

Converting Colors

YIQ(165.7290, -13.8530,
36.3150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(165.7290, -13.8530,
36.3150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AF92F3
RGB	175, 146, 243
RGB Percent	69%, 57%, 95%
CMY	0.3136, 0.4275, 0.0472
CMYK	0.28, 0.40, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	258°, 80%, 76%
HSV	258°, 40%, 95%
XYZ	44.1363, 36.1409, 89.4174
YIQ	165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

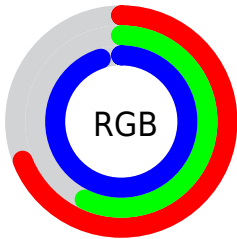
Format	Color
RYB	175, 146, 243
Decimal	11506419
CIELab	66.63, 31.04, -44.83
CIELCh	67, 54.525, 304.695
Yxy	36.1409, 0.2601, 0.2130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289696499 (0xFFAF92F3)
YUV	165.7290, 38.0946, 8.1307
Hunter-Lab	60.1173, 25.8439, -46.1047

Details

The YIQ color $165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CC99FF$. A complement of this color would be $223.2710, 13.8530, -36.3150$, and the grayscale version is $165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $215.8380, 1.4170, 23.8890$, and $112.8490, -14.3110, 33.6010$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $146.5580, -17.3850, 45.2630$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $184.9000, -10.3210, 27.3670$.

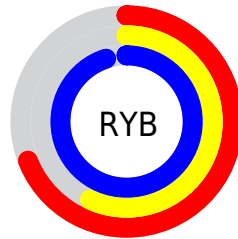
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (57%)

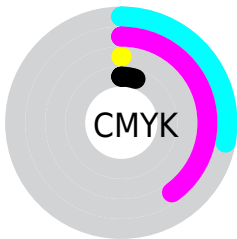
Blue (95%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (95%)

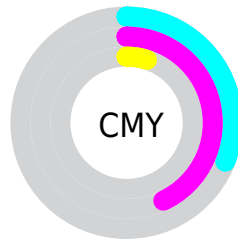


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150 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 165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 165.7290,
-13.8530, 36.3150

■ 165.7290,
-13.8530, 36.3150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.7890,
-14.0820, 34.9580

■ 215.8380, 1.4170,
23.8890

■ 112.8490,
-14.3110, 33.6010

■ 239.1510, 7.4250,
14.1210

■ 87.6100, -15.1360,
32.0320

■ 63.2570, -15.6400,
30.1520

■ 39.1210, -18.2530,
27.9470

■ 13.4790, -25.3130,
23.7350

■ 6.6120, -18.6180,

18.0380

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 165.7290,
-13.8530, 36.3150

■ 165.7290,
-13.8530, 36.3150

■ 146.5580,
-17.3850, 45.2630

■ 184.9000,
-10.3210, 27.3670

■ 126.8000,
-20.6420, 54.7340

■ 204.6580, -7.0640,
17.8960

■ 107.6290,
-24.1740, 63.6820

■ 223.8290, -3.5320,
8.9480

■ 88.4580, -27.7060,
72.6300

■ 243.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.2870, -31.2380,
81.5780

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 49.5290, -34.4950,
91.0490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150.1440, -78.9540, 10.1820



165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150



166.0910, 35.1580, 45.6700

Triad

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



165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150



159.5270, 69.8750, -5.3330



128.4480, -105.3990, -44.7190

Complementary

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



165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150



223.2710, 13.8530, -36.3150

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.



138.2150, -53.6350, -46.7150



165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150



156.2380, 44.9830, -27.7930

Square

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



165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150



161.1270, 77.8940, 20.0540



150.6720, 5.2340, -39.8060



133.3330, -120.5320, -29.2680

Rectangle

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



165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150



164.0150, 58.6790, 43.4070



150.6720, 5.2340, -39.8060



126.3960, -99.6210, -50.3170

Sweetspot

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



165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150



230.5240, -3.9910, 11.7610



197.5610, -50.1120, -5.9200



113.5470, -2.7980, 6.6580



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.



165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150



157.6720, -17.7060, 45.5740



179.7820, 14.1590, 46.2790



112.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800



37.9480, -26.3300, 69.7180



12.1080, -8.2110, 22.1650

Inverse Universe

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



182.7550, 35.9840, 41.7120



179.1680, 45.4270, 52.2990



209.2180, -14.1590, -46.2790



114.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



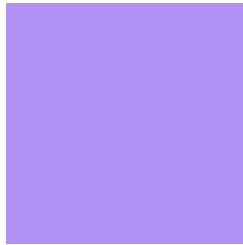
70.4340, 69.1260, 79.8620



22.3150, 22.0030, 25.2590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

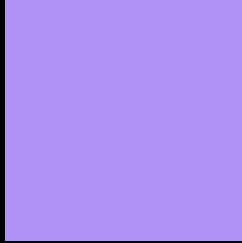
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

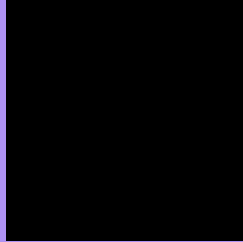
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.7290, -13.8530,

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

165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150

Protanopia

160.2620, -49.5670, 22.7610

Deuteranopia

160.1390, -45.0270, 17.5730



Tritanopia

162.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550

Trichromacy



Original Color

165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150

Protanomaly

161.9540, -36.7760, 27.7360

Deuteranomaly

162.4010, -33.8410, 24.1030

Tritanomaly

164.1910, -7.2470, 15.7050

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150

Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

165.9800, -5.2750, 13.0050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150 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(175, 146, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 146, 243)  
}
```

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(175, 146, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 146, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150 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(175, 146, 243) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 146, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 146, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 146, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 146, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 146,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.7290, -13.8530, 36.3150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 146, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
146, 243) }
```

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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