175.5660, 50.0580,  
50.9700)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF81CF
RGB	255, 129, 207
RGB Percent	100%, 51%, 81%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4943, 0.1881
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.19, 0.00
HSL	323°, 100%, 75%
HSV	323°, 49%, 100%
XYZ	60.3501, 41.4533, 63.8746
YIQ	175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

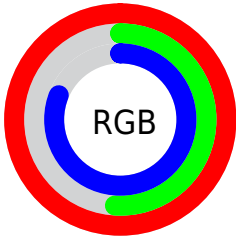
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 129, 207
Decimal	16744911
CIE Lab	70.49, 56.94, -18.30
CIE LCh	70, 59.807, 342.183
Yxy	41.4533, 0.3643, 0.2502
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294934991 (0xFFFF81CF)
YUV	175.5660, 15.4970, 69.6636
Hunter-Lab	64.3843, 54.6432, -13.7517

# Details

The YIQ color  $175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FF66CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $208.4340, -50.0580, -50.9700$ , and the grayscale version is  $175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $213.9100, 19.2500, 36.6100$ , and  $119.4840, 47.3530, 50.4330$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $159.1640, 60.4180, 61.4580$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $191.3810, 39.9730, 41.0050$ .

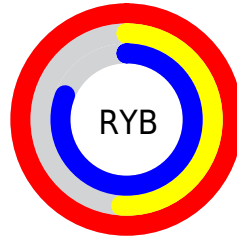
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (51%)

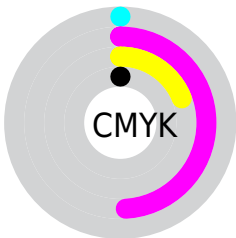
Blue (81%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (81%)

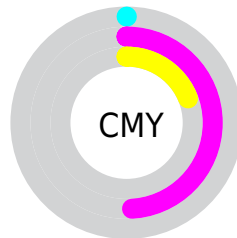


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)


Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700 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 175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 175.5660, 50.0580,  
50.9700


 175.5660, 50.0580,  
50.9700


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 146.9680, 48.8660,  
50.5460


 213.9100, 19.2500,  
36.6100


 119.4840, 47.3530,  
50.4330


 230.9330, 11.2750,  
21.4430

 90.2390, 46.6650,  
51.8890

 247.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

 54.2490, 49.8730,  
59.8330

 41.9670, 41.4390,  
47.4790

 30.9730, 32.1340,  
34.3900

 21.4030, 24.5710,

22.7710

■ 9.2410, 15.6790,  
7.7030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 175.5660, 50.0580,  
50.9700

■ 175.5660, 50.0580,  
50.9700

■ 159.1640, 60.4180,  
61.4580

■ 191.3810, 39.9730,  
41.0050

■ 143.4630, 70.1820,  
71.7340

■ 207.6690, 29.9340,  
30.2060

■ 127.0610, 80.5420,  
82.2220

■ 223.4840, 19.8490,  
20.2410

■ 111.2460, 90.6270,  
92.1870

■ 239.8860, 9.4890,  
9.7530

■ 94.9580, 100.6660, 255.0000, -0.0000,  
102.9860 -0.0000

■ 94.2570, 101.2620,  
103.1980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



177.3010, -0.6040, 44.0040



175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700



166.3610, 69.0880, 36.4800

# Triad

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



175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700



164.6300, 40.5830, -36.1610



142.8680, -132.2240, -26.6240

# Complementary

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



175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700



208.4340, -50.0580, -50.9700

# 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.



138.9290, -116.9990, -43.7430



175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700



157.7410, -8.3820, -46.3500

# Square

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



175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700



168.6270, 72.1690, -13.8710



131.2570, -98.1520, -60.4240



138.8390, -133.2800, -18.4960



# Rectangle

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



175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700



166.5940, 78.0770, 22.2450



131.2570, -98.1520, -60.4240



142.3320, -127.9590, -32.3350

# Sweetspot

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



175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700



230.9840, 15.2650, 15.2090



157.1180, -13.0300, 48.9380



113.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300



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.



175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700



160.4520, 59.5470, 60.7230



168.6120, 69.6390, 31.9990



119.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



70.5610, 75.9580, 77.1900



23.5820, 25.6250, 25.6970



# Inverse Universe

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



175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700



160.4520, 59.5470, 60.7230



215.3880, -69.6390, -31.9990



119.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



70.5610, 75.9580, 77.1900

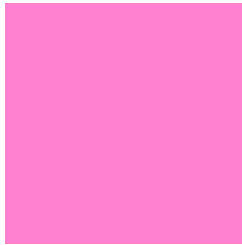


23.5820, 25.6250, 25.6970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

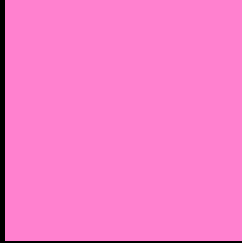
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

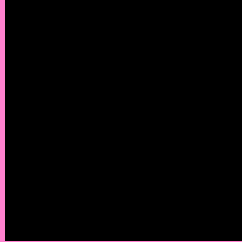
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.5660, 50.0580,

50.9700.

# 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

175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700

### Protanopia

173.1420, -31.9140, 16.7100

### Deuteranopia

174.6270, -5.7790, 11.1250



## Tritanopia

174.4320, 61.1580, 26.0060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700



## Protanomaly

174.1460, -2.2060, 28.9780



## Deuteranomaly

174.8350, 14.6670, 26.0510



## Tritanomaly

174.9620, 57.0300, 34.7420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700



## Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

175.9460, 18.4280, 18.4600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700 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(255, 129, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 129, 207)  
}
```

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(255, 129, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 129, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700 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(255, 129, 207) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 129, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 129, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 129, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 129, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 129,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 129, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
129, 207) }
```

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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