

Converting Colors

YIQ(162.6480, -27.4670,
18.7170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(162.6480, -27.4670,
18.7170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	949EE1
RGB	148, 158, 225
RGB Percent	58%, 62%, 88%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3804, 0.1178
CMYK	0.34, 0.30, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	232°, 56%, 73%
HSV	232°, 34%, 88%
XYZ	38.0262, 36.1855, 76.1851
YIQ	162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

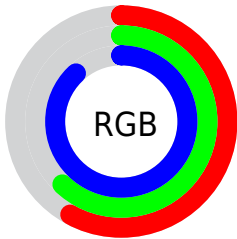
Format	Color
RYB	148, 157, 225
Decimal	9740001
CIELab	66.66, 12.13, -35.04
CIELCh	67, 37.075, 289.093
Yxy	36.1855, 0.2528, 0.2406
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287930081 (0xFF949EE1)
YUV	162.6480, 30.7395, -12.8463
Hunter-Lab	60.1544, 7.5673, -32.9823

Details

The YIQ color $162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999CC$. A complement of this color would be $210.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170$, and the grayscale version is $162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $214.5100, -18.5710, 11.6770$, and $110.1810, -27.6500, 16.5260$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $144.3300, -35.0790, 24.5130$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $181.2650, -19.2590, 13.1330$.

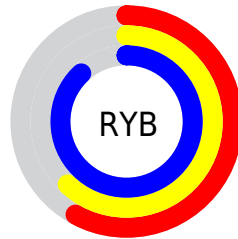
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (62%)

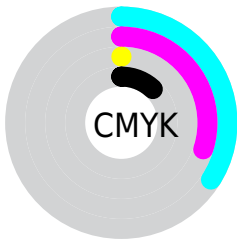
Blue (88%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (88%)

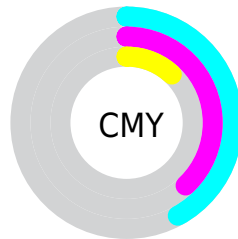


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170 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 162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162.6480,
-27.4670, 18.7170

■ 162.6480,
-27.4670, 18.7170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.1210,
-27.4210, 17.8830

■ 214.5100,
-18.5710, 11.6770

■ 110.1810,
-27.6500, 16.5260

■ 240.2040, -9.2620,
2.6580

■ 85.3550, -28.2000,
15.4800

■ 60.8170, -29.6210,
13.6990

■ 35.4740, -36.0850,
9.6990

■ 18.9050, -27.0530,
11.2110

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,

12.4260

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 162.6480,
-27.4670, 18.7170

■ 162.6480,
-27.4670, 18.7170

■ 144.3300,
-35.0790, 24.5130

■ 181.2650,
-19.2590, 13.1330

■ 126.3000,
-43.5620, 29.5740

■ 198.9960,
-11.3720, 7.8600

■ 107.9820,
-51.1740, 35.3700

■ 217.3140, -3.7600,
2.0640

■ 89.9520, -59.6570,
40.4310

■ 235.3440, 4.7230,
-2.9970

■ 71.6340, -67.2690,
46.2270

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,
-9.3300

■ 53.6040, -75.7520,
51.2880

■ 42.6730, -80.2000,
54.8080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152.2900, -65.1060, 1.5020



162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170



166.5940, 8.1560, 28.4120

Triad

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



162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170



163.1790, 53.7800, 5.5240



146.1640, -48.4570, -30.4170

Complementary

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



162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170



210.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170

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.



153.1390, -11.7780, -28.8500



162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170



160.9350, 42.1830, -10.0810

Square

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



162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170



164.4800, 52.0350, 20.6350



157.9380, 19.7650, -22.3070



133.9970, -93.3430, -31.9270

Rectangle

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



162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170



166.2990, 28.1000, 30.4040



157.9380, 19.7650, -22.3070



148.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350

Sweetspot

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



162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170



234.6110, -8.8500, 6.2060



200.8370, -42.6820, -19.4340



114.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



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.



162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170



170.1880, -37.5550, 25.3330



165.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830



102.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



33.5650, -62.8210, 42.7070



8.9940, -17.0580, 11.7900

Inverse Universe

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



172.1630, 42.6820, 19.4340



182.9910, 58.0860, 26.6140



207.8500, 8.0290, -29.8830



104.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



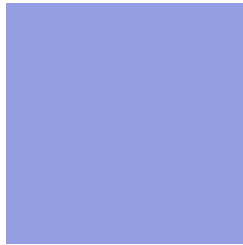
55.2460, 97.5130, 44.4650



15.0360, 26.6820, 12.0420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

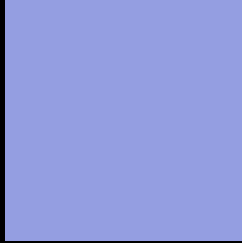
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

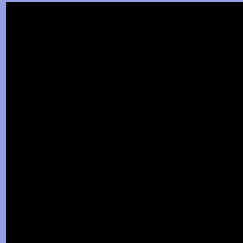
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.6480, -27.4670,

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

162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170

Protanopia

162.1420, -31.9140, 16.7100

Deuteranopia

161.7290, -32.1890, 16.1870



Tritanopia

159.8110, -21.4570, -2.1050

Trichromacy



Original Color

162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170

Protanomaly

162.1530, -30.4470, 17.6570

Deuteranomaly

162.0390, -30.1260, 17.3460

Tritanomaly

161.0700, -23.3840, 5.2880

Monochromacy



Original Color

162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170

Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

162.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170 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(148, 158, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 158, 225)  
}
```

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(148, 158, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 158, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170 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(148, 158, 225) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 158, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 158, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 158, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 158, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 158,  
225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.6480, -27.4670, 18.7170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 158, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
158, 225) }
```

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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