

# Converting Colors

YIQ(159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(159.1050, 15.3480,  
63.2840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D572FA
RGB	213, 114, 250
RGB Percent	84%, 45%, 98%
CMY	0.1644, 0.5531, 0.0196
CMYK	0.15, 0.54, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	284°, 93%, 71%
HSV	284°, 54%, 98%
XYZ	50.7305, 33.0851, 94.1454
YIQ	159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

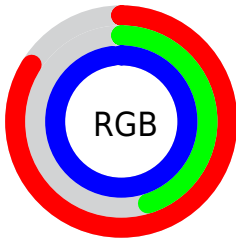
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	213, 114, 250
Decimal	13988602
CIE Lab	64.23, 59.77, -52.21
CIE LCh	64, 79.358, 318.861
Yxy	33.0851, 0.2851, 0.1859
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292178682 (0xFFD572FA)
YUV	159.1050, 44.8112, 47.2659
Hunter-Lab	57.5196, 56.7719, -56.7793

# Details

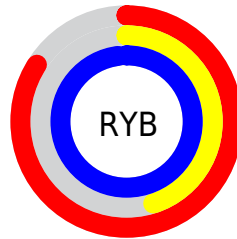
The YIQ color  $159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC66FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $204.8950, -15.3480, -63.2840$ , and the grayscale version is  $159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $204.5180, 23.6500, 44.9780$ , and  $102.9800, 14.2020, 62.0260$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $142.3370, 18.0510, 74.8750$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $175.8730, 12.6450, 51.6930$ .

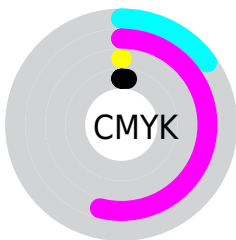
# Distribution



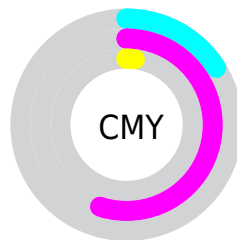
- Red (84%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840 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 159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



159.1050, 15.3480,  
63.2840

159.1050, 15.3480,  
63.2840

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

131.2790, 14.7980,  
62.2380

204.5180, 23.6500,  
44.9780

102.9800, 14.2020,  
62.0260

221.5410, 15.6750,  
29.8110

73.8060, 14.7520,  
63.0720

238.5640, 7.7000,  
14.6440

45.6320, 15.3020,  
64.1180

34.2960, 6.9600,  
50.0960

23.3730, -1.1070,  
36.5970

11.3680, -11.8790,

22.5610

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,  
10.8710

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

■ 159.1050, 15.3480,  
63.2840

■ 159.1050, 15.3480,  
63.2840

■ 142.3370, 18.0510,  
74.8750

■ 175.8730, 12.6450,  
51.6930

■ 125.8680, 21.3500,  
86.6780

■ 192.6410, 9.9420,  
40.1020

■ 109.1000, 24.0530,  
98.2690

■ 209.1100, 6.6430,  
28.2990

■ 92.3320, 26.7560,  
109.8600

■ 225.8780, 3.9400,  
16.7080

■ 82.9180, 28.2220,  
116.3340

■ 242.6460, 1.2370,  
5.1170

■ 254.1310, 1.0090,  
-1.7670

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141.9590, -70.7030, 20.3450



159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840



144.2950, 70.5950, 69.7550

# Triad

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



159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840



146.4320, 85.2390, -30.4810



132.5690, -115.6250, -35.6010

# Complementary

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



159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840



204.8950, -15.3480, -63.2840

# 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.



123.5460, -91.5960, -58.0920



159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840



140.7970, 40.7700, -56.0780

# Square

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



159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840



146.7600, 106.3680, 10.6240



124.1570, -39.6930, -68.1170



137.0780, -132.4550, -16.9270



# Rectangle

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



159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840



136.0020, 87.0570, 57.7530



124.1570, -39.6930, -68.1170



129.8330, -107.9210, -43.0650

# Sweetspot

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



159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840



227.6440, 4.7190, 19.1110



152.3970, -54.3810, 21.8990



111.2320, 2.7030, 11.5910



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.



159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840



144.1030, 18.8300, 77.2780



166.8620, 46.7090, 62.1090



116.4720, 1.7870, 6.1630



62.8080, 21.5790, 88.0350



20.4090, 7.2390, 28.5110



# Inverse Universe

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



158.8820, 69.1790, 40.3390



143.7640, 84.4910, 49.1870



197.1380, -46.7090, -62.1090



116.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



62.3250, 96.2730, 55.9290

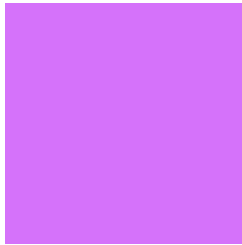


20.1770, 30.8990, 18.2190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

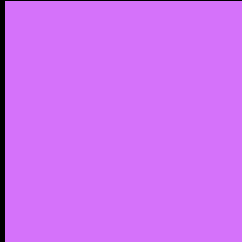
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

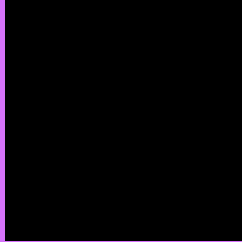
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.1050, 15.3480,



# 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

159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840

### Protanopia

152.9670, -55.9860, 23.4540

### Deuteranopia

152.3490, -54.4260, 17.2060



## Tritanopia

158.4820, 31.3580, 15.4060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840



## Protanomaly

155.2850, -30.0380, 37.7860



## Deuteranomaly

154.9490, -29.2120, 33.8280



## Tritanomaly

158.7980, 25.2570, 32.3690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840



## Achromatopsia

159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

159.3500, 5.7270, 22.8710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840 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(213, 114, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 114, 250)  
}
```

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(213, 114, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 114, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840 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(213, 114, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 114, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 114, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 114, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 114, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 114,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 159.1050, 15.3480, 63.2840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 114, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
114, 250) }
```

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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