

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.5550, -22.4710,
27.2970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970)
contains.

YIQ(170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(170.5550, -22.4710,
27.2970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69FF2
RGB	166, 159, 242
RGB Percent	65%, 62%, 95%
CMY	0.3489, 0.3765, 0.0511
CMYK	0.31, 0.34, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	245°, 76%, 79%
HSV	245°, 34%, 95%
XYZ	44.1483, 39.3127, 89.2348
YIQ	170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

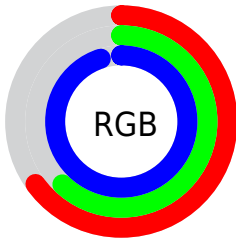
Format	Color
RYB	166, 159, 242
Decimal	10919922
CIELab	68.98, 20.94, -40.65
CIElCh	69, 45.729, 297.257
Yxy	39.3127, 0.2556, 0.2276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289110002 (0xFFA69FF2)
YUV	170.5550, 35.2224, -3.9947
Hunter-Lab	62.6998, 15.9612, -40.4921

Details

The YIQ color $170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999FF$. A complement of this color would be $230.4450, 22.4710, -27.2970$, and the grayscale version is $170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $221.3650, -7.7970, 14.6590$, and $117.6750, -22.9290, 24.5830$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $149.8890, -28.9830, 35.1850$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $191.2210, -15.9590, 19.4090$.

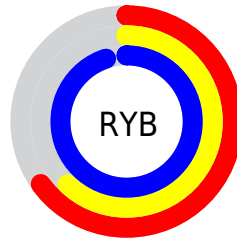
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (62%)

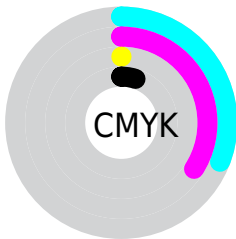
Blue (95%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (95%)

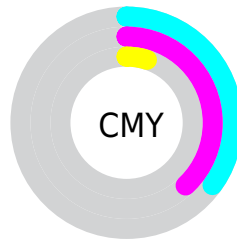


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970 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 170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170.5550,
-22.4710, 27.2970

■ 170.5550,
-22.4710, 27.2970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 143.6150,
-22.7000, 25.9400

■ 221.3650, -7.7970,
14.6590

■ 117.6750,
-22.9290, 24.5830

■ 246.4720, 1.7870,
6.1630

■ 92.1480, -22.8830,
23.7490

■ 67.6100, -24.3040,
21.9680

■ 43.9470, -26.8710,
18.9290

■ 20.3870, -31.2260,
15.2540

■ 6.6120, -18.6180,

18.0380

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 170.5550,
-22.4710, 27.2970

■ 170.5550,
-22.4710, 27.2970

■ 149.8890,
-28.9830, 35.1850

■ 191.2210,
-15.9590, 19.4090

■ 129.2230,
-35.4950, 43.0730

■ 211.8870, -9.4470,
11.5210

■ 107.9700,
-41.7320, 51.4840

■ 233.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 87.0050, -48.8400,
59.1600

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 66.3390, -55.3520,
67.0480

■ 45.6730, -61.8640,
74.9360

■ 33.5680, -65.7620,
79.5020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157.6620, -74.7810, 6.1390



170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970



173.5080, 20.4420, 37.0340

Triad

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



170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970



167.9210, 63.1340, 1.1980



133.1130, -97.1460, -45.6100

Complementary

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



170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970



230.4450, 22.4710, -27.2970

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.



154.4850, -27.7320, -37.0760



170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970



165.3340, 45.0730, -18.4070

Square

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



170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970



169.7220, 65.9730, 21.3410



160.7320, 14.1730, -31.0990



134.3130, -117.7800, -35.0920

Rectangle

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



170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970



172.1270, 43.5040, 37.5840



160.7320, 14.1730, -31.0990



145.5700, -64.6400, -40.0000

Sweetspot

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



170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970



233.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990



213.0740, -47.5430, -13.9350



114.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880



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.



170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970



164.6610, -28.3410, 34.5630



182.8140, 1.9650, 35.9890



109.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



25.7600, -49.5280, 60.6160



7.8790, -14.9960, 18.4760

Inverse Universe

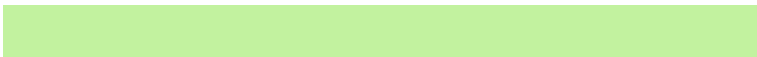
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



192.4810, 25.0720, 41.2320



192.3390, 31.7640, 52.1160



218.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890



112.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



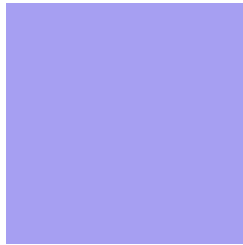
74.1680, 55.7360, 91.2560



22.5580, 17.0050, 27.7330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

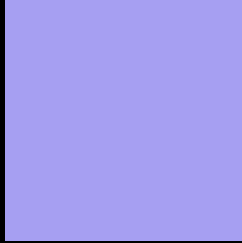
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

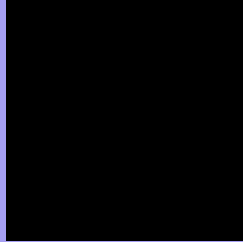
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.5550, -22.4710,

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

170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970

Protanopia

167.1720, -40.6260, 20.4140

Deuteranopia

167.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910



Tritanopia

167.3990, -14.3050, 0.4390

Trichromacy



Original Color

170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970

Protanomaly

168.4610, -34.0700, 22.7460

Deuteranomaly

168.5920, -33.0610, 20.9790

Tritanomaly

168.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100

Monochromacy



Original Color

170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970

Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

171.0180, -8.4380, 9.7540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970 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(166, 159, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 159, 242)  
}
```

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(166, 159, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 159, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970 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(166, 159, 242) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 159, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 159, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 159, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 159, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 159,  
242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.5550, -22.4710, 27.2970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 159, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
159, 242) }
```

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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