

# Converting Colors

YIQ(175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(175.6350, 8.9380,  
14.2340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C1A4BE
RGB	193, 164, 190
RGB Percent	76%, 64%, 75%
CMY	0.2430, 0.3569, 0.2549
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.02, 0.24
HSL	306°, 19%, 70%
HSV	306°, 15%, 76%
XYZ	44.5658, 41.6048, 54.3991
YIQ	175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

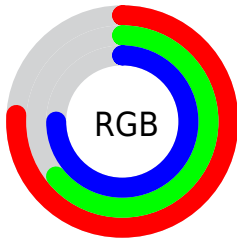
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	193, 164, 190
Decimal	12690622
CIE Lab	70.60, 15.18, -9.39
CIE LCh	71, 17.847, 328.244
Yxy	41.6048, 0.3170, 0.2960
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290880702 (0xFFC1A4BE)
YUV	175.6350, 7.0819, 15.2291
Hunter-Lab	64.5018, 10.4519, -4.8524

# Details

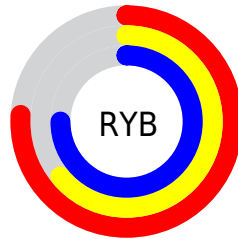
The YIQ color  $175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC99CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $181.3650, -8.9380, -14.2340$ , and the grayscale version is  $176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $231.3470, 9.8090, 14.9690$ , and  $122.9230, 8.0670, 13.4990$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $164.2540, 14.8050, 23.5490$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $187.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190$ .

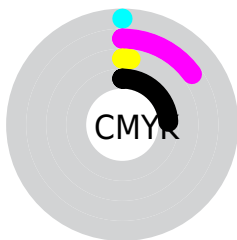
# Distribution



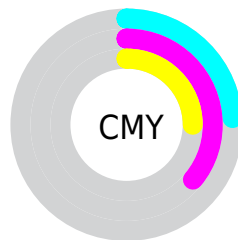
- Red (76%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340 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 175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 175.6350, 8.9380,  
14.2340

■ 175.6350, 8.9380,  
14.2340

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 149.2220, 8.6630,  
13.7110

■ 231.3470, 9.8090,  
14.9690

■ 122.9230, 8.0670,  
13.4990

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

■ 98.3960, 8.1130,  
12.6650

■ 74.0970, 7.5170,  
12.4530

■ 51.3850, 6.6460,  
11.7180

■ 29.9720, 6.3710,  
11.1950

■ 9.6840, 7.2420,

11.9300

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

175.6350, 8.9380,  
14.2340

175.6350, 8.9380,  
14.2340

164.2540, 14.8050,  
23.5490

187.0160, 3.0710,  
4.9190

152.2860, 20.9470,  
33.3870

198.9840, -3.0710,  
-4.9190

140.9050, 26.8140,  
42.7020

210.3650, -8.9380,  
-14.2340

129.5240, 32.6810,  
52.0170

221.7460,  
-14.8050, -23.5490

117.5560, 38.8230,  
61.8550

230.1920,  
-19.2970, -30.2490

■ 106.1750, 44.6900,  
71.1700

■ 230.4200,  
-19.9390, -29.6270

■ 94.7940, 50.5570,  
80.4850

■ 230.6480,  
-20.5810, -29.0050

■ 83.4130, 56.4240,  
89.8000

■ 230.8760,  
-21.2230, -28.3830

■ 77.4290, 59.4950,  
94.7190

■ 231.1040,  
-21.8650, -27.7610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



174.1430, -7.2920, 11.0120



175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340



175.3390, 21.4550, 13.1590

# Triad

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



175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340



171.9510, 18.8910, -6.4610



166.7230, -33.1930, -9.6810

# Complementary

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



175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340



181.3650, -8.9380, -14.2340

# 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.



166.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340



170.2590, 6.1000, -11.4360

# Square

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



175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340



173.8860, 26.6840, 0.9880



168.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350



168.5370, -32.3690, -2.5850



# Rectangle

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



175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340



175.5690, 26.4990, 9.8510



168.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350



166.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240

# Sweetspot

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



175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340



242.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



168.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



120.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340



223.0150, 13.9800, 21.9800



174.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800



91.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



64.5550, 49.7320, 78.9160



13.2870, 10.0380, 16.3260



# Inverse Universe

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



175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340



223.0150, 13.9800, 21.9800



182.9610, -13.4320, -9.8800



91.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



64.5550, 49.7320, 78.9160

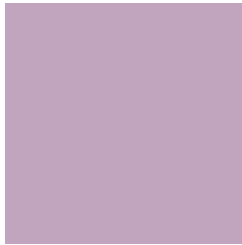


13.2870, 10.0380, 16.3260



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

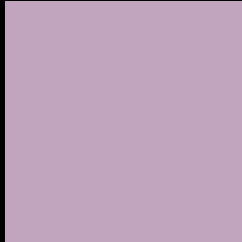
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340 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 175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.6350, 8.9380,



# 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

175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340

### Protanopia

173.7250, -9.1710, 6.5170

### Deuteranopia

174.5800, 1.6030, 9.4990



## Tritanopia

174.9570, 10.7270, 9.3430

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340

## Protanomaly

174.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720

## Deuteranomaly

175.1890, 4.2620, 10.8700

## Tritanomaly

175.1250, 10.3140, 11.3220

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340

## Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

176.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340 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(193, 164, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 164, 190)  
}
```

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(193, 164, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 164, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340 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(193, 164, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 164, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 164, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 164, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 164, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 164,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 164, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
164, 190) }
```

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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