

# Converting Colors

YIQ(143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(143.9220, 28.1440,  
40.6240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C46EB6
RGB	196, 110, 182
RGB Percent	77%, 43%, 71%
CMY	0.2311, 0.5687, 0.2862
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.07, 0.23
HSL	310°, 42%, 60%
HSV	310°, 44%, 77%
XYZ	36.7985, 26.2664, 47.3941
YIQ	143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

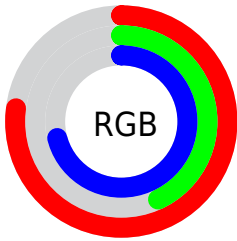
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 110, 182
Decimal	12873398
CIE Lab	58.29, 44.21, -23.49
CIE LCh	58, 50.059, 332.018
Yxy	26.2664, 0.3331, 0.2378
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291063478 (0xFFC46EB6)
YUV	143.9220, 18.7725, 45.6724
Hunter-Lab	51.2507, 38.4759, -18.9529

# Details

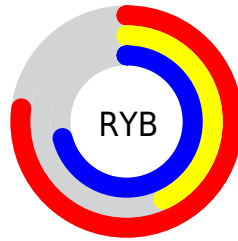
The YIQ color **143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **162.0780, -28.1440, -40.6240**, and the grayscale version is **144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.3460, 29.8860, 42.0940**, and **90.6120, 26.0810, 39.4650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131.8400, 34.6070, 50.1510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.0040, 21.6810, 31.0970**.

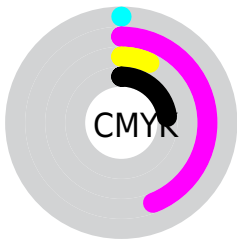
# Distribution



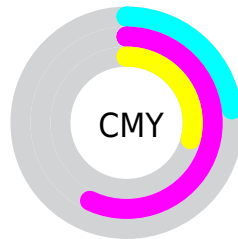
- Red (77%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240 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 143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



143.9220, 28.1440,  
40.6240

143.9220, 28.1440,  
40.6240

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

117.2100, 27.2730,  
39.8890

199.3460, 29.8860,  
42.0940

90.6120, 26.0810,  
39.4650

217.4320, 17.6000,  
33.4720

64.7260, 25.7600,  
39.7760

234.4550, 9.6250,  
18.3050

35.3180, 27.0890,  
43.2250

251.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

24.9220, 18.9760,  
30.5600

15.9500, 12.6050,  
19.3650

0.9120, -2.5680,

2.4880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 143.9220, 28.1440,  
40.6240

■ 143.9220, 28.1440,  
40.6240

■ 131.8400, 34.6070,  
50.1510

■ 156.0040, 21.6810,  
31.0970

■ 120.3450, 40.7950,  
59.1550

■ 167.4990, 15.4930,  
22.0930

■ 108.1490, 47.5790,  
68.3710

■ 179.6950, 8.7090,  
12.8770

■ 96.6540, 53.7670,  
77.3750

■ 191.1900, 2.5210,  
3.8730

■ 84.5720, 60.2300,  
86.9020

■ 203.2720, -3.9420,  
-5.6540

■ 77.3000, 64.1720,  
92.5560

■ 215.3540,  
-10.4050, -15.1810

■ 226.8490,  
-16.5930, -24.1850

■ 232.0010,  
-20.0770, -27.1250

■ 232.3430,  
-21.0400, -26.1920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.7130, -16.9240, 31.3960



143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240



140.6140, 58.1300, 36.8340

# Triad

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



143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240



135.3890, 43.2400, -23.7360



115.5970, -103.6600, -26.6680

# Complementary

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



143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240



162.0780, -28.1440, -40.6240

# 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.



111.2820, -90.1320, -40.5640



143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240



130.6880, 8.3050, -34.8870

# Square

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



143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240



138.1720, 63.6850, -3.2830



119.9500, -42.4030, -41.0190



115.7230, -112.2820, -13.5780



# Rectangle

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



143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240



139.6670, 67.8060, 26.6700



119.9500, -42.4030, -41.0190



114.7020, -99.7620, -31.2340

# Sweetspot

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



143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240



235.0590, 10.6800, 15.7040



123.6910, -19.8580, 29.5020



115.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



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.



143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240



173.2470, 44.1870, 63.7630



139.1340, 41.6260, 27.5620



90.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



63.4150, 52.9420, 75.8060



13.0590, 10.6800, 15.7040



# Inverse Universe

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



143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240



173.2470, 44.1870, 63.7630



166.8660, -41.6260, -27.5620



90.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



63.4150, 52.9420, 75.8060



13.0590, 10.6800, 15.7040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

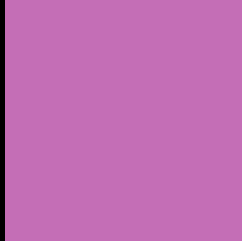
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

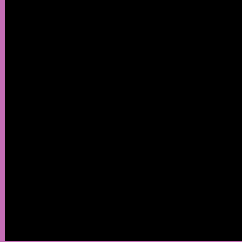
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.9220, 28.1440,



# 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

143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240

### Protanopia

139.8430, -32.5100, 16.4980

### Deuteranopia

141.5490, -14.3070, 11.4930



## Tritanopia

142.6570, 38.2350, 17.4270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240



## Protanomaly

141.4330, -10.5040, 25.1760



## Deuteranomaly

142.4850, 0.9130, 22.0090



## Tritanomaly

143.0730, 34.4280, 25.8520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240



## Achromatopsia

144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

144.2330, 10.1300, 14.6580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240 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(196, 110, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 110, 182)  
}
```

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(196, 110, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 110, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240 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(196, 110, 182) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 110, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 110, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 110, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 110, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 110,  
182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 110, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
110, 182) }
```

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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