

# Converting Colors

YIQ(141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(141.5760, 34.9300,  
38.7860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C76BA9
RGB	199, 107, 169
RGB Percent	78%, 42%, 66%
CMY	0.2193, 0.5805, 0.3372
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.15, 0.22
HSL	320°, 45%, 60%
HSV	320°, 46%, 78%
XYZ	35.9879, 25.5239, 40.5773
YIQ	141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

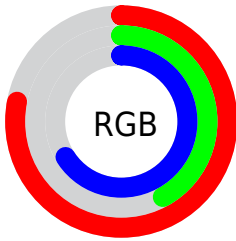
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	199, 107, 169
Decimal	13069225
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.58, 44.56, -17.06
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 47.712, 339.050
Yxy	25.5239, 0.3525, 0.2500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291259305 (0xFFC76BA9)
YUV	141.5760, 13.5200, 50.3608
Hunter-Lab	50.5212, 38.7393, -12.2554

# Details

The YIQ color **141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **164.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.2880, 35.8010, 39.5210**, and **88.3800, 32.5460, 37.9380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129.1520, 42.3560, 47.3800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.1140, 27.1830, 30.5030**.

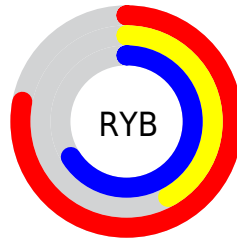
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (42%)

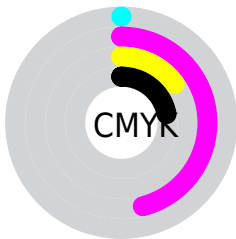
Blue (66%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (66%)

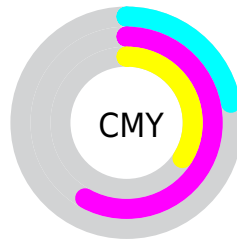


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (58%)


Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860 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 141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 141.5760, 34.9300,  
38.7860

 141.5760, 34.9300,  
38.7860


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 114.9780, 33.7380,  
38.3620


 196.2880, 35.8010,  
39.5210


 88.3800, 32.5460,  
37.9380


 215.4430, 19.0670,  
34.4190


 61.6080, 31.9040,  
38.5600

 232.6940, 10.4500,  
19.8740

 34.6620, 31.8120,  
40.2280

 249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

 24.3800, 23.3780,  
27.8740

 15.1090, 16.4110,  
16.4670

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 141.5760, 34.9300,  
38.7860

■ 141.5760, 34.9300,  
38.7860

■ 129.1520, 42.3560,  
47.3800

■ 154.1140, 27.1830,  
30.5030

■ 116.6140, 50.1030,  
55.6630

■ 166.5380, 19.7570,  
21.9090

■ 104.1900, 57.5290,  
64.2570

■ 179.0760, 12.0100,  
13.6260

■ 91.6520, 65.2760,  
72.5400

■ 191.5000, 4.5840,  
5.0320

■ 79.2280, 72.7020,  
81.1340

■ 203.3370, -2.5670,  
-3.0390

■ 74.7770, 75.5900,  
83.8620

■ 215.8750,  
-10.3140, -11.3220

■ 228.2990,  
-17.7400, -19.9160

■ 234.3800,  
-22.4620, -22.4460

■ 235.0640,  
-24.3880, -20.5800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141.9980, -4.5450, 32.8230



141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860



138.9360, 59.9190, 31.9430

# Triad

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



141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860



132.8440, 34.5290, -25.5590



113.8190, -104.1650, -23.0210

# Complementary

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



141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860



164.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860

# 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.



110.4330, -91.8750, -36.5070



141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860



128.1260, -1.7360, -34.6320

# Square

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



141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860



136.3020, 57.2670, -8.1170



114.8220, -56.6620, -41.4140



113.2610, -110.8610, -11.7970



# Rectangle

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



141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860



137.6080, 66.2940, 21.0300



114.8220, -56.6620, -41.4140



113.0380, -100.5880, -27.2760

# Sweetspot

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



141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860



232.5000, 13.7520, 15.0960



126.1590, -12.2480, 34.7600



114.1740, 8.6180, 9.0180



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.



141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860



165.7010, 54.4120, 60.1720



136.4460, 49.3750, 24.7910



93.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



61.2770, 61.8380, 68.7660



13.5000, 13.7520, 15.0960



# Inverse Universe

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



141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860



165.7010, 54.4120, 60.1720



169.5540, -49.3750, -24.7910



93.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



61.2770, 61.8380, 68.7660



13.5000, 13.7520, 15.0960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

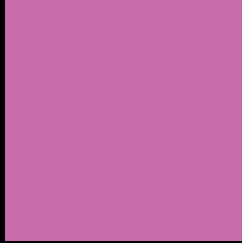
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

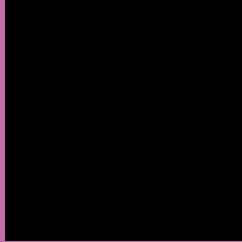
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.5760, 34.9300,



# 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

141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860

### Protanopia

138.9700, -25.6780, 13.8260

### Deuteranopia

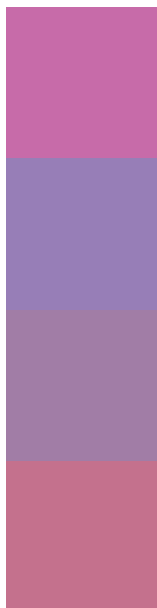
140.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560



## Tritanopia

140.3480, 43.5990, 19.3350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860

## Protanomaly

139.9730, -3.3970, 23.0270

## Deuteranomaly

140.4380, 8.2950, 20.3830

## Tritanomaly

141.0090, 40.4800, 26.3040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860

## Achromatopsia

142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

141.7880, 12.8810, 14.3610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860 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(199, 107, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 107, 169)  
}
```

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(199, 107, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 107, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860 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".

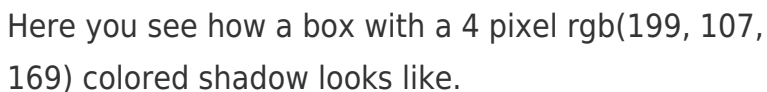
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(199, 107, 169) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 107, 169) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 107, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 107, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 107, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 107, 169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 141.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 107, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
107, 169) }
```

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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