

# Converting Colors

YIQ(163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(163.9380, -4.3160,  
34.1800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B58FE3
RGB	181, 143, 227
RGB Percent	71%, 56%, 89%
CMY	0.2900, 0.4393, 0.1099
CMYK	0.20, 0.37, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	267°, 60%, 73%
HSV	267°, 37%, 89%
XYZ	42.7469, 35.0132, 77.1631
YIQ	163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

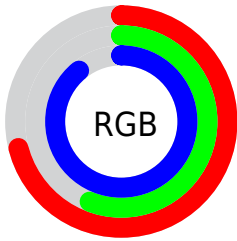
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	181, 143, 227
Decimal	11898851
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	65.76, 30.67, -37.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	66, 48.329, 309.395
Yxy	35.0132, 0.2759, 0.2260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290088931 (0xFFB58FE3)
YUV	163.9380, 31.0896, 14.9634
Hunter-Lab	59.1720, 25.4007, -35.8966

# Details

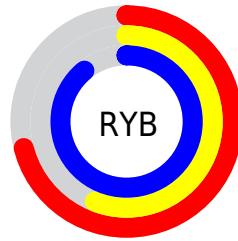
The YIQ color  $163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC99FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $206.0620, 4.3160, -34.1800$ , and the grayscale version is  $164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $215.8710, 5.8180, 26.7300$ , and  $111.4710, -4.4990, 31.9890$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $146.8490, -5.1430, 43.6650$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $181.0270, -3.4890, 24.6950$ .

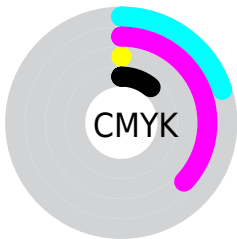
# Distribution



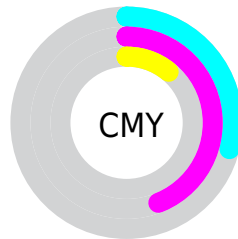
- Red (71%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800 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 163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



163.9380, -4.3160,  
34.1800

163.9380, -4.3160,  
34.1800

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

137.1120, -4.8660,  
33.1340

215.8710, 5.8180,  
26.7300

111.4710, -4.4990,  
31.9890

237.3900, 8.2500,  
15.6900

86.2320, -5.3240,  
30.4200

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

62.2920, -5.5530,  
29.0630

38.4660, -6.1030,  
28.0170

15.0420, -7.8450,  
26.5470

5.2440, -14.7660,

14.3060

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,  
7.2520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.9380, -4.3160,  
34.1800

■ 163.9380, -4.3160,  
34.1800

■ 146.8490, -5.1430,  
43.6650

■ 181.0270, -3.4890,  
24.6950

■ 130.0480, -6.8410,  
52.4150

■ 197.8280, -1.7910,  
15.9450

■ 112.9590, -7.6680,  
61.9000

■ 214.9170, -0.9640,  
6.4600

■ 95.5710, -9.0910,  
71.1730

■ 232.3050, 0.4590,  
-2.8130

■ 78.4820, -9.9180,  
80.6580

■ 248.2200, 1.8360,  
-11.2520

■ 61.9800, -11.0200,  
89.6200

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

■ 56.6750, -11.4790,  
92.4330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155.0390, -56.4890, 16.0470



163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800



163.8860, 36.9930, 39.9450

# Triad

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



163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800



157.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030



126.4420, -105.2620, -41.6940

# Complementary

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



163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800



206.0620, 4.3160, -34.1800

# 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.



138.4910, -54.2320, -41.4000



163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800



154.6160, 35.1710, -26.1810

# Square

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



163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800



159.3600, 69.6880, 14.5840



149.4850, -1.3690, -35.7770



130.0560, -118.1940, -27.5860



# Rectangle

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



163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800



161.8310, 56.0210, 36.5090



149.4850, -1.3690, -35.7770



124.7320, -100.4470, -46.3590

# Sweetspot

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



163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800



234.0790, -1.2400, 11.4640



179.5780, -39.6140, 2.0660



115.0310, -1.2850, 6.7710



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.



163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800



171.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440



176.4960, 20.7160, 43.0840



105.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920



44.6250, -9.1830, 72.8410



12.6910, -2.6630, 20.7370



# Inverse Universe

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



173.3600, 35.2980, 32.1140



183.4420, 47.1710, 42.7150



193.5040, -20.7160, -43.0840



107.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



64.6930, 75.2260, 68.4260



18.4410, 21.4080, 19.5200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

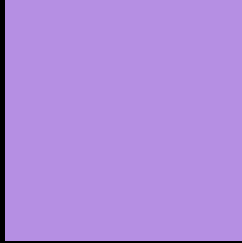
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

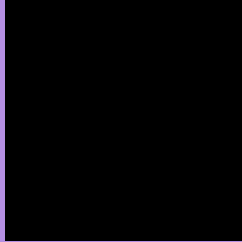
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.9380, -4.3160,



# 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

163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800

### Protanopia

158.8730, -41.2220, 20.2020

### Deuteranopia

159.5440, -33.1060, 16.2860



## Tritanopia

161.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800

## Protanomaly

160.8640, -27.8350, 25.3890

## Deuteranomaly

161.5070, -22.5160, 22.6040

## Tritanomaly

162.5080, 2.1060, 16.9060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800

## Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

163.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800 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(181, 143, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 143, 227)  
}
```

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(181, 143, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 143, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800 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(181, 143, 227) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 143, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(181, 143, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 143, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 143, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 143,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 143, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
143, 227) }
```

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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