

# Converting Colors

YIQ(185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(185.7260, 16.5920,  
29.7120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DCA2DA
RGB	220, 162, 218
RGB Percent	86%, 64%, 85%
CMY	0.1371, 0.3648, 0.1451
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.01, 0.14
HSL	302°, 45%, 75%
HSV	302°, 26%, 86%
XYZ	55.1002, 46.1169, 72.3310
YIQ	185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

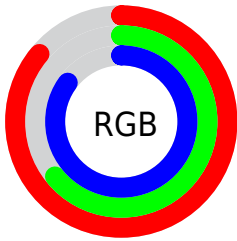
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 162, 218
Decimal	14459610
CIE Lab	73.62, 30.61, -19.99
CIE LCh	74, 36.559, 326.854
Yxy	46.1169, 0.3175, 0.2657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292649690 (0xFFDCA2DA)
YUV	185.7260, 15.9111, 30.0583
Hunter-Lab	67.9094, 25.9896, -15.6137

# Details

The YIQ color **185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **196.2740, -16.5920, -29.7120**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232.6940, 10.4500, 19.8740**, and **132.1880, 15.1710, 27.9310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172.6980, 22.9630, 40.9070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198.7540, 10.2210, 18.5170**.

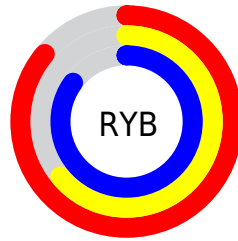
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (64%)

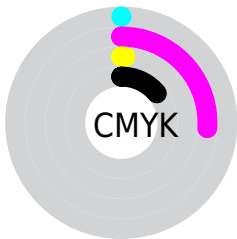
Blue (85%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (85%)

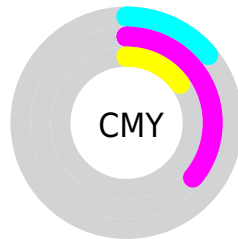


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (36%)


Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120 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 185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 185.7260, 16.5920,  
29.7120


 185.7260, 16.5920,  
29.7120

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 158.3130, 16.3170,  
29.1890


 232.6940, 10.4500,  
19.8740


 132.1880, 15.1710,  
27.9310

 249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

 106.4760, 14.3000,  
27.1960

 81.0630, 14.0250,  
26.6730

 57.3510, 13.1540,  
25.9380

 33.3510, 13.1540,  
25.9380

 16.6340, 10.6790,

21.2310

■ 2.1660, -6.0990,  
5.9090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 185.7260, 16.5920,  
29.7120

■ 185.7260, 16.5920,  
29.7120

■ 172.6980, 22.9630,  
40.9070

■ 198.7540, 10.2210,  
18.5170

■ 159.6700, 29.3340,  
52.1020

■ 211.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220

■ 146.7560, 35.3840,  
63.6080

■ 224.6960, -2.2000,  
-4.1840

■ 133.7280, 41.7550,  
74.8030

■ 237.7240, -8.5710,  
-15.3790

120.7000, 48.1260,  
85.9980

240.7730,  
-10.2670, -17.6830

107.6720, 54.4970,  
97.1930

240.8870,  
-10.5880, -17.3720

94.7580, 60.5470,  
108.6990

241.0010,  
-10.9090, -17.0610

89.9480, 63.0680,  
112.5720

241.1150,  
-11.2300, -16.7500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



182.8450, -17.6560, 22.6320



185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120



184.8460, 42.4970, 28.2970

# Triad

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



185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120



179.3750, 37.8280, -13.7560



157.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480

# Complementary

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



185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120



196.2740, -16.5920, -29.7120

# 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.



164.0860, -56.9850, -30.0490



185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120



175.4640, 12.2920, -24.5400

# Square

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



185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120



181.4730, 52.7720, 1.7640



170.5340, -20.2600, -29.3160



163.5060, -83.8100, -11.9540



# Rectangle

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



185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120



184.0070, 51.9890, 21.4690



170.5340, -20.2600, -29.3160



159.2330, -79.2680, -28.1960

# Sweetspot

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



185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120



243.1460, 5.8210, 10.1490



169.2100, -17.4260, 18.4620



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



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.



185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120



206.5240, 23.5130, 41.9530



182.4200, 25.9010, 20.6930



103.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



70.7650, 49.5010, 88.6130



18.7700, 13.2920, 23.4360



# Inverse Universe

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



185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120



206.5240, 23.5130, 41.9530



199.5800, -25.9010, -20.6930



103.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



70.7650, 49.5010, 88.6130



18.7700, 13.2920, 23.4360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

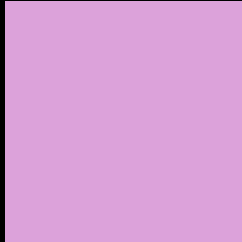
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

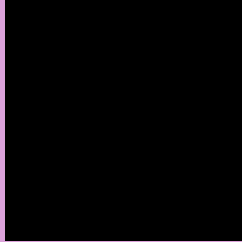
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.7260, 16.5920,



# 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

185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120

### Protanopia

181.5250, -22.9270, 13.5290

### Deuteranopia

182.8270, -9.2180, 12.8780



## Tritanopia

184.2360, 23.2430, 13.7950

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120

**Protanomaly**

183.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510

**Deuteranomaly**

184.1920, 0.1800, 18.7720

**Tritanomaly**

184.5550, 21.0870, 19.8310

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120

**Achromatopsia**

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

185.6730, 5.7750, 10.9830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120 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(220, 162, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 162, 218)  
}
```

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(220, 162, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 162, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120 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(220, 162, 218) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 162, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 162, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 162, 218); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 162, 218); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 162, 218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 185.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 162, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
162, 218) }
```

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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