

# Converting Colors

YIQ(160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(160.8640, -1.4720,  
26.6880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B090D0
RGB	176, 144, 208
RGB Percent	69%, 56%, 82%
CMY	0.3097, 0.4353, 0.1844
CMYK	0.15, 0.31, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	270°, 40%, 69%
HSV	270°, 31%, 82%
XYZ	39.2659, 33.7294, 64.1063
YIQ	160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

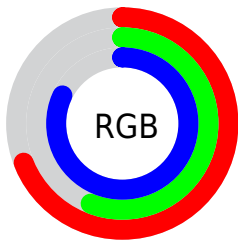
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	176, 144, 208
Decimal	11571408
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.75, 24.34, -28.41
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	65, 37.409, 310.590
Y <sub>xy</sub>	33.7294, 0.2864, 0.2460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289761488 (0xFFB090D0)
YUV	160.8640, 23.2380, 13.2743
Hunter-Lab	58.0770, 19.0490, -24.7913

# Details

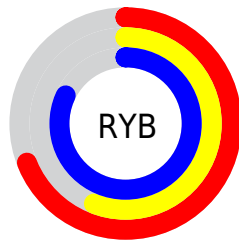
The YIQ color **160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **191.1360, 1.4720, -26.6880**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.6640, 1.9670, 24.9350**, and **108.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.5470, -1.6570, 35.5510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.1810, -1.2870, 17.8250**.

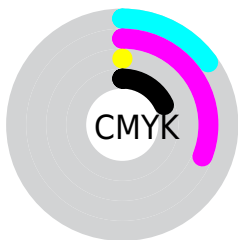
# Distribution



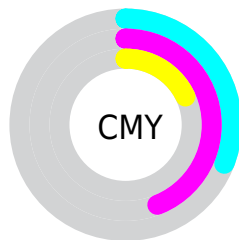
- Red (69%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880 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 160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



160.8640, -1.4720,  
26.6880

160.8640, -1.4720,  
26.6880

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

134.3370, -1.4260,  
25.8540

214.6640, 1.9670,  
24.9350

108.8100, -1.3800,  
25.0200

237.9770, 7.9750,  
15.1670

83.9840, -1.9300,  
23.9740

60.1580, -2.4800,  
22.9280

37.9190, -3.3050,  
21.3590

15.2180, -2.7090,  
21.5710

4.3490, -10.8680,

9.7400

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.8640, -1.4720,  
26.6880

■ 160.8640, -1.4720,  
26.6880

■ 145.5470, -1.6570,  
35.5510

■ 176.1810, -1.2870,  
17.8250

■ 129.9310, -2.4380,  
44.2020

■ 191.7970, -0.5060,  
9.1740

■ 115.2010, -2.8980,  
52.5420

■ 206.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 99.5850, -3.6790,  
61.1930

■ 222.1430, 0.7350,  
-7.8170

■ 84.2680, -3.8640,  
70.0560

■ 237.4600, 0.9200,  
-16.6800

■ 68.9510, -4.0490,  
78.9190

■ 244.5590, 4.9550,  
-18.2210

■ 54.8080, -4.7840,  
86.7360

■ 247.8480, 11.5110,  
-15.8890

■ 249.6420, 15.0870,  
-14.6170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



154.9670, -38.7910, 14.6890



160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



161.3700, 29.3380, 29.9940

# Triad

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



160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



155.9080, 46.8130, -5.8830



130.8470, -84.1730, -32.9170

# Complementary

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



160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



191.1360, 1.4720, -26.6880

# 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.



143.1390, -38.1410, -30.1490



160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



153.5260, 26.9170, -19.7630

# Square

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



160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



158.4120, 54.7420, 10.1180



149.4560, -2.4250, -27.6490



124.3510, -111.7750, -28.2790



# Rectangle

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



160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



160.3900, 43.7810, 27.0530



149.4560, -2.4250, -27.6490



136.4700, -66.9340, -31.4620

# Sweetspot

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



160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



238.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970



170.0800, -29.3440, 3.1680



116.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490



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.



160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



185.7690, -2.1620, 39.1980



170.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



96.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



44.2680, -3.8640, 70.0560



10.6540, -1.2410, 16.9910



# Inverse Universe

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



166.7840, 27.8720, 23.5200



194.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450



181.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



97.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



59.8080, 73.1640, 61.7400



14.5390, 18.0160, 14.9120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

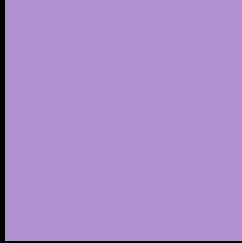
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

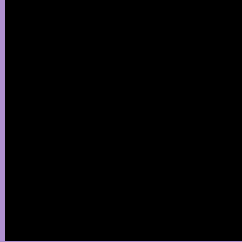
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**YIQ 160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.8640, -1.4720,



# 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

160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880

### Protanopia

157.1700, -29.1170, 15.5790

### Deuteranopia

158.1230, -21.7350, 13.9530



## Tritanopia

158.4510, 6.2800, 7.3360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880

## Protanomaly

158.3670, -19.3060, 19.4940

## Deuteranomaly

159.1780, -14.4000, 18.6880

## Tritanomaly

159.4110, 3.7570, 14.5170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880

## Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880 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(176, 144, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 144, 208)  
}
```

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(176, 144, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 144, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880 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".

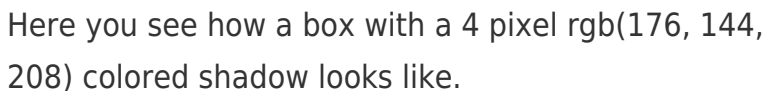
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 144, 208) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 144, 208) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 144, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 144, 208); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 144, 208); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 144, 208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 144, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
144, 208) }
```

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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