

# Converting Colors

YIQ(160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(160.0670, 0.1750,  
46.4070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BD82EF
RGB	189, 130, 239
RGB Percent	74%, 51%, 94%
CMY	0.2586, 0.4903, 0.0628
CMYK	0.21, 0.46, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	273°, 77%, 72%
HSV	273°, 46%, 94%
XYZ	44.5556, 33.0151, 85.6690
YIQ	160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

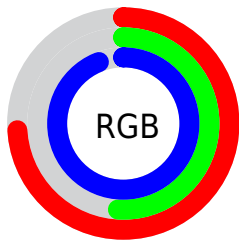
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">189, 130, 239</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12419823</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">64.17, 42.84, -46.41</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">64, 63.156, 312.709</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">33.0151, 0.2729, 0.2022</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290609903 (0xFFBD82EF)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">160.0670, 38.9140, 25.3742</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">57.4588, 37.8627, -48.1782</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **208.9330, -0.1750, -46.4070**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.9310, 14.7570, 35.4370**, and **106.8880, -0.8790, 43.4810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142.6900, 0.2190, 56.6270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.4440, 0.1310, 36.1870**.

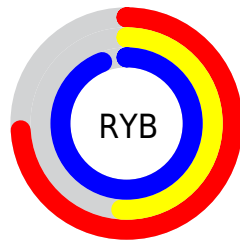
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (51%)

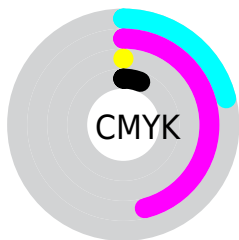
Blue (94%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (94%)

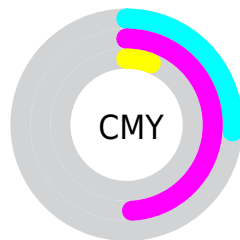


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070 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 160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



160.0670, 0.1750,  
46.4070

160.0670, 0.1750,  
46.4070

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

133.1270, -0.0540,  
45.0500

210.9310, 14.7570,  
35.4370

106.8880, -0.8790,  
43.4810

229.7590, 11.8250,  
22.4890

81.0620, -1.4290,  
42.4350

246.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220

55.6490, -1.7040,  
41.9120

28.1760, -1.7500,  
42.7460

16.6660, -9.5420,  
29.7700

6.2700, -17.6550,

17.1050

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,  
8.9060

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 160.0670, 0.1750,  
46.4070

■ 160.0670, 0.1750,  
46.4070

■ 142.6900, 0.2190,  
56.6270

■ 177.4440, 0.1310,  
36.1870

■ 125.3130, 0.2630,  
66.8470

■ 194.8210, 0.0870,  
25.9670

■ 107.9360, 0.3070,  
77.0670

■ 212.1980, 0.0430,  
15.7470

■ 90.5590, 0.3510,  
87.2870

■ 229.5750, -0.0010,  
5.5270

■ 73.1820, 0.3950,  
97.5070

■ 246.3650, 0.2300,  
-4.1700

■ 66.1160, 0.7610,  
101.8890

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



145.4810, -72.3530, 17.2070



160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070



157.1150, 52.9460, 53.6980

# Triad

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



160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070



150.4160, 74.1410, -16.5710



127.2400, -107.5090, -39.5170

# Complementary

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



160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070



208.9330, -0.1750, -46.4070

# 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.



119.3400, -88.0200, -56.8200



160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070



145.7780, 42.9220, -40.0060

# Square

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



160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070



152.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290



138.7900, -10.0780, -48.6540



131.9940, -123.6510, -22.2990



# Rectangle

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



160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070



152.9740, 75.0920, 48.8200



138.7900, -10.0780, -48.6540



124.9600, -101.0890, -45.7370

# Sweetspot

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



160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070



229.0840, 0.3640, 15.4360



172.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260



112.0960, 0.0900, 9.3860



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.



160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070



153.6840, 0.3560, 59.6520



174.5610, 31.2590, 55.7630



111.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



50.8760, 0.5360, 78.4240



15.3540, -0.0960, 23.7760



# Inverse Universe

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



168.2910, 48.9140, 38.6580



164.1560, 62.8960, 49.5840



194.4390, -31.2590, -55.7630



112.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



64.5920, 82.7000, 65.1320

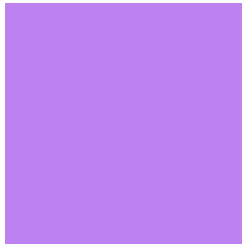


19.7080, 25.0300, 19.9580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

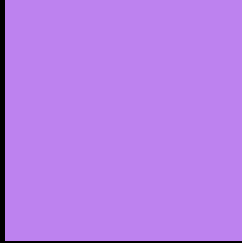
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

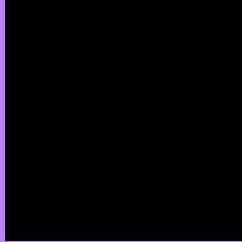
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.0670, 0.1750,



# 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

160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070

### Protanopia

152.3800, -55.7110, 23.9770

### Deuteranopia

153.5410, -46.2190, 17.1490



## Tritanopia

157.7400, 12.8360, 9.6680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070



## Protanomaly

155.0730, -35.4930, 32.0190



## Deuteranomaly

155.9610, -29.4860, 27.7780



## Tritanomaly

158.4320, 8.4320, 23.4080

# Monochromacy



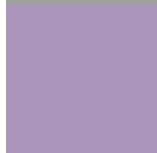
## Original Color

160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070



## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

160.1380, 0.2720, 17.1040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070 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(189, 130, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 130, 239)  
}
```

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(189, 130, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 130, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070 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(189, 130, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 130, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 130, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 130, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 130, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 130,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.0670, 0.1750, 46.4070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 130, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
130, 239) }
```

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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