

# Converting Colors

YIQ(141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(141.8300, 14.2040,  
50.9720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BB69D5
RGB	187, 105, 213
RGB Percent	73%, 41%, 84%
CMY	0.2664, 0.5884, 0.1647
CMYK	0.12, 0.51, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	286°, 56%, 62%
HSV	286°, 51%, 84%
XYZ	37.5673, 25.4732, 65.8830
YIQ	141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

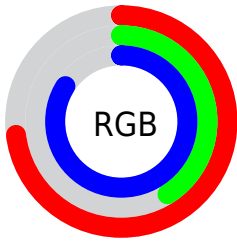
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	187, 105, 213
Decimal	12282325
CIE Lab	57.53, 49.98, -42.38
CIE LCh	58, 65.532, 319.707
Yxy	25.4732, 0.2914, 0.1976
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290472405 (0xFFBB69D5)
YUV	141.8300, 35.0868, 39.6141
Hunter-Lab	50.4709, 44.5398, -42.0654

# Details

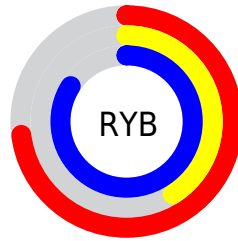
The YIQ color **141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **176.1700, -14.2040, -50.9720**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.6580, 20.4400, 48.0880**, and **88.2920, 12.7830, 49.1910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128.0080, 16.9990, 60.8950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.6520, 11.4090, 41.0490**.

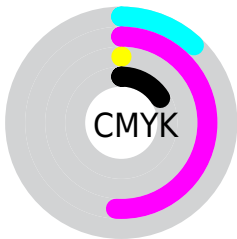
# Distribution



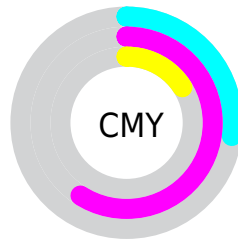
- Red (73%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720 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 141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



141.8300, 14.2040,  
50.9720

141.8300, 14.2040,  
50.9720

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

115.0040, 13.6540,  
49.9260

195.6580, 20.4400,  
48.0880

88.2920, 12.7830,  
49.1910

215.0840, 18.7000,  
35.5640

60.7050, 13.0580,  
49.7140

231.5200, 11.0000,  
20.9200

35.4060, 12.4620,  
49.5020

248.5430, 3.0250,  
5.7530

24.7820, 4.9910,  
36.2150

15.1690, -1.0130,  
23.8750

5.0500, -11.4640,

9.5280

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 141.8300, 14.2040,  
50.9720

■ 141.8300, 14.2040,  
50.9720

■ 128.0080, 16.9990,  
60.8950

■ 155.6520, 11.4090,  
41.0490

■ 113.5990, 20.0690,  
71.3410

■ 170.0610, 8.3390,  
30.6030

■ 99.7770, 22.8640,  
81.2640

■ 183.8830, 5.5440,  
20.6800

■ 85.9550, 25.6590,  
91.1870

■ 198.0040, 3.3450,  
10.9690

72.7200, 28.1790,  
100.5870

211.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

226.2350, -2.5200,  
-9.4000

240.0570, -5.3150,  
-19.3230

242.1390, -2.6100,  
-18.7860

243.6340, 0.3700,  
-17.7260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133.4600, -58.6920, 28.4440



141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720



135.4430, 63.7660, 55.8460

# Triad

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



141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720



129.5540, 73.2720, -28.3600



116.8050, -101.5500, -31.8700

# Complementary

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



141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720



176.1700, -14.2040, -50.9720

# 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.



108.9050, -82.0610, -49.1730



141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720



125.1590, 37.0550, -49.3210

# Square

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



141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720



132.9410, 86.7450, 8.3210



115.5040, -29.8840, -53.1480



120.1570, -116.5000, -14.2280



# Rectangle

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



141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720



132.0410, 82.1530, 47.5050



115.5040, -29.8840, -53.1480



114.6390, -95.4510, -37.7790

# Sweetspot

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



141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720



230.0030, 5.0860, 17.9660



133.1610, -42.0930, 19.4670



112.7050, 2.7490, 10.7570



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.



141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720



152.3650, 20.8480, 73.7440



146.5260, 38.3670, 48.0870



99.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290



58.3640, 22.5890, 80.7410



14.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690



# Inverse Universe

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



140.2560, 56.0220, 30.9820



149.9760, 80.7780, 44.8900



171.4740, -38.3670, -48.0870



99.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



55.8030, 88.7550, 49.0030

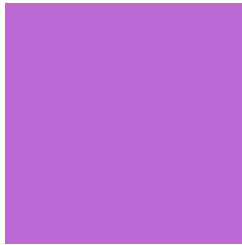


13.9970, 22.4180, 12.2260



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

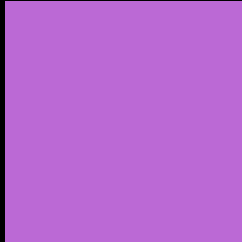
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

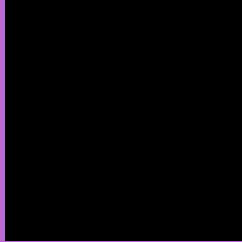
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.8300, 14.2040,



# 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

141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720

### Protanopia

134.1130, -59.3330, 23.5390

### Deuteranopia

136.8960, -40.0290, 15.0990



## Tritanopia

140.6880, 27.7820, 14.1340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720



## Protanomaly

136.9810, -32.2380, 33.6020



## Deuteranomaly

138.7510, -20.0870, 28.1450



## Tritanomaly

141.0810, 22.7820, 27.6620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720



## Achromatopsia

142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

142.1170, 4.7650, 18.2770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720 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(187, 105, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 105, 213)  
}
```

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(187, 105, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 105, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720 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(187, 105, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 105, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 105, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 105, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 105, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 105,  
213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 141.8300, 14.2040, 50.9720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 105, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187,  
105, 213) }
```

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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