

Converting Colors

YIQ(152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(152.3270, 5.6750,
56.8670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C172F3
RGB	193, 114, 243
RGB Percent	76%, 45%, 95%
CMY	0.2429, 0.5531, 0.0471
CMYK	0.21, 0.53, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	277°, 84%, 70%
HSV	277°, 53%, 95%
XYZ	44.1981, 29.8435, 88.2093
YIQ	152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

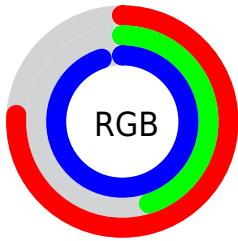
Format	Color
R _Y B	193, 114, 243
Decimal	12677875
CIE Lab	61.52, 53.24, -52.79
CIE LCh	62, 74.972, 315.241
Yxy	29.8435, 0.2724, 0.1839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290867955 (0xFFC172F3)
YUV	152.3270, 44.7018, 35.6702
Hunter-Lab	54.6292, 48.8151, -57.4945

Details

The YIQ color $152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CC66FF$. A complement of this color would be $204.6730, -5.6750, -56.8670$, and the grayscale version is $152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $203.0340, 22.1370, 44.8650$, and $97.6750, 4.5750, 54.7750$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $135.5480, 6.9110, 67.5110$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $169.1060, 4.4390, 46.2230$.

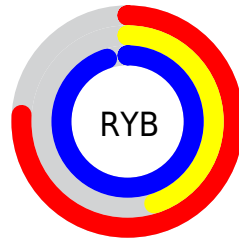
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (45%)

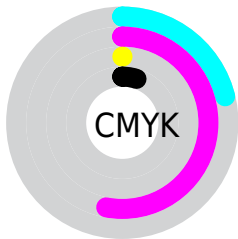
Blue (95%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (95%)

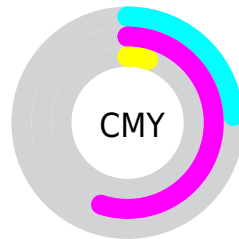


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670 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 152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

152.3270, 5.6750,
56.8670

152.3270, 5.6750,
56.8670

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

125.0880, 4.8500,
55.2980

203.0340, 22.1370,
44.8650

97.6750, 4.5750,
54.7750

220.3670, 16.2250,
30.8570

70.6750, 4.5750,
54.7750

237.3900, 8.2500,
15.6900

39.2670, 5.9040,
58.2240

254.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

27.9310, -2.4380,
44.2020

17.3070, -9.9090,
30.9150

6.4980, -18.2970,

17.7270

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 152.3270, 5.6750,
56.8670

■ 152.3270, 5.6750,
56.8670

■ 135.5480, 6.9110,
67.5110

■ 169.1060, 4.4390,
46.2230

■ 117.8830, 7.8260,
78.4660

■ 186.7710, 3.5240,
35.2680

■ 101.1040, 9.0620,
89.1100

■ 203.5500, 2.2880,
24.6240

■ 84.0260, 9.7020,
99.5420

■ 220.6280, 1.6480,
14.1920

■ 72.2530, 10.8010,
107.1610

■ 237.4070, 0.4120,
3.5480

■ 251.8380, 0.2760,
-5.0040

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130.9290, -88.3540, 15.3420



152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670



143.8600, 67.3860, 67.3380

Triad

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



152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670



139.3660, 85.6050, -26.0990



125.2340, -107.3720, -36.4920

Complementary

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



152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670



204.6730, -5.6750, -56.8670

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.



116.0800, -84.3520, -57.2160



152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670



135.5250, 44.7120, -50.4240

Square

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



152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670



140.5840, 101.2320, 15.6000



123.8280, -22.4090, -61.9690



130.9000, -126.0820, -16.7860

Rectangle

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



152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670



135.6430, 86.6900, 58.8980



123.8280, -22.4090, -61.9690



122.6120, -99.9890, -43.6450

Sweetspot

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



152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670



226.1490, 1.7390, 18.0510



159.2300, -55.7090, 12.9230



110.3350, 0.9150, 10.9550



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.



152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670



140.4820, 7.2770, 71.8930



165.7950, 39.6480, 63.4240



113.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280



55.2900, 8.2380, 82.0140



17.4900, 2.5170, 25.9810

Inverse Universe

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



158.2710, 60.8340, 42.8980



147.9190, 76.9250, 54.1490



191.2050, -39.6480, -63.4240



114.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



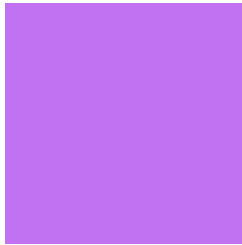
63.8220, 87.7440, 61.8240



20.2630, 27.7810, 19.6610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

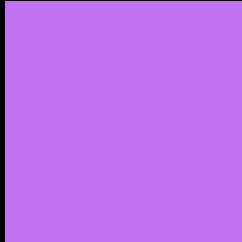
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670 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 152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.3270, 5.6750,

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

152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670

Protanopia

144.0850, -62.1300, 24.6700

Deuteranopia

144.2670, -57.1310, 16.6690



Tritanopia

151.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900

Trichromacy



Original Color

152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670



Protanomaly

147.3380, -37.5570, 36.3870



Deuteranomaly

147.1440, -34.2550, 31.6090



Tritanomaly

151.3020, 14.8500, 28.2420

Monochromacy



Original Color

152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670



Achromatopsia

152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

152.0290, 2.1970, 20.7650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670 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(193, 114, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 114, 243)  
}
```

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(193, 114, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 114, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670 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(193, 114, 243) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 114, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 114, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 114, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 114, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 114,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 114, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
114, 243) }
```

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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