

# Converting Colors

YIQ(163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(163.7110, 3.7530,  
36.6250)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE8BDE
RGB	190, 139, 222
RGB Percent	75%, 55%, 87%
CMY	0.2547, 0.4550, 0.1295
CMYK	0.14, 0.37, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	277°, 56%, 71%
HSV	277°, 37%, 87%
XYZ	43.6589, 34.6852, 73.4922
YIQ	163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

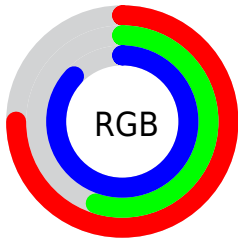
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">190, 139, 222</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12487646</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">65.50, 34.48, -34.92</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">66, 49.073, 314.642</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">34.6852, 0.2875, 0.2284</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290677726</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFBE8BDE</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">163.7110, 28.7365, 23.0555</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">58.8941, 29.2594, -32.7603</a>

# Details

The YIQ color  $163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC99FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $197.2890, -3.7530, -36.6250$ , and the grayscale version is  $163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $216.2140, 12.2820, 30.7300$ , and  $111.0590, 2.6530, 34.5330$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $148.4050, 5.0350, 46.4350$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $179.3160, 3.0670, 27.0270$ .

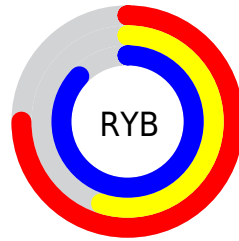
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (55%)

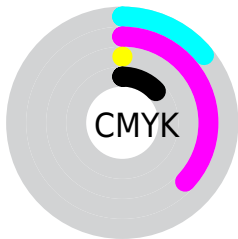
Blue (87%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (87%)

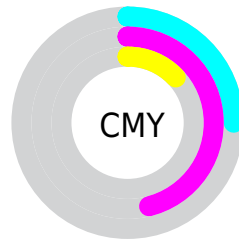


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250 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 163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



163.7110, 3.7530,  
36.6250

163.7110, 3.7530,  
36.6250

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

136.8850, 3.2030,  
35.5790

216.2140, 12.2820,  
30.7300

111.0590, 2.6530,  
34.5330

235.0420, 9.3500,  
17.7820

86.1190, 2.4240,  
33.1760

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

61.2930, 1.8740,  
32.1300

36.8800, 1.5990,  
31.6070

17.5760, -0.6010,  
27.4230

5.7990, -12.0150,

14.0090

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.7110, 3.7530,  
36.6250

■ 163.7110, 3.7530,  
36.6250

■ 148.4050, 5.0350,  
46.4350

■ 179.3160, 3.0670,  
27.0270

■ 132.8000, 5.7210,  
56.0330

■ 194.6220, 1.7850,  
17.2170

■ 116.6080, 6.6820,  
66.1540

■ 210.8140, 0.8240,  
7.0960

■ 101.3020, 7.9640,  
75.9640

■ 226.1200, -0.4580,  
-2.7140

85.6970, 8.6500,  
85.5620

241.7250, -1.1440,  
-12.3120

70.3910, 9.9320,  
95.3720

247.0520, 2.2490,  
-13.2310

66.2710, 10.3900,  
98.0860

249.7430, 7.6130,  
-11.3230

251.2380, 10.5930,  
-10.2630

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



156.4640, -47.3200, 20.5840



163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250



162.8220, 43.0450, 40.3970

# Triad

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



163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250



156.7810, 57.1760, -11.9760



126.7670, -107.5550, -38.6830

# Complementary

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



163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250



197.2890, -3.7530, -36.6250

# 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.



131.9990, -70.4620, -44.6220



163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250



152.6970, 30.4490, -28.7110

# Square

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



163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250



158.7250, 69.9180, 10.4140



147.2390, -9.4840, -37.3880



129.5660, -119.5700, -24.6740



# Rectangle

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



163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250



160.3430, 60.3310, 35.4910



147.2390, -9.4840, -37.3880



125.0570, -102.7400, -43.3480

# Sweetspot

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



163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250



235.2750, 1.1440, 12.3120



167.8330, -35.7180, 8.5540



115.9280, 0.5030, 7.4070



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.



163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250



174.3390, 5.4010, 50.8170



172.3670, 25.3930, 40.9210



104.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



52.3560, 7.8720, 77.6320



14.4420, 2.4720, 21.2880



# Inverse Universe

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



167.4650, 39.1960, 27.5480



179.4010, 54.4160, 38.0640



188.6330, -25.3930, -40.9210



104.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



60.3760, 83.0680, 58.4600

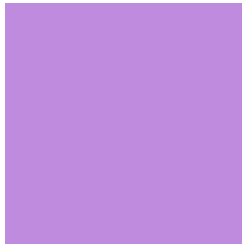


16.5180, 22.5090, 16.0850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

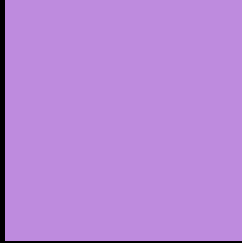
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

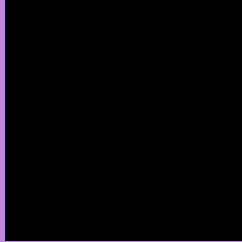
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.7110, 3.7530,



# 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

163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250

### Protanopia

158.5310, -40.2590, 19.2690

### Deuteranopia

159.1700, -29.1170, 15.5790



## Tritanopia

161.3380, 14.0280, 10.0920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250



## Protanomaly

160.1310, -24.2130, 25.8270



## Deuteranomaly

160.5570, -16.7850, 23.3670



## Tritanomaly

162.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250



## Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

163.8020, 1.0980, 13.1460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250 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(190, 139, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 139, 222)  
}
```

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(190, 139, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 139, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250 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(190, 139, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 139, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 139, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 139, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 139, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 139,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.7110, 3.7530, 36.6250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 139, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
139, 222) }
```

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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