

# Converting Colors

YIQ(167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(167.2440, 11.5970,  
15.6050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BC9AB5
RGB	188, 154, 181
RGB Percent	74%, 60%, 71%
CMY	0.2626, 0.3961, 0.2902
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.04, 0.26
HSL	312°, 20%, 67%
HSV	312°, 18%, 74%
XYZ	40.6396, 37.1375, 48.7458
YIQ	167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

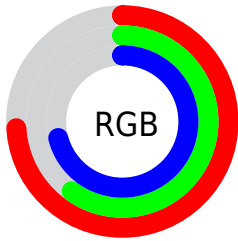
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	188, 154, 181
Decimal	12360373
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	67.38, 17.28, -9.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 19.599, 331.870
Yxy	37.1375, 0.3212, 0.2935
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290550453 (0xFFBC9AB5)
YUV	167.2440, 6.7817, 18.2030
Hunter-Lab	60.9405, 12.3908, -4.7672

# Details

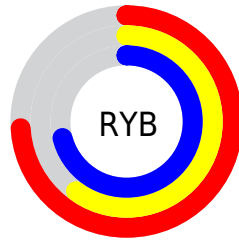
The YIQ color **167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **174.7560, -11.5970, -15.6050**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.6570, 11.8720, 16.1280**, and **115.1190, 10.4510, 14.3470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.6350, 18.1060, 24.2980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120**.

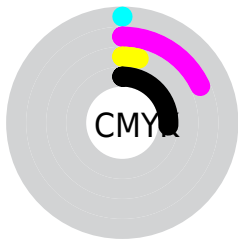
# Distribution



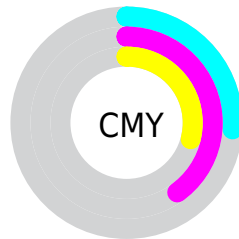
- Red (74%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (26%)




- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050 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 167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 167.2440, 11.5970,  
15.6050


 167.2440, 11.5970,  
15.6050


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 140.8310, 11.3220,  
15.0820


 222.6570, 11.8720,  
16.1280


 115.1190, 10.4510,  
14.3470

 244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

 90.1190, 10.4510,  
14.3470

 66.4070, 9.5800,  
13.6120

 43.9940, 9.3050,  
13.0890

 22.9830, 7.8380,  
12.1420

 4.3580, 2.1080,

5.8520

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

167.2440, 11.5970,  
15.6050

167.2440, 11.5970,  
15.6050

155.6350, 18.1060,  
24.2980

178.8530, 5.0880,  
6.9120

144.0260, 24.6150,  
32.9910

190.4620, -1.4210,  
-1.7810

133.0040, 30.8490,  
41.1610

201.4840, -7.6550,  
-9.9510

121.3950, 37.3580,  
49.8540

213.0930,  
-14.1640, -18.6440

109.9000, 43.5460,  
58.8580

224.5880,  
-20.3520, -27.6480

■ 98.2910, 50.0550,  
67.5510

■ 229.1530,  
-23.5610, -30.0650

■ 86.6820, 56.5640,  
76.2440

■ 229.6090,  
-24.8450, -28.8210

■ 75.6600, 62.7980,  
84.4140

■ 230.0650,  
-26.1290, -27.5770

■ 73.1980, 64.2190,  
86.1950

■ 230.5210,  
-27.4130, -26.3330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



165.9800, -5.2750, 13.0050



167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050



167.4210, 24.1600, 13.6960

# Triad

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



167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050



163.3100, 19.2580, -7.6060



157.2710, -37.7320, -10.0200

# Complementary

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



167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050



174.7560, -11.5970, -15.6050

# 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.



157.1270, -28.6990, -14.0350



167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050



161.4220, 4.0830, -13.4290

# Square

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



167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050



164.8430, 28.2430, 0.2670



159.2720, -13.1100, -15.7180



159.3950, -34.8450, -1.7650



# Rectangle

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



167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050



166.6510, 29.2040, 10.3880



159.2720, -13.1100, -15.7180



157.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630

# Sweetspot

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



167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050



237.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



159.9690, -6.7420, 12.0580



117.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050



212.0480, 18.3810, 24.8210



165.3060, 17.0540, 10.3180



88.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



61.4920, 54.0430, 72.3710



12.0050, 10.7720, 14.0360



# Inverse Universe

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



167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050



212.0480, 18.3810, 24.8210



176.6940, -17.0540, -10.3180



88.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



61.4920, 54.0430, 72.3710

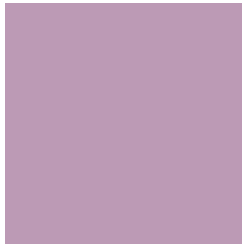


12.0050, 10.7720, 14.0360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

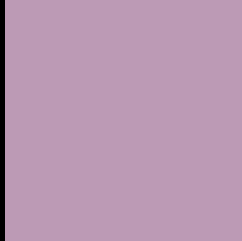
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

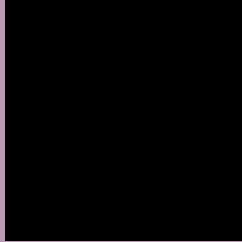
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.2440, 11.5970,



# 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

167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050

### Protanopia

164.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280

### Deuteranopia

166.1670, 1.3280, 8.9760



## Tritanopia

166.3380, 14.0280, 10.0920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050

## Protanomaly

165.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950

## Deuteranomaly

166.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820

## Tritanomaly

166.6200, 13.2940, 12.3820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050

## Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

167.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050 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(188, 154, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 154, 181)  
}
```

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(188, 154, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 154, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050 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(188, 154, 181) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 154, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 154, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 154, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 154, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 154,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 154, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
154, 181) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor