

Converting Colors

YIQ(177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(177.2960, 6.9600,
50.0960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D78FFF
RGB	215, 143, 255
RGB Percent	84%, 56%, 100%
CMY	0.1566, 0.4393, 0.0001
CMYK	0.16, 0.44, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	279°, 100%, 78%
HSV	279°, 44%, 100%
XYZ	55.9079, 41.3113, 99.6222
YIQ	177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

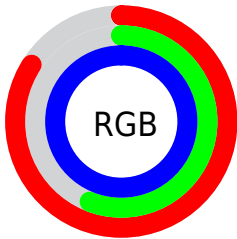
Format	Color
R _Y B	215, 143, 255
Decimal	14127103
CIE Lab	70.39, 46.55, -45.21
CIE LCh	70, 64.889, 315.839
Yxy	41.3113, 0.2840, 0.2099
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292317183 (0xFFD78FFF)
YUV	177.2960, 38.3081, 33.0664
Hunter-Lab	64.2739, 42.7869, -46.9056

Details

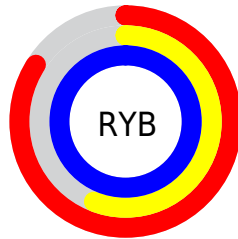
The YIQ color $177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CC99FF$. A complement of this color would be $220.7040, -6.9600, -50.0960$, and the grayscale version is $177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $221.5410, 15.6750, 29.8110$, and $122.6440, 5.8600, 48.0040$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $159.3430, 8.7460, 61.7860$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $194.6620, 5.4490, 38.9290$.

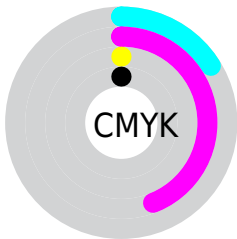
Distribution



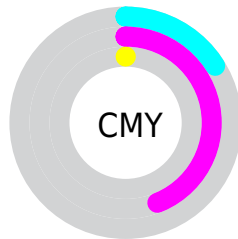
- Red (84%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960 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 177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

177.2960, 6.9600,
50.0960

177.2960, 6.9600,
50.0960

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

149.4700, 6.4100,
49.0500

221.5410, 15.6750,
29.8110

122.6440, 5.8600,
48.0040

238.5640, 7.7000,
14.6440

96.7040, 5.6310,
46.6470

70.2910, 5.3560,
46.1240

42.2310, 5.5850,
47.4810

25.7370, 0.8640,
39.4240

16.4230, -4.5440,

27.2960

■ 5.0160, -14.1240,
13.6840

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 177.2960, 6.9600,
50.0960

■ 177.2960, 6.9600,
50.0960

■ 159.3430, 8.7460,
61.7860

■ 194.6620, 5.4490,
38.9290

■ 141.9770, 10.2570,
72.9530

■ 212.6150, 3.6630,
27.2390

■ 124.0240, 12.0430,
84.6430

■ 229.9810, 2.1520,
16.0720

■ 106.6580, 13.5540,
95.8100

■ 247.9340, 0.3660,
4.3820

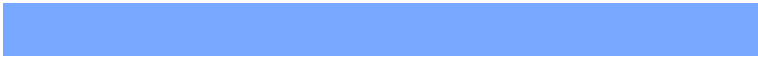
■ 88.7050, 15.3400, 255.0000, -0.0000,
107.5000 -0.0000

■ 78.1060, 15.8890,
114.0730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163.5660, -56.5350, 16.8810



177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960



170.4140, 53.5420, 53.9100

Triad

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



177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960



166.6070, 74.9210, -19.6950



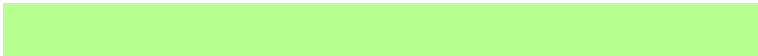
141.1290, -120.4380, -41.9900

Complementary

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



177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960



220.7040, -6.9600, -50.0960

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.



132.8870, -99.9860, -60.2260



177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960



162.0440, 39.1170, -42.6350

Square

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



177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960



166.2230, 86.0110, 10.6110



153.7890, -17.5050, -51.7210



144.7090, -136.0300, -23.7260

Rectangle

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



177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960



163.5060, 67.4820, 43.5620



153.7890, -17.5050, -51.7210



138.7350, -113.6970, -48.5210

Sweetspot

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



177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960



232.0410, 1.9230, 14.7150



179.8350, -47.2270, 13.3890



113.2810, 1.0070, 9.2870



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.



177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960



161.4030, 8.5170, 60.4290



187.5460, 35.6150, 53.9110



118.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



58.5510, 11.9970, 85.4770



19.5550, 3.8920, 28.5960

Inverse Universe

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



181.0480, 53.9120, 36.1840



165.8370, 65.0520, 43.5480



210.4540, -35.6150, -53.9110



119.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



64.8610, 92.0080, 61.6400



21.7580, 30.7610, 20.7210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

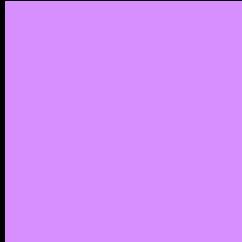
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

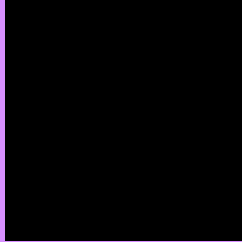
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.2960, 6.9600,

50.0960.

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

177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960

Protanopia

171.6170, -43.3770, 20.7110

Deuteranopia

171.0360, -43.2390, 18.2090



Tritanopia

174.7410, 20.2630, 12.7350

Trichromacy



Original Color

177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960



Protanomaly

173.5210, -25.1310, 31.4530



Deuteranomaly

173.4670, -25.0390, 29.7850



Tritanomaly

175.4330, 15.8590, 26.4750

Monochromacy



Original Color

177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960



Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

177.3340, 2.6560, 17.9520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960 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, 143, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 143, 255)  
}
```

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, 143, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 143, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960 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, 143, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 143, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 143, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 143, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 143, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 143,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 177.2960, 6.9600, 50.0960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 143, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
143, 255) }
```

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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