

# Converting Colors

YIQ(166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(166.9700, 1.8260,  
44.0180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C48AF0
RGB	196, 138, 240
RGB Percent	77%, 54%, 94%
CMY	0.2312, 0.4589, 0.0589
CMYK	0.18, 0.43, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	274°, 77%, 74%
HSV	274°, 43%, 94%
XYZ	47.5888, 36.2029, 86.9035
YIQ	166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

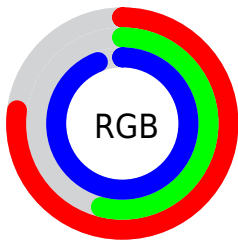
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">196, 138, 240</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12880624</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.67, 40.68, -42.98</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">67, 59.174, 313.424</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">36.2029, 0.2788, 0.2121</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291070704 (0xFFC48AF0)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">166.9700, 36.0038, 25.4593</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">60.1688, 35.8840, -43.5160</a>

# Details

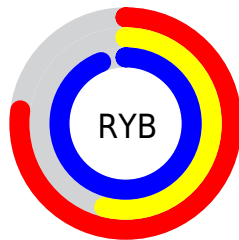
The YIQ color **166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **211.0300, -1.8260, -44.0180**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.7200, 16.7290, 32.7370**, and **113.2040, 1.0470, 41.6150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.8920, 2.4660, 54.4500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.0480, 1.1860, 33.5860**.

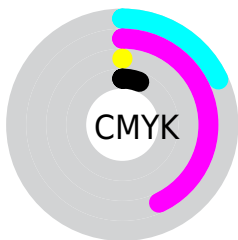
# Distribution



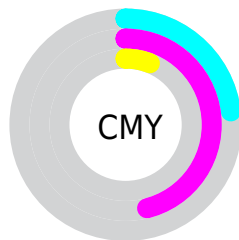
- Red (77%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180 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 166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166.9700, 1.8260,  
44.0180

166.9700, 1.8260,  
44.0180

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

140.0300, 1.5970,  
42.6610

217.7200, 16.7290,  
32.7370

113.2040, 1.0470,  
41.6150

235.0420, 9.3500,  
17.7820

87.9650, 0.2220,  
40.0460

251.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

62.5520, -0.0530,  
39.5230

36.5520, -0.0530,  
39.5230

19.4710, -4.4990,  
31.9890

8.7760, -13.2080,

19.1120

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,  
9.2170

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 166.9700, 1.8260,  
44.0180

■ 166.9700, 1.8260,  
44.0180

■ 149.8920, 2.4660,  
54.4500

■ 184.0480, 1.1860,  
33.5860

■ 132.5150, 2.5100,  
64.6700

■ 201.4250, 1.1420,  
23.3660

■ 115.4370, 3.1500,  
75.1020

■ 218.5030, 0.5020,  
12.9340

■ 98.3590, 3.7900,  
85.5340

■ 235.5810, -0.1380,  
2.5020

■ 80.9820, 3.8340,  
95.7540

■ 251.1970, 0.6430,  
-6.1490

■ 68.3230, 4.6120,  
103.6840

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155.2820, -61.4870, 18.5210



166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180



164.3380, 50.7000, 50.3480

# Triad

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



166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180



158.1320, 69.1890, -14.9310



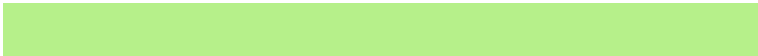
131.4460, -111.0850, -40.7890

# Complementary

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



166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180



211.0300, -1.8260, -44.0180

# 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.



124.0020, -92.8800, -56.8480



166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180



153.9610, 38.1530, -36.1750

# Square

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



166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180



159.6620, 83.3970, 13.9330



146.8980, -10.2620, -45.3180



135.2710, -125.9890, -23.9810



# Rectangle

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



166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180



160.5880, 70.1870, 44.0990



146.8980, -10.2620, -45.3180



129.3940, -105.3070, -46.3870

# Sweetspot

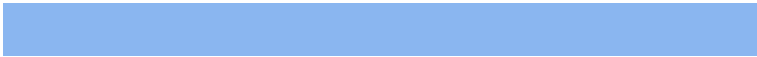
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180



231.4430, 0.7310, 14.2910



175.4560, -44.8420, 8.7100



112.9820, 0.4110, 9.0750



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.



166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180



161.9460, 2.3740, 56.1180



179.3280, 30.2970, 51.1690



111.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



52.3710, 3.5160, 79.4840



15.9520, 1.0960, 24.2000



# Inverse Universe

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



173.5140, 46.6680, 35.3080



170.2540, 59.5040, 44.9760



198.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690



112.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



64.0220, 84.3050, 63.5770

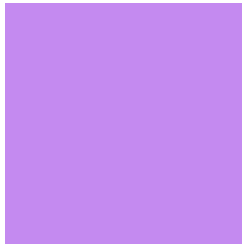


19.4800, 25.6720, 19.3360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

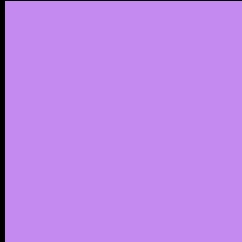
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

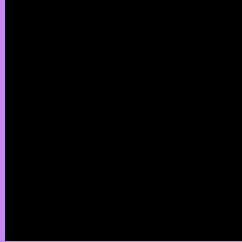
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.9700, 1.8260,



# 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

166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180

### Protanopia

160.3760, -49.8880, 23.0720

### Deuteranopia

161.0640, -40.4420, 17.0780



## Tritanopia

164.3380, 14.0280, 10.0920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180



## Protanomaly

162.5850, -31.1830, 31.0010



## Deuteranomaly

163.4730, -25.1760, 26.7600



## Tritanomaly

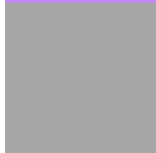
165.0900, 9.3950, 22.4750

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180



## Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

166.9100, 0.9140, 16.4820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180 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(196, 138, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 138, 240)  
}
```

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(196, 138, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 138, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180 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(196, 138, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 138, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 138, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 138, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 138, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 138,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 138, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
138, 240) }
```

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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