

# Converting Colors

YIQ(179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(179.7530, 47.4930,  
36.8770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F88FBE
RGB	248, 143, 190
RGB Percent	97%, 56%, 75%
CMY	0.0272, 0.4394, 0.2547
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.23, 0.03
HSL	333°, 88%, 77%
HSV	333°, 42%, 97%
XYZ	57.8510, 43.3206, 54.0501
YIQ	179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

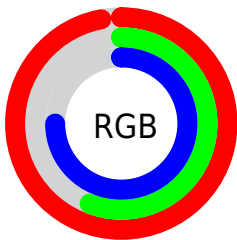
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	248, 143, 190
Decimal	16289726
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	71.77, 45.41, -7.03
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 45.948, 351.202
Yxy	43.3206, 0.3727, 0.2791
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294479806 (0xFFFF88FBE)
YUV	179.7530, 5.0518, 59.8526
Hunter-Lab	65.8184, 41.7103, -2.6161

# Details

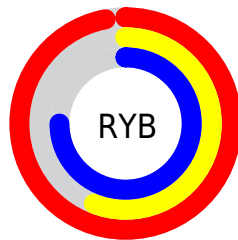
The YIQ color **179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **211.2470, -47.4930, -36.8770**, and the grayscale version is **180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.1020, 18.2890, 26.4890**, and **124.9590, 43.9170, 35.6050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.4820, 58.8620, 45.5980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196.0240, 36.1240, 28.1560**.

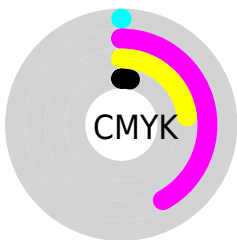
# Distribution



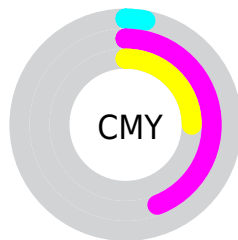
- Red (97%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770 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 179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 179.7530, 47.4930,  
36.8770


 179.7530, 47.4930,  
36.8770


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 152.1550, 46.3010,  
36.4530


 220.5150, 18.5640,  
27.0120


 125.2580, 44.5130,  
35.8170

 238.5640, 7.7000,  
14.6440

 98.3610, 42.7250,  
35.1810

 71.4040, 41.1660,  
35.9020

 39.5770, 42.3570,  
41.8530

 28.4090, 33.6020,  
29.8100

 18.9530, 25.7180,

18.5020

■ 6.5780, 13.1120,  
4.6640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 179.7530, 47.4930,  
36.8770

■ 179.7530, 47.4930,  
36.8770

■ 163.4820, 58.8620,  
45.5980

■ 196.0240, 36.1240,  
28.1560

■ 147.3250, 69.9100,  
54.6300

■ 212.1810, 25.0760,  
19.1240

■ 131.6410, 81.0040,  
62.8280

■ 227.8650, 13.9820,  
10.9260

■ 115.3700, 92.3730,  
71.5490

■ 244.1360, 2.6130,  
2.2050

■ 99.2130, 103.4210,  
80.5810

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

■ 86.8060, 112.1770,  
87.0970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



181.0880, 12.8770, 36.4690



179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770



177.0580, 65.1470, 25.2990

# Triad

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



179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770



169.6790, 21.6920, -29.7000



140.6510, -130.1150, -26.2990

# Complementary

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



179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770



211.2470, -47.4930, -36.8770

# 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.



139.0090, -119.9800, -39.2760



179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770



163.3890, -18.6540, -36.3980

# Square

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



179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770



173.3780, 50.9410, -14.6190



150.8510, -72.8010, -40.7770



160.6990, -85.3710, -0.1790



# Rectangle

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



179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770



176.5230, 67.6710, 12.5910



150.8510, -72.8010, -40.7770



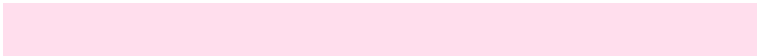
140.6850, -127.4550, -30.4550

# Sweetspot

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



179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770



233.5770, 14.8530, 11.6610



172.3120, 0.8630, 44.9510



114.3050, 9.6270, 7.2510



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.



179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770



170.4820, 58.8620, 45.5980



177.3300, 61.2050, 19.6450



116.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



66.2010, 85.3590, 66.5030



21.3170, 27.6890, 21.3290



# Inverse Universe

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



179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770



170.4820, 58.8620, 45.5980



213.6700, -61.2050, -19.6450



116.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



66.2010, 85.3590, 66.5030

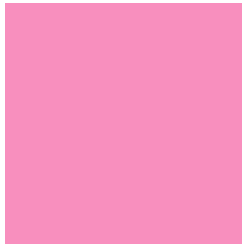


21.3170, 27.6890, 21.3290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

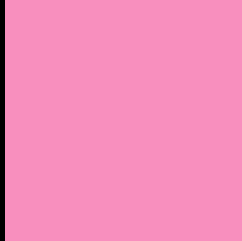
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

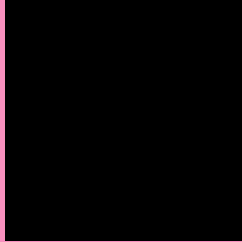
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.7530, 47.4930,



# 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

179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770

### Protanopia

177.1960, -14.8110, 9.6130

### Deuteranopia

177.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700



## Tritanopia

178.9580, 53.6850, 23.7730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770



## Protanomaly

178.0250, 8.0200, 19.8600



## Deuteranomaly

178.6150, 20.8580, 18.4740



## Tritanomaly

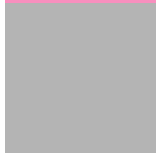
179.3370, 51.3000, 28.4520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770



## Achromatopsia

180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

180.3000, 17.1910, 13.3430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770 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(248, 143, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 143, 190)  
}
```

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(248, 143, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 143, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770 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(248, 143, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 143, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 143, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 143, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 143, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 143,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 179.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 143, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
143, 190) }
```

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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