

# Converting Colors

YIQ(170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(170.5960, 5.8150,  
43.3110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CB8DEE
RGB	203, 141, 238
RGB Percent	80%, 55%, 93%
CMY	0.2037, 0.4471, 0.0667
CMYK	0.15, 0.41, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	278°, 74%, 74%
HSV	278°, 41%, 93%
XYZ	49.5948, 37.9184, 85.5837
YIQ	170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

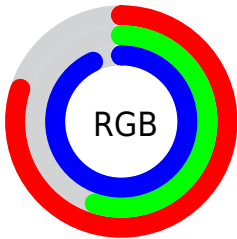
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	203, 141, 238
Decimal	13340142
CIE Lab	67.96, 40.64, -39.82
CIE LCh	68, 56.891, 315.584
Yxy	37.9184, 0.2865, 0.2191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291530222 (0xFFFCB8DEE)
YUV	170.5960, 33.2302, 28.4183
Hunter-Lab	61.5779, 36.0024, -39.2994

# Details

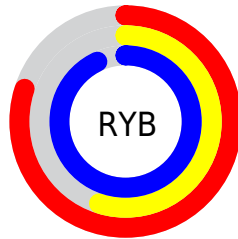
The YIQ color  $170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC99FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $208.4040, -5.8150, -43.3110$ , and the grayscale version is  $170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $220.3670, 16.2250, 30.8570$ , and  $116.9440, 4.7150, 41.2190$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $153.8170, 7.0510, 53.9550$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $187.3750, 4.5790, 32.6670$ .

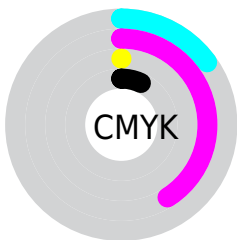
# Distribution



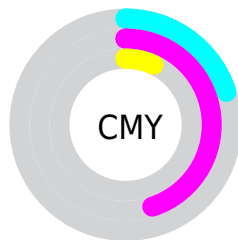
- Red (80%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110 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 170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



170.5960, 5.8150,  
43.3110

170.5960, 5.8150,  
43.3110

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

143.6560, 5.5860,  
41.9540

220.3670, 16.2250,  
30.8570

116.9440, 4.7150,  
41.2190

236.8030, 8.5250,  
16.2130

91.0040, 4.4860,  
39.8620

253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

66.1780, 3.9360,  
38.8160

40.2920, 3.6150,  
39.1270

21.7490, 0.5900,  
33.3740

12.5490, -5.1390,

21.5570

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,  
8.9060

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,  
1.2440

■ 170.5960, 5.8150,  
43.3110

■ 170.5960, 5.8150,  
43.3110

■ 153.8170, 7.0510,  
53.9550

■ 187.3750, 4.5790,  
32.6670

■ 137.3370, 8.8830,  
64.8110

■ 203.8550, 2.7470,  
21.8110

■ 121.1450, 9.8440,  
74.9320

■ 220.0470, 1.7860,  
11.6900

■ 104.6650, 11.6760,  
85.7880

■ 236.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

87.8860, 12.9120,  
96.4320

250.3710, 0.0930,  
-7.1950

72.5800, 14.1940,  
106.2420

252.7630, 4.8610,  
-5.4990

253.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161.2400, -52.5010, 20.8670



170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110



168.0560, 51.4340, 48.0580

# Triad

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



170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110



161.7510, 65.8880, -15.6800



134.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810

# Complementary

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



170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110



208.4040, -5.8150, -43.3110

# 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.



126.6750, -96.2730, -55.9290



170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110



157.4490, 33.8430, -35.1570

# Square

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



170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110



163.5260, 80.7840, 11.7280



150.5710, -13.6550, -44.3990



137.4880, -128.0980, -24.3060



# Rectangle

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



170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110



164.6970, 68.2620, 40.4380



150.5710, -13.6550, -44.3990



131.9530, -108.3790, -45.7790

# Sweetspot

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



170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110



233.5140, 1.9690, 13.8810



173.1900, -41.0370, 11.3390



115.3410, 0.7780, 7.9300



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.



170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110



168.1700, 7.5550, 55.8350



179.5790, 30.8480, 46.6880



111.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280



55.9590, 10.6680, 82.0280



17.1480, 3.4800, 25.0480



# Inverse Universe

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



173.9930, 46.5770, 31.4490



172.5050, 60.0550, 40.4950



199.4210, -30.8480, -46.6880



112.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



62.5400, 88.4780, 59.5340



19.0240, 26.9560, 18.0920



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

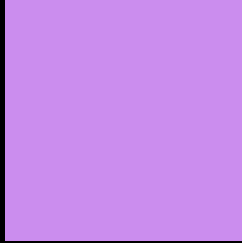
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

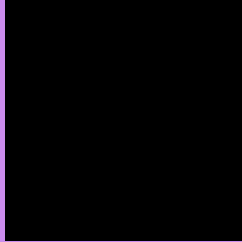
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.5960, 5.8150,



# 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

170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110

### Protanopia

164.5180, -47.4120, 22.2520

### Deuteranopia

165.2880, -35.2610, 16.7950



## Tritanopia

168.1320, 17.6040, 11.3640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110



## Protanomaly

166.6130, -28.3860, 29.8700



## Deuteranomaly

167.3980, -20.5910, 26.2650



## Tritanomaly

169.2430, 13.3380, 22.6020

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110



## Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

170.8670, 2.4730, 15.7610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110 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(203, 141, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 141, 238)  
}
```

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(203, 141, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 141, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110 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(203, 141, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 141, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 141, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 141, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 141, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 141,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 141, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
141, 238) }
```

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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