

# Converting Colors

YIQ(171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(171.5390, -7.2060,  
42.5060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BF92FC
RGB	191, 146, 252
RGB Percent	75%, 57%, 99%
CMY	0.2508, 0.4275, 0.0119
CMYK	0.24, 0.42, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	266°, 95%, 78%
HSV	266°, 42%, 99%
XYZ	49.3392, 38.6606, 96.9338
YIQ	171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

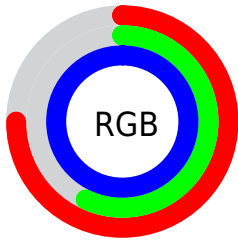
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	191, 146, 252
Decimal	12555004
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.50, 37.60, -46.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	69, 59.954, 308.836
Yxy	38.6606, 0.2668, 0.2091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290745084 (0xFFBF92FC)
YUV	171.5390, 39.6673, 17.0673
Hunter-Lab	62.1776, 32.8324, -48.9076

# Details

The YIQ color  $171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC99FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $226.4610, 7.2060, -42.5060$ , and the grayscale version is  $171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $221.5080, 11.2740, 26.9700$ , and  $117.7730, -7.9850, 40.1030$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $152.6780, -8.6750, 52.6130$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $190.6990, -5.1410, 32.6110$ .

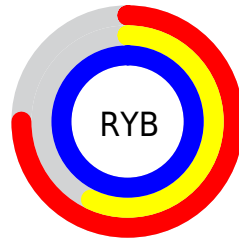
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (57%)

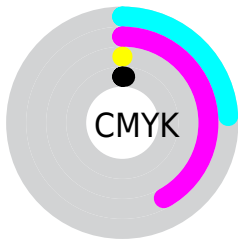
Blue (99%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (99%)

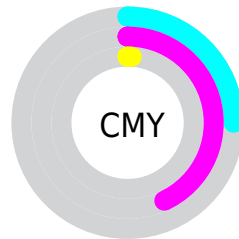


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060 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 171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 171.5390, -7.2060,  
42.5060


 171.5390, -7.2060,  
42.5060


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 144.5990, -7.4350,  
41.1490


 221.5080, 11.2740,  
26.9700


 117.7730, -7.9850,  
40.1030

 239.7380, 7.1500,  
13.5980

 92.4200, -8.4890,  
38.2230

 67.1810, -9.3140,  
36.6540

 42.9420, -10.1390,  
35.0850

 17.9200, -13.0730,  
33.1910

 7.4100, -20.8650,

20.2150

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,  
11.4930

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 171.5390, -7.2060,  
42.5060

■ 171.5390, -7.2060,  
42.5060

■ 152.6780, -8.6750,  
52.6130

■ 190.6990, -5.1410,  
32.6110

■ 133.5180,  
-10.7400, 62.5080

■ 209.5600, -3.6720,  
22.5040

■ 114.0700,  
-11.9340, 73.1380

■ 229.0080, -2.4780,  
11.8740

■ 94.9100, -13.9990,  
83.0330

■ 248.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

■ 76.0490, -15.4680,  
93.1400

254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 60.7210, -17.1200,  
101.0560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



154.8950, -73.8190, 10.7330



171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060



170.2280, 45.1980, 50.9420

# Triad

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



171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060



163.4040, 74.4150, -10.5210



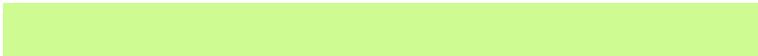
134.6260, -111.7720, -44.8600

# Complementary

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



171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060



226.4610, 7.2060, -42.5060

# 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.



126.4810, -92.9710, -60.7070



171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060



159.1360, 45.0300, -34.1540

# Square

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



171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060



163.5960, 83.7630, 18.3150



153.0900, -2.0550, -45.3750



139.3800, -127.9140, -27.6420



# Rectangle

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



171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060



165.0050, 64.6390, 45.5270



153.0900, -2.0550, -45.3750



131.8730, -105.3980, -50.2460

# Sweetspot

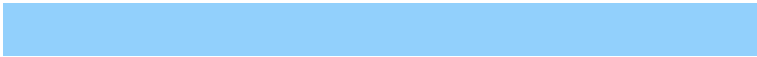
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060



229.9480, -2.2490, 13.2310



194.4780, -51.0760, 0.5400



112.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390



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.



171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060



158.6240, -8.5830, 50.9450



187.0870, 23.7860, 53.5300



115.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



45.4660, -12.9890, 75.7390



14.7280, -4.0850, 24.4830



# Inverse Universe

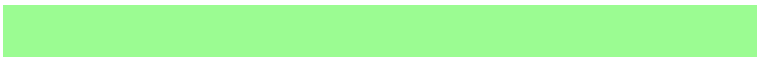
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



184.6480, 43.5950, 41.4430



174.2950, 52.2590, 49.6270



210.9130, -23.7860, -53.5300



116.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



68.8230, 77.9760, 73.6560

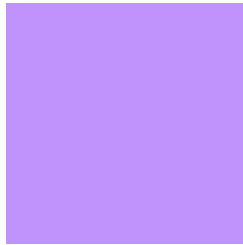


22.2290, 25.1210, 23.8170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

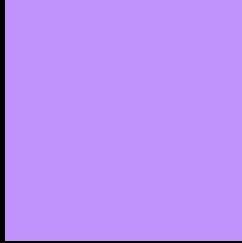
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

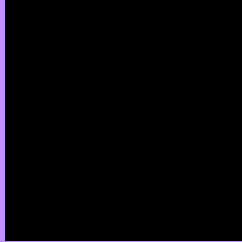
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.5390, -7.2060,



# 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

171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060

### Protanopia

165.4040, -47.0910, 21.9410

### Deuteranopia

165.1820, -46.5860, 18.2940



## Tritanopia

168.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060



## Protanomaly

167.4600, -32.3290, 29.7430



## Deuteranomaly

167.4660, -32.4660, 26.7180



## Tritanomaly

169.8330, -0.1870, 19.9170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060



## Achromatopsia

172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

172.1160, -2.6620, 15.2100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060 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(191, 146, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 146, 252)  
}
```

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(191, 146, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 146, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060 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(191, 146, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 146, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 146, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 146, 252); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 146, 252); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 146, 252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.5390, -7.2060, 42.5060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 146, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
146, 252) }
```

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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