

# Converting Colors

YIQ(176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(176.7550, 26.8160,  
31.6480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DE95C9
RGB	222, 149, 201
RGB Percent	87%, 58%, 79%
CMY	0.1292, 0.4158, 0.2117
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.09, 0.13
HSL	317°, 53%, 73%
HSV	317°, 33%, 87%
XYZ	51.4275, 41.2410, 60.5185
YIQ	176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

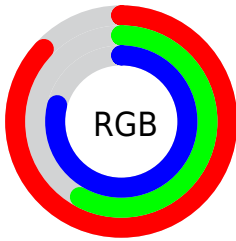
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 149, 201
Decimal	14587337
CIE Lab	70.34, 35.26, -15.57
CIE LCh	70, 38.543, 336.174
Yxy	41.2410, 0.3357, 0.2692
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292777417 (0xFFDE95C9)
YUV	176.7550, 11.9528, 39.6799
Hunter-Lab	64.2191, 30.5617, -10.9200

# Details

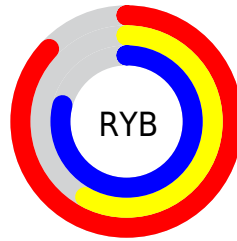
The YIQ color **176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **194.2450, -26.8160, -31.6480**, and the grayscale version is **177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225.0630, 14.0250, 26.6730**, and **123.3310, 25.0740, 30.1780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.1570, 34.7920, 41.2880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190.3530, 18.8400, 22.0080**.

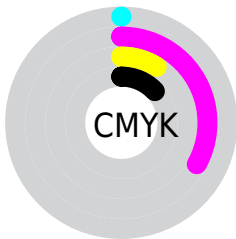
# Distribution



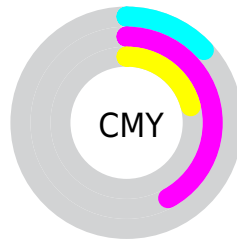
- Red (87%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480 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 176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 176.7550, 26.8160,  
31.6480

 176.7550, 26.8160,  
31.6480


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 150.0430, 25.9450,  
30.9130


 225.0630, 14.0250,  
26.6730


 123.3310, 25.0740,  
30.1780

 241.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

 97.6190, 24.2030,  
29.4430

 72.0210, 23.0110,  
29.0190

 47.7220, 22.4150,  
28.8070

 24.2380, 20.9020,  
28.6940

 15.8640, 15.7230,

17.9230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 176.7550, 26.8160,  
31.6480

■ 176.7550, 26.8160,  
31.6480

■ 163.1570, 34.7920,  
41.2880

■ 190.3530, 18.8400,  
22.0080

■ 149.4450, 43.0890,  
50.6170

■ 204.0650, 10.5430,  
12.6790

■ 135.2600, 51.3400,  
60.7800

■ 218.2500, 2.2920,  
2.5160

■ 121.5480, 59.6370,  
70.1090

■ 231.9620, -6.0050,  
-6.8130

■ 107.9500, 67.6130,  
79.7490

■ 242.6250,  
-12.6060, -13.8380

■ 94.3520, 75.5890,  
89.3890

■ 243.3090,  
-14.5320, -11.9720

■ 84.3900, 81.5940,  
96.2020

■ 244.1070,  
-16.7790, -9.7950

■ 244.7910,  
-18.7050, -7.9290

■ 245.1330,  
-19.6680, -6.9960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



175.6400, -6.6530, 26.9710



176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



175.5000, 49.2830, 26.4590

# Triad

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



176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



168.6900, 32.3270, -18.6890



135.7090, -118.8350, -32.4910

# Complementary

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



176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



194.2450, -26.8160, -31.6480

# 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.



149.1530, -76.2870, -32.6630



176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



164.6800, 2.7560, -27.9320

# Square

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



176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



171.5280, 50.9390, -3.5650



158.6510, -33.8310, -31.1670



154.8420, -84.6360, -7.9960



# Rectangle

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



176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



174.3510, 56.7120, 18.4720



158.6510, -33.8310, -31.1670



138.7440, -108.7480, -33.5800

# Sweetspot

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



176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



239.5270, 9.1220, 10.8980



163.6010, -10.9170, 27.1550



118.0380, 6.0050, 6.8130



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.



176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



193.5810, 36.5340, 42.7580



172.6510, 38.3720, 20.4520



105.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



66.8740, 64.7710, 76.1870



18.3420, 17.3730, 21.0610



# Inverse Universe

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



176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



193.5810, 36.5340, 42.7580



198.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520



105.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



66.8740, 64.7710, 76.1870



18.3420, 17.3730, 21.0610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

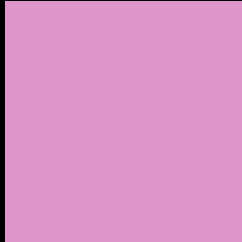
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

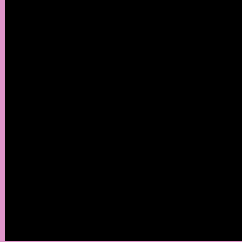
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.7550, 26.8160,



# 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

176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480

### Protanopia

173.1400, -20.4050, 11.8750

### Deuteranopia

174.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380



## Tritanopia

175.2050, 33.6960, 17.0880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



## Protanomaly

174.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680



## Deuteranomaly

174.9000, 6.8740, 18.6020



## Tritanomaly

175.6980, 30.9900, 22.0780

# Monochromacy



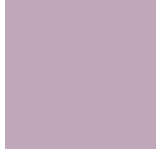
## Original Color

176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



## Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

176.9400, 9.3970, 11.4210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480 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(222, 149, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 149, 201)  
}
```

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(222, 149, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 149, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480 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(222, 149, 201) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 149, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 149, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 149, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 149, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 149,  
201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 149, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
149, 201) }
```

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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