

# Converting Colors

YIQ(156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(156.1810, 26.2170,  
48.0170)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D376D1
RGB	211, 118, 209
RGB Percent	83%, 46%, 82%
CMY	0.1723, 0.5374, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.01, 0.17
HSL	301°, 51%, 65%
HSV	301°, 44%, 83%
XYZ	44.8678, 31.4109, 64.0253
YIQ	156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

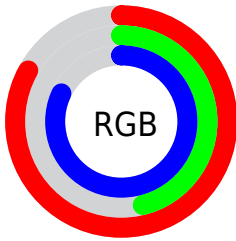
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	211, 118, 209
Decimal	13858513
CIE Lab	62.85, 49.43, -31.60
CIE LCh	63, 58.671, 327.409
Yxy	31.4109, 0.3198, 0.2239
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292048593 (0xFFD376D1)
YUV	156.1810, 26.0398, 48.0763
Hunter-Lab	56.0455, 44.8206, -28.4999

# Details

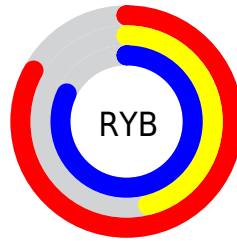
The YIQ color  $156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC66CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $172.8190, -26.2170, -48.0170$ , and the grayscale version is  $156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $206.8660, 22.5500, 42.8860$ , and  $101.7570, 24.4750, 46.5470$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $143.8540, 31.9920, 59.0000$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $168.5080, 20.4420, 37.0340$ .

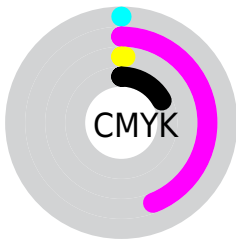
# Distribution



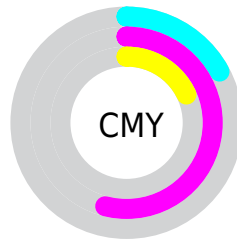
- Red (83%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170 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 156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



156.1810, 26.2170,  
48.0170

156.1810, 26.2170,  
48.0170

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

128.4690, 25.3460,  
47.2820

206.8660, 22.5500,  
42.8860

102.0560, 25.0710,  
46.7590

223.3020, 14.8500,  
28.2420

74.8710, 24.1540,  
46.8580

239.7380, 7.1500,  
13.5980

42.8160, 25.9870,  
52.1870

31.0180, 19.0660,  
39.9460

21.2200, 12.1450,  
27.7050

10.0410, 1.9230,

14.7150

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.1810, 26.2170,  
48.0170

■ 156.1810, 26.2170,  
48.0170

■ 143.8540, 31.9920,  
59.0000

■ 168.5080, 20.4420,  
37.0340

■ 131.4130, 38.0880,  
69.6720

■ 180.9490, 14.3460,  
26.3620

■ 119.0860, 43.8630,  
80.6550

■ 193.2760, 8.5710,  
15.3790

■ 106.6450, 49.9590,  
91.3270

■ 205.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

93.7310, 56.0090,  
102.8330

218.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

86.5730, 59.6300,  
108.7980

231.0720, -9.6710,  
-17.4710

236.9420,  
-12.4210, -22.7010

237.0560,  
-12.7420, -22.3900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.4650, -30.7250, 33.7150



156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170



151.8310, 65.1890, 46.5730

# Triad

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



156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170



145.9250, 56.1700, -26.7900



126.5850, -112.5540, -30.6820

# Complementary

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



156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170



172.8190, -26.2170, -48.0170

# 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.



120.5430, -95.5410, -47.1650



156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170



141.0770, 17.1550, -41.0930

# Square

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



156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170



149.1090, 77.1640, 0.2360



129.2070, -41.9890, -48.5250



127.6230, -123.7440, -15.1040



# Rectangle

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



156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170



149.6240, 78.5330, 36.0130



129.2070, -41.9890, -48.5250



124.6470, -107.0970, -35.9690

# Sweetspot

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



156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170



235.5150, 9.3960, 16.9480



129.2000, -28.6610, 29.3470



115.5590, 6.0960, 10.6720



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.



156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170



175.4130, 38.0880, 69.6720



150.9370, 40.9830, 33.7110



98.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



69.0420, 47.1630, 86.9310



16.8190, 11.5960, 21.1320



# Inverse Universe

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



156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170



175.4130, 38.0880, 69.6720



178.0630, -40.9830, -33.7110



98.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



69.0420, 47.1630, 86.9310



16.8190, 11.5960, 21.1320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

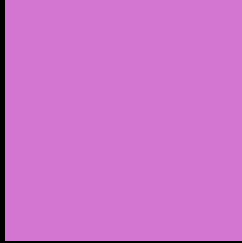
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

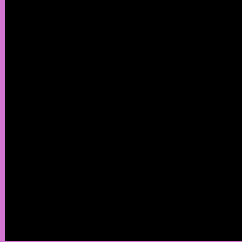
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.1810, 26.2170,



# 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

156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170

### Protanopia

151.3180, -43.9730, 20.4990

### Deuteranopia

152.7530, -23.5690, 14.1510



## Tritanopia

155.0700, 38.5100, 17.9500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170



## Protanomaly

152.8160, -18.7120, 30.7600



## Deuteranomaly

153.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610



## Tritanomaly

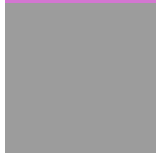
155.7680, 33.9690, 28.6650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170



## Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

155.9280, 9.6710, 17.4710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170 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(211, 118, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 118, 209)  
}
```

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(211, 118, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 118, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170 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(211, 118, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 118, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 118, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 118, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 118, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 118,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.1810, 26.2170, 48.0170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 118, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
118, 209) }
```

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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