

# Converting Colors

YIQ(143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(143.1990, -9.7250,  
27.5790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9780C9
RGB	151, 128, 201
RGB Percent	59%, 50%, 79%
CMY	0.4077, 0.4981, 0.2119
CMYK	0.25, 0.36, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	259°, 40%, 65%
HSV	259°, 36%, 79%
XYZ	31.0249, 26.2335, 58.6718
YIQ	143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

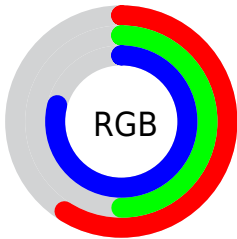
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	151, 128, 201
Decimal	9928905
CIELab	58.26, 24.19, -34.72
CIELCh	58, 42.314, 304.865
Yxy	26.2335, 0.2676, 0.2263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288118985 (0xFF9780C9)
YUV	143.1990, 28.4959, 6.8415
Hunter-Lab	51.2187, 18.4910, -32.0645

# Details

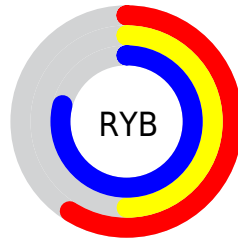
The YIQ color  $143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $185.8010, 9.7250, -27.5790$ , and the grayscale version is  $143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $196.9110, -8.8540, 28.3140$ , and  $92.4330, -10.5040, 25.1760$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $127.2730, -12.5690, 35.0710$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $159.1250, -6.8810, 20.0870$ .

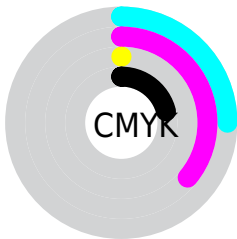
# Distribution



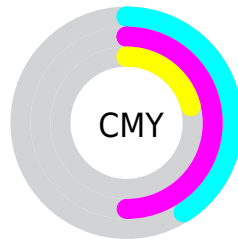
- Red (59%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790 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 143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 143.1990, -9.7250,  
27.5790

■ 143.1990, -9.7250,  
27.5790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 117.2590, -9.9540,  
26.2220

■ 196.9110, -8.8540,  
28.3140

■ 92.4330, -10.5040,  
25.1760

■ 222.0180, 0.7300,  
19.8180

■ 67.9060, -10.4580,  
24.3420

■ 244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

■ 44.5530, -10.9620,  
22.4620

■ 22.3030, -13.2540,  
19.9460

■ 5.5860, -15.7290,  
15.2390

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,

7.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 143.1990, -9.7250,  
27.5790

■ 143.1990, -9.7250,  
27.5790

■ 127.2730,  
-12.5690, 35.0710

■ 159.1250, -6.8810,  
20.0870

■ 111.6460,  
-14.8170, 42.7750

■ 175.0510, -4.0370,  
12.5950

■ 95.7200, -17.6610,  
50.2670

■ 190.6780, -1.7890,  
4.8910

■ 79.7940, -20.5050,  
57.7590

■ 206.6040, 1.0550,  
-2.6010

■ 63.8680, -23.3490,  
65.2510

■ 222.5300, 3.8990,  
-10.0930

■ 47.6540, -25.3220,  
73.4780

■ 239.0430, 6.4680,  
-18.1080

■ 41.7510, -26.9730,  
75.8670

■ 246.4520, 12.5660,  
-18.4900

■ 248.8440, 17.3340,  
-16.7940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



134.0620, -55.2960, 10.9440



143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790



144.2220, 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.



143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790



138.7840, 53.0940, -4.0740



109.8630, -90.2700, -38.0620

# Complementary

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



143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790



185.8010, 9.7250, -27.5790

# 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.



124.6890, -36.9940, -34.4180



143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790



136.4190, 34.5280, -20.0320

# Square

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



143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790



140.2110, 59.9220, 15.3620



132.1100, 4.3610, -29.4870



113.3800, -101.5510, -26.3430



# Rectangle

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



143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790



142.7370, 44.4220, 31.9580



132.1100, 4.3610, -29.4870



108.3810, -86.0970, -42.1050

# Sweetspot

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



143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790



232.8830, -3.6240, 10.6160



166.2590, -37.4580, -3.9700



114.4330, -2.4770, 6.3470



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.



143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790



166.2330, -15.0920, 42.2520



153.6640, 11.1350, 34.9990



91.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



34.1300, -21.3310, 61.7170



7.3930, -5.0000, 13.5280



# Inverse Universe

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



155.5270, 27.4580, 31.0260



185.2660, 42.0350, 47.6910



175.3360, -11.1350, -34.9990



93.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



61.5050, 61.1960, 69.3880



13.5000, 13.7520, 15.0960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

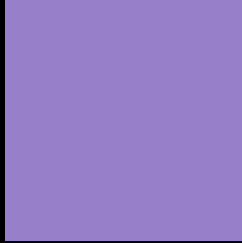
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

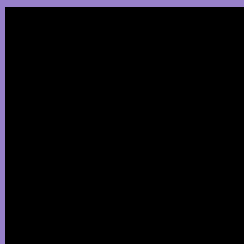
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.1990, -9.7250,

27.5790.

# 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

143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790

### Protanopia

139.5160, -35.9030, 17.4170

### Deuteranopia

139.8600, -31.1800, 14.4200



## Tritanopia

140.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790

## Protanomaly

140.7130, -26.0920, 21.3320

## Deuteranomaly

141.2140, -23.2490, 19.3670

## Tritanomaly

141.8660, -4.9540, 12.6940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790

## Achromatopsia

143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

143.3560, -3.5780, 9.7820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790 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(151, 128, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 128, 201)  
}
```

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(151, 128, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 128, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790 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(151, 128, 201) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 128, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 128, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 128, 201); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 128, 201); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 128, 201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.1990, -9.7250, 27.5790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 128, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
128, 201) }
```

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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