

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(133.1150, 17.4150,  
42.3350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B065BA
RGB	176, 101, 186
RGB Percent	69%, 40%, 73%
CMY	0.3096, 0.6040, 0.2706
CMYK	0.05, 0.46, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	293°, 38%, 56%
HSV	293°, 46%, 73%
XYZ	31.4315, 22.0835, 49.0608
YIQ	133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

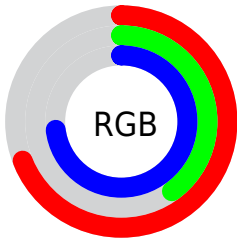
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	176, 101, 186
Decimal	11560378
CIE Lab	54.12, 43.54, -32.44
CIE LCh	54, 54.297, 323.313
Yxy	22.0835, 0.3064, 0.2153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289750458 (0xFFB065BA)
YUV	133.1150, 26.0723, 37.6101
Hunter-Lab	46.9931, 37.1526, -29.0036

# Details

The YIQ color **133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **153.8850, -17.4150, -42.3350**, and the grayscale version is **133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187.6530, 18.8360, 44.1160**, and **80.5770, 15.9940, 40.5540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.3640, 21.4480, 51.8480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144.8660, 13.3820, 32.8220**.

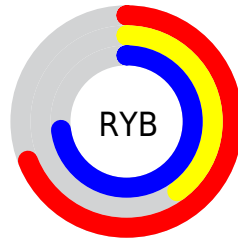
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (40%)

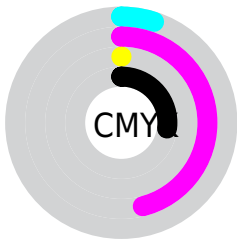
Blue (73%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (73%)

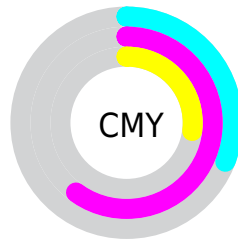


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350 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 133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



133.1150, 17.4150,  
42.3350

133.1150, 17.4150,  
42.3350

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

106.4030, 16.5440,  
41.6000

187.6530, 18.8360,  
44.1160

80.8760, 16.5900,  
40.7660

211.5620, 20.3500,  
38.7020

54.1040, 15.9480,  
41.3880

228.5850, 12.3750,  
23.5350

30.2780, 15.3980,  
40.3420

245.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910

20.4800, 8.4770,  
28.1010

9.6000, -1.1490,  
15.3230

1.3680, -3.8520,

3.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 133.1150, 17.4150,  
42.3350

■ 133.1150, 17.4150,  
42.3350

■ 121.3640, 21.4480,  
51.8480

■ 144.8660, 13.3820,  
32.8220

■ 110.2000, 25.2060,  
60.8380

■ 156.0300, 9.6240,  
23.8320

■ 98.4490, 29.2390,  
70.3510

■ 168.0800, 6.1870,  
14.5310

■ 86.9860, 32.4010,  
79.1290

■ 179.2440, 2.4290,  
5.5410

■ 75.2350, 36.4340,  
88.6420

■ 190.9950, -1.6040,  
-3.9720

■ 70.2400, 38.0380,  
92.6140

■ 202.7460, -5.6370,  
-13.4850

■ 213.9100, -9.3950,  
-22.4750

■ 225.6610,  
-13.4280, -31.9880

■ 229.4930,  
-13.0150, -33.9670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



128.8400, -36.4550, 27.4250



133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350



128.8620, 54.7360, 43.2800

# Triad

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



133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350



123.9020, 54.9770, -21.6870



108.0340, -94.7650, -28.1810

# Complementary

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



133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350



153.8850, -17.4150, -42.3350

# 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.



101.9750, -79.0820, -42.5860



133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350



120.1640, 21.4640, -36.5840

# Square

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



133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350



126.3950, 70.6070, 3.4310



111.0130, -29.5190, -43.2390



110.1320, -106.1840, -13.9600



# Rectangle

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



133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350



126.7200, 69.4550, 35.3350



111.0130, -29.5190, -43.2390



106.3240, -89.9500, -32.8460

# Sweetspot

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



133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350



220.8460, 6.9660, 16.9340



117.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820



109.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350



159.4440, 27.6350, 66.3790



132.5710, 33.3260, 34.8140



86.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



58.7470, 31.5760, 77.5600



10.6670, 5.9120, 14.0080



# Inverse Universe

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



127.5550, 47.4500, 21.1300



150.5910, 74.1320, 33.1720



154.4290, -33.3260, -34.8140



85.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



48.6960, 87.1980, 38.6700

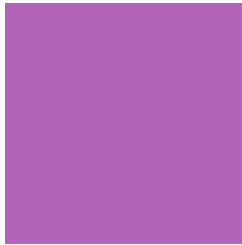


8.7140, 15.7250, 6.8690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

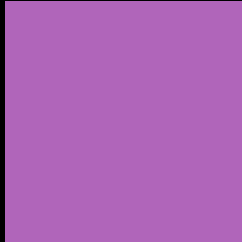
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

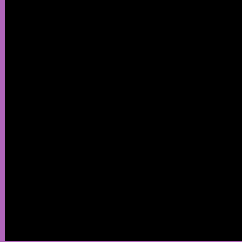
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.1150, 17.4150,



# 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

133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350

### Protanopia

127.8620, -42.6890, 19.2550

### Deuteranopia

129.2580, -26.5490, 13.0910



## Tritanopia

131.8730, 28.6990, 14.0350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350



## Protanomaly

130.0390, -20.9580, 27.4100



## Deuteranomaly

130.4930, -10.7330, 23.8190



## Tritanomaly

132.4570, 24.4790, 24.4390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350



## Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

132.9060, 6.7370, 15.5770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350 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(176, 101, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 101, 186)  
}
```

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(176, 101, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 101, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350 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(176, 101, 186) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 101, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 101, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 101, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 101, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 101,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.1150, 17.4150, 42.3350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 101, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
101, 186) }
```

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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