

# Converting Colors

YIQ(146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(146.0320, -0.7440,  
57.5600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B56DF5
RGB	181, 109, 245
RGB Percent	71%, 43%, 96%
CMY	0.2899, 0.5727, 0.0393
CMYK	0.26, 0.56, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	272°, 87%, 69%
HSV	272°, 56%, 96%
XYZ	41.0140, 27.3534, 89.4822
YIQ	146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

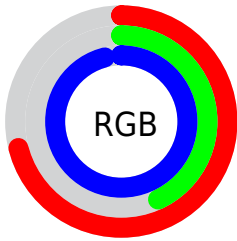
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	181, 109, 245
Decimal	11890165
CIE Lab	59.30, 53.27, -57.51
CIE LCh	59, 78.386, 312.806
Yxy	27.3534, 0.2598, 0.1733
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290080245 (0xFFB56DF5)
YUV	146.0320, 48.7912, 30.6669
Hunter-Lab	52.3005, 48.4537, -64.8303

# Details

The YIQ color  $146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC66FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $207.9680, 0.7440, -57.5600$ , and the grayscale version is  $146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $196.5110, 16.3600, 44.9360$ , and  $91.9670, -2.1190, 54.9450$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $128.0680, -0.4250, 68.3030$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $163.7080, -0.1920, 47.5520$ .

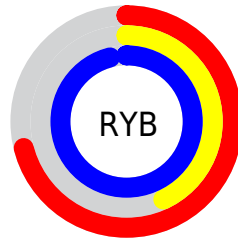
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (43%)

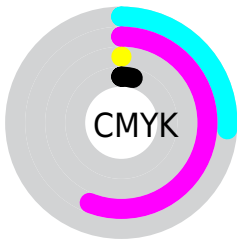
Blue (96%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (96%)

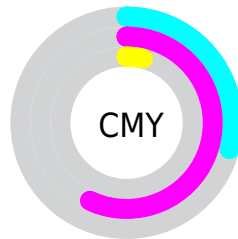


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (57%)


Yellow (4%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600 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 146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 146.0320, -0.7440,  
57.5600


 146.0320, -0.7440,  
57.5600


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 118.7930, -1.5690,  
55.9910


 196.5110, 16.3600,  
44.9360


 91.9670, -2.1190,  
54.9450


 217.4320, 17.6000,  
33.4720


 64.5540, -2.3940,  
54.4220

 233.8680, 9.9000,  
18.8280

 35.6080, -2.4860,  
56.0900

 250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

 23.5600, -11.6990,  
41.3330

 11.2560, -23.0670,  
27.0850

 6.6120, -18.6180,

18.0380

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,  
10.1500

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

■ 146.0320, -0.7440,  
57.5600

■ 146.0320, -0.7440,  
57.5600

■ 128.0680, -0.4250,  
68.3030

■ 163.7080, -0.1920,  
47.5520

■ 110.3920, -0.9770,  
78.3110

■ 181.6720, -0.5110,  
36.8090

■ 92.4280, -0.6580,  
89.0540

■ 199.3480, 0.0410,  
26.8010

■ 74.7520, -1.2100,  
99.0620

■ 217.3120, -0.2780,  
16.0580

66.8000, -1.1650,  
103.7550

234.9880, 0.2740,  
6.0500

252.3650, 0.2300,  
-4.1700

253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



111.8370, -120.6300, 5.5620



146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600



135.7230, 66.5140, 72.1300

# Triad

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



146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600



134.3710, 87.2090, -22.1270



121.0450, -102.4660, -37.2980

# Complementary

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



146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600



207.9680, 0.7440, -57.5600

# 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.



111.6630, -78.8040, -58.6440



146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600



130.8180, 45.4450, -47.1870

# Square

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



146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600



132.6710, 105.5410, 20.1090



115.9010, -15.4850, -66.3090



127.2810, -122.7810, -16.0370



# Rectangle

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



146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600



126.1370, 91.4110, 66.9550



115.9010, -15.4850, -66.3090



118.4230, -95.0830, -44.4510

# Sweetspot

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



146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600



223.7790, -0.0950, 18.2490



163.2460, -61.8060, 7.7780



109.1500, -0.0020, 11.0540



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.



146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600



130.7030, -0.6550, 72.4730



164.9400, 38.0420, 70.5060



113.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



50.8050, -0.7020, 78.8340



15.9950, -0.4630, 24.9210



# Inverse Universe

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



156.9600, 60.5120, 48.7360



144.2490, 76.2360, 61.1320



189.0600, -38.0420, -70.5060



114.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



65.5320, 82.9290, 66.4890



20.8330, 26.1760, 21.2160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

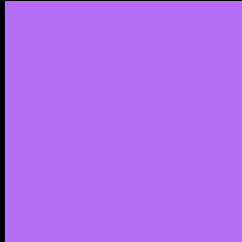
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

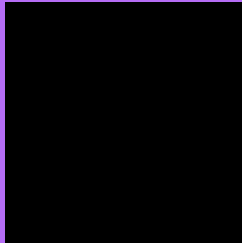
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.0320, -0.7440,



# 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

146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600

### Protanopia

136.6760, -68.2280, 25.0520

### Deuteranopia

135.2810, -68.9140, 15.4540



## Tritanopia

144.8110, 14.0740, 9.2580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600



## Protanomaly

139.9290, -43.6550, 36.7690



## Deuteranomaly

139.0550, -44.2500, 31.0300



## Tritanomaly

145.4260, 8.5690, 26.4330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600



## Achromatopsia

146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

146.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600 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(181, 109, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 109, 245)  
}
```

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(181, 109, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 109, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600 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".

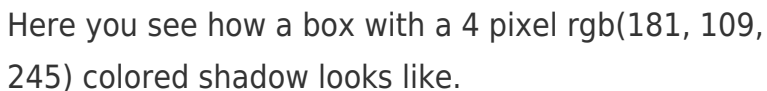
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(181, 109, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 109, 245) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 109, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 109, 245); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 109, 245); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 109, 245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.0320, -0.7440, 57.5600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 109, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
109, 245) }
```

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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