

# Converting Colors

YIQ(166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(166.4810, 15.9040,  
31.1680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C98ECA
RGB	201, 142, 202
RGB Percent	79%, 56%, 79%
CMY	0.2116, 0.4432, 0.2078
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	299°, 36%, 67%
HSV	299°, 30%, 79%
XYZ	44.4301, 36.0269, 60.4919
YIQ	166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

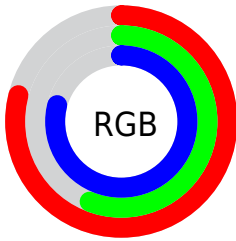
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	201, 142, 202
Decimal	13209290
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.54, 32.27, -22.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 39.113, 325.588
Yxy	36.0269, 0.3152, 0.2556
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291399370 (0xFFC98ECA)
YUV	166.4810, 17.5109, 30.2732
Hunter-Lab	60.0224, 27.0908, -17.7381

# Details

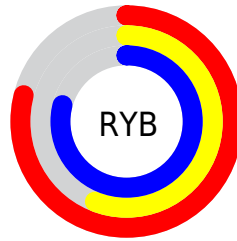
The YIQ color  $166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC99CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $177.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680$ , and the grayscale version is  $166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $220.3670, 16.2250, 30.8570$ , and  $113.9430, 14.4830, 29.3870$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $154.7410, 21.4040, 41.6280$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $178.2210, 10.4040, 20.7080$ .

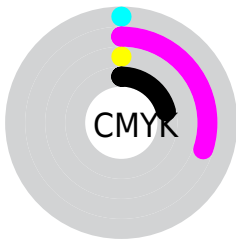
# Distribution



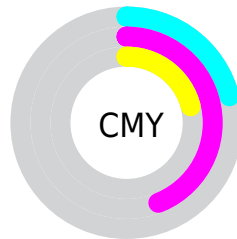
- Red (79%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680 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 166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166.4810, 15.9040,  
31.1680

166.4810, 15.9040,  
31.1680

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

139.7690, 15.0330,  
30.4330

220.3670, 16.2250,  
30.8570

113.9430, 14.4830,  
29.3870

237.3900, 8.2500,  
15.6900

88.5300, 14.2080,  
28.8640

253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

63.8180, 13.3370,  
28.1290

39.5190, 12.7410,  
27.9170

19.4540, 11.3660,  
25.3020

9.8840, 3.8030,

13.6830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.4810, 15.9040,  
31.1680

■ 166.4810, 15.9040,  
31.1680

■ 154.7410, 21.4040,  
41.6280

■ 178.2210, 10.4040,  
20.7080

■ 142.7020, 26.3080,  
51.8760

■ 190.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600

■ 130.3750, 32.0830,  
62.8590

■ 202.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 118.6350, 37.5830,  
73.3190

■ 214.3270, -5.7750,  
-10.9830

■ 106.5960, 42.4870,  
83.5670

■ 226.3660,  
-10.6790, -21.2310

■ 94.8560, 47.9870,  
94.0270

■ 233.4100,  
-13.9790, -27.5070

■ 83.1160, 53.4870,  
104.4870

■ 233.7090,  
-13.3830, -27.2950

■ 82.5290, 53.7620,  
105.0100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



163.8770, -20.6820, 22.4060



166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680



165.0850, 43.3220, 29.8660

# Triad

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



166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680



159.6310, 39.9830, -14.2650



127.4340, -110.8110, -34.7390

# Complementary

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



166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680



177.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680

# 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.



141.5690, -62.8990, -33.0030



166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680



156.3070, 14.1720, -25.5720

# Square

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



166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680



162.2560, 54.8810, 2.0890



150.5940, -20.4890, -30.6730



128.8760, -117.5070, -23.5150



# Rectangle

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



166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680



163.9580, 53.6850, 23.7730



150.5940, -20.4890, -30.6730



126.0660, -106.9590, -38.4710

# Sweetspot

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



166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680



241.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290



149.4270, -19.5350, 18.1370



118.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330



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.



166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680



200.6970, 24.7040, 47.9040



163.4740, 25.8090, 22.3610



96.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



67.6610, 43.8620, 86.1820



15.6940, 10.4500, 19.8740



# Inverse Universe

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



160.0540, 35.4390, 13.0310



190.7360, 54.1900, 20.1260



180.5260, -25.8090, -22.3610



94.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



49.9760, 97.9730, 36.1250



11.4760, 22.3270, 8.3670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

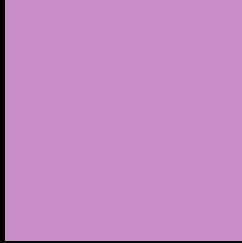
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

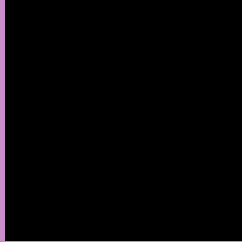
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.4810, 15.9040,

31.1680.

# 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

166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680

### Protanopia

162.3830, -25.4030, 14.3490

### Deuteranopia

163.5600, -12.8400, 12.4400



## Tritanopia

165.0080, 23.8850, 13.1730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680

## Protanomaly

163.6840, -9.9530, 20.6950

## Deuteranomaly

164.6370, -2.5710, 19.0690

## Tritanomaly

165.5550, 21.0870, 19.8310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

166.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680 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(201, 142, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(201, 142, 202)  
}
```

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(201, 142, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(201, 142, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680 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(201, 142, 202) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(201, 142, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(201, 142, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(201, 142, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 142, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 142,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(201, 142, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(201,  
142, 202) }
```

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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