

# Converting Colors

YIQ(160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(160.8810, 26.2210,  
25.9090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CA89B0
RGB	202, 137, 176
RGB Percent	79%, 54%, 69%
CMY	0.2077, 0.4628, 0.3097
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.13, 0.21
HSL	324°, 38%, 66%
HSV	324°, 32%, 79%
XYZ	41.1496, 33.5818, 45.3972
YIQ	160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

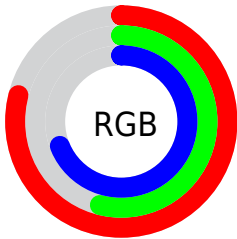
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 137, 176
Decimal	13273520
CIE Lab	64.63, 30.71, -10.40
CIE LCh	65, 32.422, 341.298
Yxy	33.5818, 0.3425, 0.2795
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291463600 (0xFFCA89B0)
YUV	160.8810, 7.4537, 36.0614
Hunter-Lab	57.9498, 25.3388, -5.8822

# Details

The YIQ color **160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **178.1190, -26.2210, -25.9090**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.8100, 24.9830, 26.3190**, and **108.4570, 24.4790, 24.4390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.2290, 34.2890, 33.8810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.5330, 18.1530, 17.9370**.

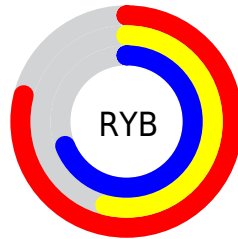
# Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (54%)

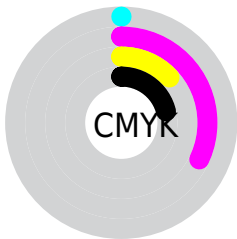
Blue (69%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (69%)

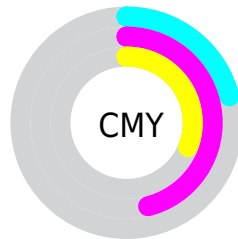


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (46%)


Yellow (31%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090 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 160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 160.8810, 26.2210,  
25.9090

 160.8810, 26.2210,  
25.9090


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 134.1690, 25.3500,  
25.1740


 214.8100, 24.9830,  
26.3190


 108.5710, 24.1580,  
24.7500


 233.8680, 9.9000,  
18.8280

 83.5600, 22.6910,  
23.8030

 250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

 59.2610, 22.0950,  
23.5910

 35.0760, 21.1780,  
23.6900

 17.2880, 17.4650,  
19.3930

 5.4250, 9.1690,

4.5370

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

160.8810, 26.2210,  
25.9090

160.8810, 26.2210,  
25.9090

148.2290, 34.2890,  
33.8810

173.5330, 18.1530,  
17.9370

135.5770, 42.3570,  
41.8530

186.1850, 10.0850,  
9.9650

122.3380, 50.7000,  
50.3480

199.4240, 1.7420,  
1.4700

109.6860, 58.7680,  
58.3200

212.0760, -6.3260,  
-6.5020

97.0340, 66.8360,  
66.2920

224.7280,  
-14.3940, -14.4740

■ 84.3820, 74.9040,  
74.2640

■ 235.7330,  
-21.9580, -20.5660

■ 74.1920, 81.5510,  
80.4550

■ 236.6450,  
-24.5260, -18.0780

■ 237.5570,  
-27.0940, -15.5900

■ 238.4690,  
-29.6620, -13.1020

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159.9410, -0.3710, 23.2530



160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090



159.9890, 43.2320, 20.4800

# Triad

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



160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090



153.6660, 23.7070, -16.6530



137.7530, -77.4360, -17.3400

# Complementary

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



160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090



178.1190, -26.2210, -25.9090

# 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.



139.7250, -63.0380, -24.9740



160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090



149.9770, -2.3340, -23.7900

# Square

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



160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090



156.4990, 40.7150, -5.5010



145.2970, -32.5940, -26.0500



146.9220, -61.2540, -2.2300



# Rectangle

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



160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090



158.6980, 48.1850, 13.3130



145.2970, -32.5940, -26.0500



137.4170, -76.6100, -21.2980

# Sweetspot

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



160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090



239.1850, 10.0850, 9.9650



151.8850, -5.9650, 25.5150



117.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910



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.



160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090



192.3270, 40.0650, 39.3370



157.3470, 36.1720, 16.2680



95.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



60.9200, 67.1570, 65.9810



13.9840, 15.2650, 15.2090



# Inverse Universe

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



160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090



192.3270, 40.0650, 39.3370



181.6530, -36.1720, -16.2680



95.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



60.9200, 67.1570, 65.9810

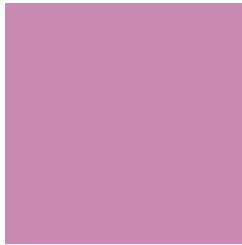


13.9840, 15.2650, 15.2090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

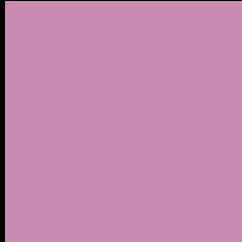
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

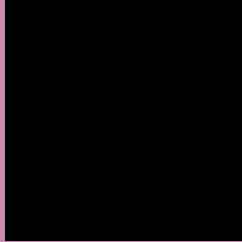
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.8810, 26.2210,



# 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

160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090

### Protanopia

157.8540, -13.8480, 8.6800

### Deuteranopia

158.8680, 0.7320, 8.7640



## Tritanopia

159.5960, 31.0370, 15.7170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090

## Protanomaly

158.9700, 0.6850, 15.1250

## Deuteranomaly

159.3470, 9.8090, 14.9690

## Tritanomaly

160.3340, 29.0190, 19.2510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090

## Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.7720, 9.8100, 9.4420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090 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(202, 137, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 137, 176)  
}
```

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(202, 137, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 137, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090 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(202, 137, 176) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 137, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 137, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 137, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 137, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 137,  
176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 137, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
137, 176) }
```

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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