

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(140.4590, 48.5010,  
40.6370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D4659C
RGB	212, 101, 156
RGB Percent	83%, 40%, 61%
CMY	0.1683, 0.6041, 0.3881
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.26, 0.17
HSL	330°, 56%, 61%
HSV	330°, 52%, 83%
XYZ	37.8265, 25.7083, 34.4380
YIQ	140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

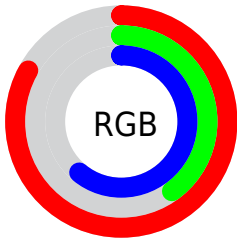
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 101, 156
Decimal	13919644
CIE Lab	57.76, 49.85, -9.10
CIE LCh	58, 50.677, 349.660
Yxy	25.7083, 0.3861, 0.2624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292109724 (0xFFD4659C)
YUV	140.4590, 7.6617, 62.7415
Hunter-Lab	50.7033, 44.4364, -4.7778

# Details

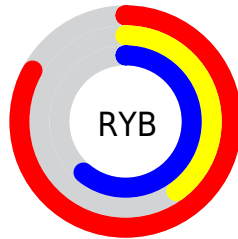
The YIQ color **140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **172.5410, -48.5010, -40.6370**, and the grayscale version is **140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191.1700, 41.9450, 38.3050**, and **85.6050, 45.1540, 40.7220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126.8780, 57.8070, 48.1990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.0400, 39.1950, 33.0750**.

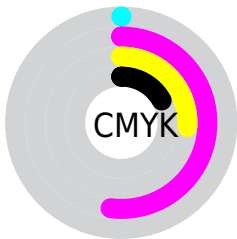
# Distribution



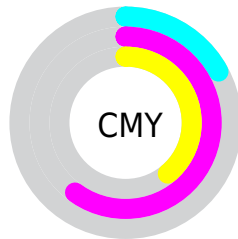
- Red (83%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (39%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370 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 140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 140.4590, 48.5010,  
40.6370


 140.4590, 48.5010,  
40.6370


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 112.9750, 46.9880,  
40.5240


 191.2840, 41.6240,  
38.6160


 85.9040, 45.7500,  
40.9340


 210.9120, 24.9360,  
32.6800


 54.8380, 46.1160,  
45.3160

 229.7590, 11.8250,  
22.4890

 36.2130, 40.3860,  
39.0260

 246.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220

 25.6320, 31.3560,  
26.4600

 16.2470, 24.7100,  
14.7420

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 140.4590, 48.5010,  
40.6370

■ 140.4590, 48.5010,  
40.6370

■ 126.8780, 57.8070,  
48.1990

■ 154.0400, 39.1950,  
33.0750

■ 113.4110, 66.7920,  
56.0720

■ 167.5070, 30.2100,  
25.2020

■ 99.2430, 76.3730,  
64.1570

■ 181.6750, 20.6290,  
17.1170

■ 85.6620, 85.6790,  
71.7190

■ 195.2560, 11.3230,  
9.5550

■ 75.3580, 92.6470,  
77.5990

■ 208.8370, 2.0170,  
1.9930

■ 222.3040, -6.9680,  
-5.8800

■ 235.8850,  
-16.2740, -13.4420

■ 240.6610,  
-21.4550, -13.1590

■ 241.8010,  
-24.6650, -10.0490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.1850, 11.2260, 38.8580



140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370



137.7210, 67.7140, 28.3380

# Triad

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



140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370



131.0660, 24.8560, -31.9760



115.5290, -108.9800, -18.3560

# Complementary

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



140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370



172.5410, -48.5010, -40.6370

# 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.



112.9580, -97.6070, -31.7430



140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370



124.5090, -19.1120, -39.1120

# Square

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



140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370



134.8790, 53.7840, -16.5840



107.7140, -82.8410, -46.0490



112.6400, -113.2460, -7.1180



# Rectangle

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



140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370



137.2460, 70.0090, 14.2730



107.7140, -82.8410, -46.0490



115.4490, -105.9990, -22.8230

# Sweetspot

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



140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370



228.5390, 18.0160, 14.9120



130.3980, -2.2550, 46.3930



111.8430, 11.0480, 9.0320



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.



140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370



151.2590, 70.2760, 59.0120



134.1890, 66.1560, 23.5320



99.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



60.8190, 74.6310, 62.6870



15.2510, 18.8870, 15.6470



# Inverse Universe

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



140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370



151.2590, 70.2760, 59.0120



178.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320



99.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



60.8190, 74.6310, 62.6870



15.2510, 18.8870, 15.6470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

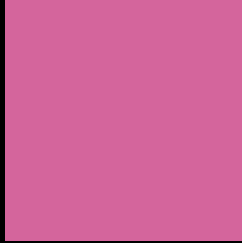
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

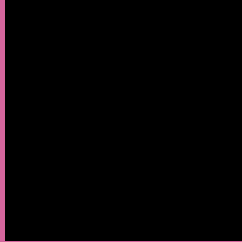
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.4590, 48.5010,



# 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

140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370

### Protanopia

139.9120, -19.7630, 11.2530

### Deuteranopia

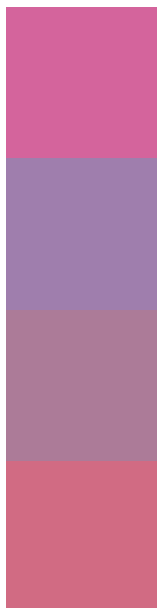
140.5970, 2.9330, 7.4210



## Tritanopia

139.5130, 56.4360, 23.4760

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370

## Protanomaly

140.5240, 5.1770, 21.8250

## Deuteranomaly

140.6580, 19.2990, 19.1950

## Tritanomaly

139.6470, 53.3630, 29.6110

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.2400, 17.4200, 14.7000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370 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(212, 101, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 101, 156)  
}
```

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(212, 101, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 101, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370 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(212, 101, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 101, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 101, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 101, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 101, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 101,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.4590, 48.5010, 40.6370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 101, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
101, 156) }
```

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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