

# Converting Colors

YIQ(163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020)</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(163.3770, -6.9300,  
37.5020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B48DEB
RGB	180, 141, 235
RGB Percent	71%, 55%, 92%
CMY	0.2940, 0.4471, 0.0785
CMYK	0.23, 0.40, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	265°, 70%, 74%
HSV	265°, 40%, 92%
XYZ	43.3456, 34.7496, 83.0007
YIQ	163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

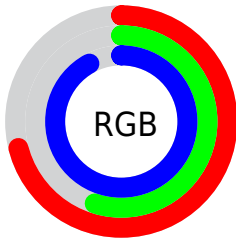
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	180, 141, 235
Decimal	11832811
CIELab	65.55, 33.34, -42.09
CIELCh	66, 53.695, 308.383
Yxy	34.7496, 0.2691, 0.2157
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290022891 (0xFFB48DEB)
YUV	163.3770, 35.3101, 14.5784
Hunter-Lab	58.9488, 28.0922, -42.2169

# Details

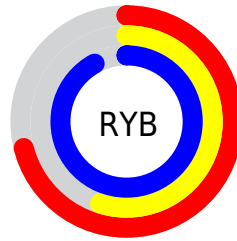
The YIQ color  $163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC99FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $212.6230, 6.9300, -37.5020$ , and the grayscale version is  $163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $214.3980, 5.7720, 27.5640$ , and  $110.6110, -7.7090, 35.0990$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $145.1030, -8.6740, 47.0860$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $181.0640, -4.9110, 28.4410$ .

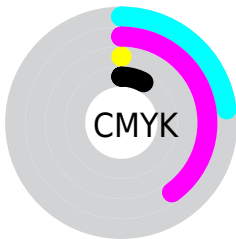
# Distribution



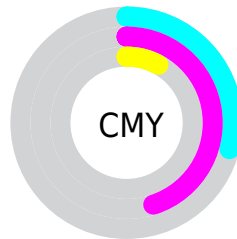
- Red (71%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020 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 163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 163.3770, -6.9300,  
37.5020


 163.3770, -6.9300,  
37.5020


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 136.5510, -7.4800,  
36.4560


 214.3980, 5.7720,  
27.5640


 110.6110, -7.7090,  
35.0990


 236.2160, 8.8000,  
16.7360

 85.6710, -7.9380,  
33.7420

 253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

 61.3180, -8.4420,  
31.8620

 36.8940, -10.1840,  
30.3920

 14.2310, -12.7510,  
27.3530

 5.9280, -16.6920,

16.1720

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.3770, -6.9300,  
37.5020

■ 163.3770, -6.9300,  
37.5020

■ 145.1030, -8.6740,  
47.0860

■ 181.0640, -4.9110,  
28.4410

■ 127.7150,  
-10.0970, 56.3590

■ 199.3380, -3.1670,  
18.8570

■ 109.4410,  
-11.8410, 65.9430

■ 216.7260, -1.7440,  
9.5840

■ 91.7540, -13.8600,  
75.0040

■ 235.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 73.4800, -15.6040,  
84.5880

■ 250.9260, 2.8440,  
-7.4920

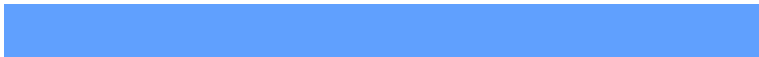
■ 56.0920, -17.0270,  
93.8610

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



151.5800, -68.3180, 15.6660



163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020



163.0160, 39.7430, 45.1750

# Triad

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



163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020



156.5650, 66.7120, -8.5840



127.0290, -105.5370, -42.2170

# Complementary

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



163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020



212.6230, 6.9300, -37.5020

# 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.



132.4140, -64.5010, -48.0290



163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020



153.1450, 40.8110, -29.2770

# Square

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



163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020



157.9480, 76.8400, 17.1280



147.1490, -0.5430, -39.7350



131.0990, -119.7530, -26.8650



# Rectangle

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



163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020



160.6300, 61.2010, 41.7530



147.1490, -0.5430, -39.7350



125.0910, -100.0800, -47.5040

# Sweetspot

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



163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020



231.4210, -2.2030, 12.3970



184.5880, -45.5740, -0.0540



114.1450, -1.6060, 7.0820



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.



163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020



161.8580, -9.3620, 48.5420



177.1310, 20.4860, 47.2540



108.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690



43.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910



12.7340, -4.2220, 21.4580



# Inverse Universe

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



175.3760, 38.3690, 37.0330



177.5720, 49.9210, 47.9450



198.8690, -20.4860, -47.2540



109.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



66.2030, 73.8500, 71.3380

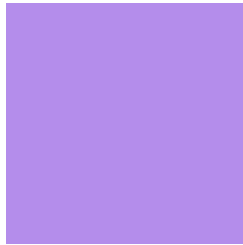


19.6800, 22.2330, 21.0890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

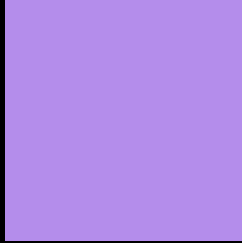
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

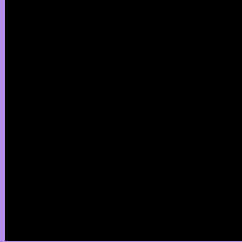
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.3770, -6.9300,



# 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

163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020

### Protanopia

157.5180, -47.4120, 22.2520

### Deuteranopia

157.9500, -40.1210, 16.7670



## Tritanopia

160.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020

## Protanomaly

159.9930, -32.5120, 27.5520

## Deuteranomaly

159.9240, -28.0640, 24.0320

## Tritanomaly

161.3660, -0.3700, 17.7260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020

## Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

163.0620, -2.5700, 13.5420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020 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(180, 141, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 141, 235)  
}
```

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(180, 141, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 141, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020 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(180, 141, 235) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 141, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 141, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 141, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 141, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 141,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 141, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
141, 235) }
```

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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