

# Converting Colors

YIQ(175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070)</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(175.9330, 20.4430,  
31.5070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D796CF
RGB	215, 150, 207
RGB Percent	84%, 59%, 81%
CMY	0.1567, 0.4119, 0.1882
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.04, 0.16
HSL	307°, 45%, 72%
HSV	307°, 30%, 84%
XYZ	50.2042, 40.7639, 64.2597
YIQ	175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

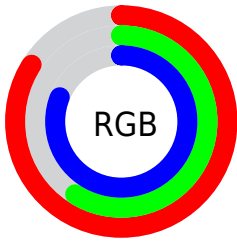
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	215, 150, 207
Decimal	14128847
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.01, 33.44, -19.47
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	70, 38.696, 329.796
Yxy	40.7639, 0.3234, 0.2626
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292318927 (0xFFD796CF)
YUV	175.9330, 15.3160, 34.2618
Hunter-Lab	63.8466, 28.6276, -14.9810

# Details

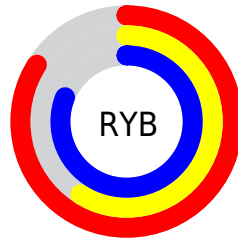
The YIQ color **175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **189.0670, -20.4430, -31.5070**, and the grayscale version is **176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225.6500, 13.7500, 26.1500**, and **122.5090, 18.7010, 30.0370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.6770, 27.4560, 42.0800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188.6020, 13.7050, 21.4570**.

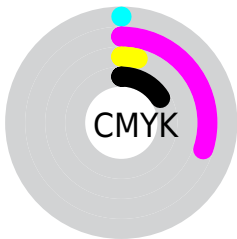
# Distribution



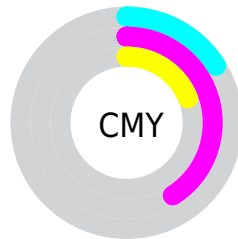
- Red (84%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (19%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070 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 175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 175.9330, 20.4430,  
31.5070


 175.9330, 20.4430,  
31.5070


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 149.1070, 19.8930,  
30.4610


 225.6500, 13.7500,  
26.1500


 122.5090, 18.7010,  
30.0370

 242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

 96.7970, 17.8300,  
29.3020

 71.9710, 17.2800,  
28.2560

 47.6720, 16.6840,  
28.0440

 23.1990, 16.6380,  
28.8780

 15.1240, 12.0550,

18.3190

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 175.9330, 20.4430,  
31.5070

■ 175.9330, 20.4430,  
31.5070

■ 162.6770, 27.4560,  
42.0800

■ 188.6020, 13.7050,  
21.4570

■ 150.1220, 33.8730,  
52.4410

■ 201.7440, 7.0130,  
10.5730

■ 136.8660, 40.8860,  
63.0140

■ 214.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 124.1970, 47.6240,  
73.0640

■ 227.6690, -6.7380,  
-10.0500

■ 111.0550, 54.3160,  
83.9480

■ 239.0500,  
-12.6050, -19.3650

■ 98.3860, 61.0540,  
93.9980

■ 239.3920,  
-13.5680, -18.4320

■ 85.7170, 67.7920,  
104.0480

■ 239.7340,  
-14.5310, -17.4990

■ 239.9620,  
-15.1730, -16.8770

■ 240.3040,  
-16.1360, -15.9440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



173.8670, -14.7220, 24.5260



175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070



174.8140, 45.5230, 28.5230

# Triad

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



175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070



168.6090, 37.0490, -16.1590



134.3130, -117.7800, -35.0920

# Complementary

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



175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070



189.0670, -20.4430, -31.5070

# 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.



150.6440, -67.4840, -32.5080



175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070



164.7410, 9.9540, -26.2220

# Square

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



175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070



171.4900, 54.1020, -0.3140



159.8430, -25.6240, -31.2240



149.8900, -93.7590, -13.3670



# Rectangle

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



175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070



173.8610, 55.3360, 21.3840



159.8430, -25.6240, -31.2240



140.8220, -100.2200, -33.9480

# Sweetspot

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



175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070



241.1570, 7.2880, 11.0960



159.8020, -16.0970, 21.9110



118.9670, 4.7670, 7.2230



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.



175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070



199.7420, 28.8310, 44.6950



172.2850, 30.7150, 21.5550



100.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



68.2290, 53.7660, 82.9020



17.1890, 13.4300, 20.9340



# Inverse Universe

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



175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070



199.7420, 28.8310, 44.6950



192.7150, -30.7150, -21.5550



100.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



68.2290, 53.7660, 82.9020

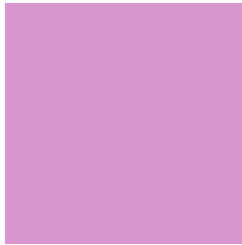


17.1890, 13.4300, 20.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

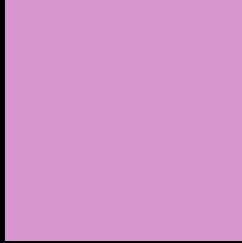
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

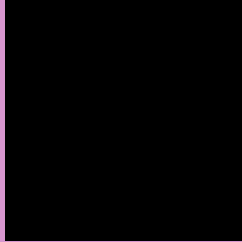
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.9330, 20.4430,



# 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

175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070

### Protanopia

172.2260, -23.5230, 13.3170

### Deuteranopia

172.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670



## Tritanopia

174.2150, 27.7360, 14.9680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070

## Protanomaly

173.8260, -7.4770, 19.8750

## Deuteranomaly

174.0890, 1.9680, 19.4080

## Tritanomaly

174.6480, 25.2590, 21.3150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070

## Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

176.1570, 7.2880, 11.0960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070 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(215, 150, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 150, 207)  
}
```

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(215, 150, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 150, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070 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(215, 150, 207) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 150, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 150, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 150, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 150, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 150,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 150, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
150, 207) }
```

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