

Converting Colors

YIQ(182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(182.6120, -9.4500,
28.1020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BFA7F1
RGB	191, 167, 241
RGB Percent	75%, 65%, 95%
CMY	0.2509, 0.3451, 0.0550
CMYK	0.21, 0.31, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	259°, 73%, 80%
HSV	259°, 31%, 95%
XYZ	51.1830, 45.0630, 89.2006
YIQ	182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

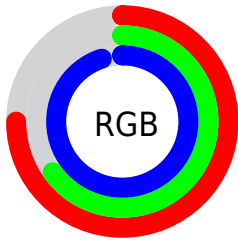
Format	Color
R_{YB}	191, 167, 241
Decimal	12560369
CIE _{Lab}	72.93, 23.45, -33.81
CIE _{LCh}	73, 41.144, 304.750
Yxy	45.0630, 0.2760, 0.2430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290750449 (0xFFBFA7F1)
YUV	182.6120, 28.7853, 7.3563
Hunter-Lab	67.1290, 18.6228, -31.7939

Details

The YIQ color $182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CC99CC$. A complement of this color would be $225.3880, 9.4500, -28.1020$, and the grayscale version is $182.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $233.5360, 4.9030, 15.7750$, and $129.2590, -9.9540, 26.2220$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $163.7400, -12.3860, 37.2620$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $201.4840, -6.5140, 18.9420$.

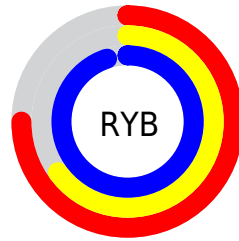
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (65%)

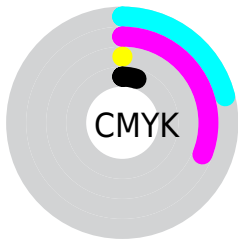
Blue (95%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (95%)

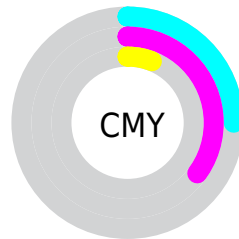


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020 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 182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

182.6120, -9.4500,
28.1020

182.6120, -9.4500,
28.1020

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

155.6720, -9.6790,
26.7450

233.5360, 4.9030,
15.7750

129.2590, -9.9540,
26.2220

252.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

103.6180, -9.5870,
25.0770

79.0910, -9.5410,
24.2430

55.8520, -10.3660,
22.6740

33.2000, -11.4660,
20.5820

10.2000, -11.4660,

20.5820

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 182.6120, -9.4500,
28.1020

■ 182.6120, -9.4500,
28.1020

■ 163.7400,
-12.3860, 37.2620

■ 201.4840, -6.5140,
18.9420

■ 144.5690,
-15.9180, 46.2100

■ 220.6550, -2.9820,
9.9940

■ 125.6970,
-18.8540, 55.3700

■ 239.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 106.8250,
-21.7900, 64.5300

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 87.9530, -24.7260,
73.6900

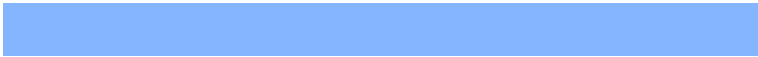
■ 68.1950, -27.9830,
83.1610

■ 50.7960, -30.8730,
91.4870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174.9700, -52.0410, 12.5270



182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020



184.2220, 26.9990, 33.8390

Triad

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



182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020



178.9800, 55.4780, -3.2260



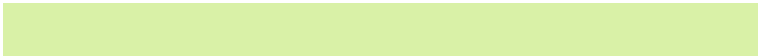
153.3370, -82.7970, -35.8290

Complementary

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



182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020



225.3880, 9.4500, -28.1020

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.



164.8850, -34.6100, -33.5700



182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020



176.0170, 35.7200, -19.6080

Square

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



182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020



180.5810, 61.7560, 15.1640



171.4090, 4.9570, -29.2750



141.4200, -125.3910, -34.8230

Rectangle

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



182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020



183.2210, 45.9350, 32.0710



171.4090, 4.9570, -29.2750



158.4330, -65.5120, -35.2080

Sweetspot

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



182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020



237.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490



205.3730, -37.7790, -3.6590



116.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250



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.



182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020



180.6860, -12.2940, 35.5940



193.3760, 12.0060, 35.7340



110.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800



38.9160, -23.3040, 69.9440



11.7660, -7.2480, 21.2320

Inverse Universe

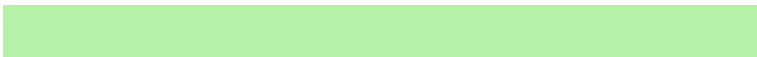
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



194.8260, 28.0540, 31.2380



196.2880, 35.8010, 39.5210



214.6240, -12.0060, -35.7340



112.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320



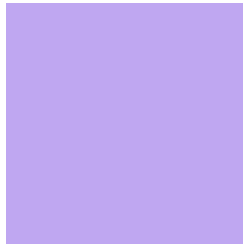
69.1520, 69.8600, 77.5720



21.0760, 21.1780, 23.6900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

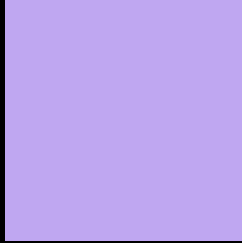
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

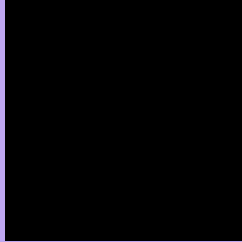
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.6120, -9.4500,

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

182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020

Protanopia

179.1140, -34.7110, 17.8410

Deuteranopia

179.2950, -27.9710, 16.8370



Tritanopia

180.0910, -1.5140, 5.4140

Trichromacy



Original Color

182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020

Protanomaly

180.0120, -25.4960, 21.5440

Deuteranomaly

180.6380, -21.5070, 20.8370

Tritanomaly

180.6920, -4.4040, 13.7400

Monochromacy



Original Color

182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020

Achromatopsia

183.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

182.7690, -3.3030, 10.3050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020 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, 167, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 167, 241)  
}
```

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, 167, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 167, 241) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020 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, 167, 241) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 167, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 167, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 167, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 167, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 167,  
241) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 182.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 167, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
167, 241) }
```

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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