

# Converting Colors

YIQ(152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(152.8930, -0.4160,  
18.5600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A48DB9
RGB	164, 141, 185
RGB Percent	64%, 55%, 73%
CMY	0.3568, 0.4471, 0.2745
CMYK	0.11, 0.24, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	271°, 24%, 64%
HSV	271°, 24%, 73%
XYZ	33.5936, 30.4441, 49.9996
YIQ	152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

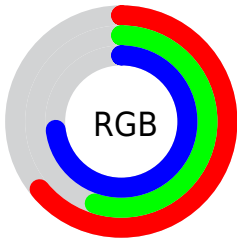
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	164, 141, 185
Decimal	10784185
CIELab	62.04, 17.16, -19.76
CIELCh	62, 26.166, 310.972
Yxy	30.4441, 0.2946, 0.2670
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288974265 (0xFFA48DB9)
YUV	152.8930, 15.8288, 9.7408
Hunter-Lab	55.1762, 12.1203, -15.1042

# Details

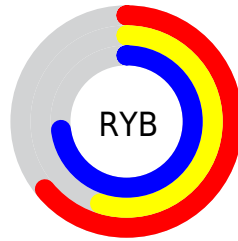
The YIQ color  $152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $173.1070, 0.4160, -18.5600$ , and the grayscale version is  $153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $207.4200, -0.4620, 19.3940$ , and  $101.9530, -0.6450, 17.2030$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $139.0490, -0.5550, 26.5890$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $166.1500, -0.0020, 11.0540$ .

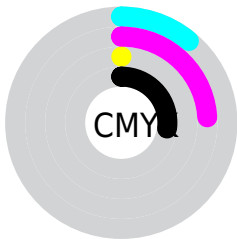
# Distribution



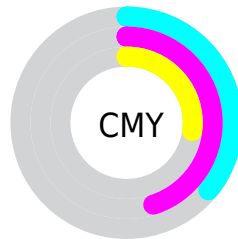
- Red (64%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600 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 152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 152.8930, -0.4160,  
18.5600

■ 152.8930, -0.4160,  
18.5600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 126.4800, -0.6910,  
18.0370

■ 207.4200, -0.4620,  
19.3940

■ 101.9530, -0.6450,  
17.2030

■ 234.1230, 4.6280,  
15.2520

■ 77.4260, -0.5990,  
16.3690

■ 252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

■ 54.6000, -1.1490,  
15.3230

■ 32.7740, -1.6990,  
14.2770

■ 10.7960, 1.2350,  
16.1710

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,

3.8310

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

152.8930, -0.4160,  
18.5600

152.8930, -0.4160,  
18.5600

139.0490, -0.5550,  
26.5890

166.1500, -0.0020,  
11.0540

125.7920, -0.9690,  
34.0950

179.9940, 0.1370,  
3.0250

112.2470, -0.5120,  
42.3360

192.9520, -0.0450,  
-4.6930

98.9900, -0.9260,  
49.8420

206.7960, 0.0940,  
-12.7220

85.1460, -1.0650,  
57.8710

220.0530, 0.5080,  
-20.2280

71.8890, -1.4790,  
65.3770

233.8970, 0.6470,  
-28.2570

58.0450, -1.6180,  
73.4060

238.3490, 5.1860,  
-27.9180

50.0930, -1.5730,  
78.0990

241.0400, 10.5500,  
-26.0100

243.4320, 15.3180,  
-24.3140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149.4600, -24.3020, 10.9140



152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600



153.7830, 20.4450, 20.4530

# Triad

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



152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600



149.6600, 33.0120, -3.5640



138.5100, -46.0750, -18.5150

# Complementary

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



152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600



173.1070, 0.4160, -18.5600

# 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.



141.7650, -24.9840, -20.7920



152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600



147.7350, 19.2590, -13.1330

# Square

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



152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600



151.3330, 38.7870, 7.4190



145.2100, -1.3720, -19.1960



138.2350, -55.2460, -11.9980



# Rectangle

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



152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600



153.1770, 30.8990, 18.2190



145.2100, -1.3720, -19.1960



139.3920, -39.9310, -19.7310

# Sweetspot

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



152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600



227.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950



158.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010



112.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600



189.0430, -0.4180, 29.6140



159.0580, 12.4210, 22.7010



85.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



42.0030, -1.8000, 65.6880



7.6770, -0.0480, 11.8880



# Inverse Universe

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



156.5500, 19.4830, 15.8590



194.6920, 31.1270, 25.1030



166.9420, -12.4210, -22.7010



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



55.0800, 69.2220, 56.0860

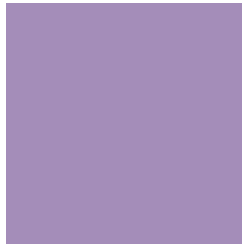


9.8540, 12.5150, 9.9790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

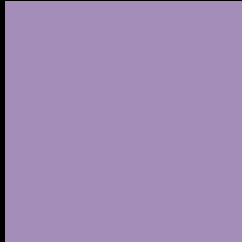
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

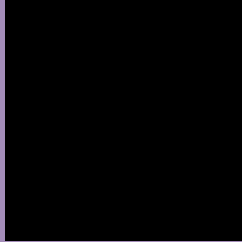
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.8930, -0.4160,

18.5600.

# 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

152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600

### Protanopia

150.3960, -18.2500, 11.3660

### Deuteranopia

151.5170, -11.2810, 11.7190



## Tritanopia

151.4400, 4.8130, 6.3890

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600

## Protanomaly

151.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210

## Deuteranomaly

152.1370, -7.1550, 14.0370

## Tritanomaly

151.7050, 2.7490, 10.7570

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600

## Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

153.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600 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(164, 141, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 141, 185)  
}
```

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(164, 141, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 141, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600 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(164, 141, 185) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 141, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 141, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 141, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 141, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 141,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 141, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
141, 185) }
```

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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