

# Converting Colors

YIQ(146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(146.0400, 22.0000,  
41.8400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C171C1
RGB	193, 113, 193
RGB Percent	76%, 44%, 76%
CMY	0.2429, 0.5570, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	300°, 39%, 60%
HSV	300°, 41%, 76%
XYZ	37.5357, 26.9989, 53.6888
YIQ	146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

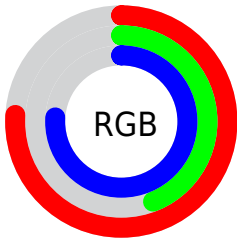
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	193, 113, 193
Decimal	12677569
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.97, 43.68, -28.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 52.284, 326.653
Yxy	26.9989, 0.3175, 0.2284
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290867649 (0xFFC171C1)
YUV	146.0400, 23.1513, 41.1839
Hunter-Lab	51.9604, 38.0159, -24.8899

# Details

The YIQ color **146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **159.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400**, and the grayscale version is **146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201.5780, 23.4210, 43.6210**, and **93.5020, 20.5790, 40.0590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134.8870, 27.2250, 51.7770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157.1930, 16.7750, 31.9030**.

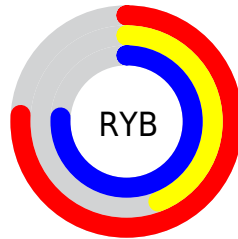
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (44%)

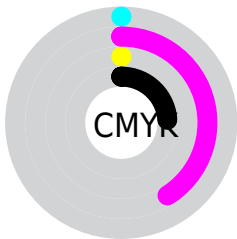
Blue (76%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (76%)

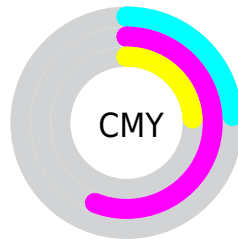


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400 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 146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



146.0400, 22.0000,  
41.8400

146.0400, 22.0000,  
41.8400

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

119.3280, 21.1290,  
41.1050

201.5780, 23.4210,  
43.6210

93.5020, 20.5790,  
40.0590

219.1930, 16.7750,  
31.9030

67.2030, 19.9830,  
39.8470

236.2160, 8.8000,  
16.7360

37.9090, 20.9910,  
43.6070

253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

25.3500, 14.8950,  
32.9350

16.5630, 9.4410,  
21.6410

2.8670, -6.6950,

5.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 146.0400, 22.0000,  
41.8400

■ 146.0400, 22.0000,  
41.8400

■ 134.8870, 27.2250,  
51.7770

■ 157.1930, 16.7750,  
31.9030

■ 123.1470, 32.7250,  
62.2370

■ 168.9330, 11.2750,  
21.4430

■ 111.9940, 37.9500,  
72.1740

■ 180.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

■ 100.8410, 43.1750,  
82.1110

■ 191.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

■ 89.1010, 48.6750,  
92.5710

■ 202.9790, -4.6750,  
-8.8910

■ 79.7090, 53.0750,  
100.9390

■ 214.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

■ 225.2850,  
-15.1250, -28.7650

■ 229.3940,  
-17.0500, -32.4260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.3850, -27.7440, 29.2480



146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400



142.6510, 56.7080, 40.5800

# Triad

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



146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400



137.1510, 49.8420, -22.2380



117.0160, -103.5220, -29.1700

# Complementary

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



146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400



159.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400

# 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.



111.6580, -88.4350, -43.7870



146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400



132.4670, 16.2370, -35.4670

# Square

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



146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400



139.4440, 68.9110, 1.1270



123.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090



118.1850, -113.7030, -15.3590



# Rectangle

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



146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400



141.1990, 69.3640, 31.4760



123.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090



115.3060, -98.7070, -33.8350

# Sweetspot

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



146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400



232.3900, 8.2500, 15.6900



122.1200, -25.6800, 24.8800



114.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400



176.6250, 34.3750, 65.3750



141.4800, 34.8400, 29.4000



91.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



66.4930, 44.2750, 84.2030



13.6290, 9.0750, 17.2590



# Inverse Universe

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



146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400



176.6250, 34.3750, 65.3750



164.5200, -34.8400, -29.4000



91.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



66.4930, 44.2750, 84.2030

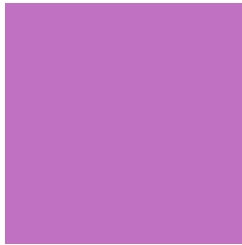


13.6290, 9.0750, 17.2590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

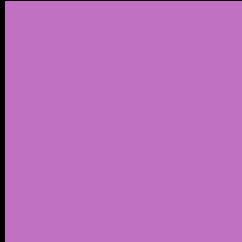
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

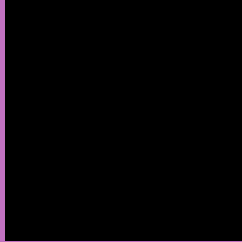
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.0400, 22.0000,



# 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

146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400

### Protanopia

141.2600, -38.0580, 17.9260

### Deuteranopia

142.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200



## Tritanopia

144.9660, 32.8710, 15.5190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400



## Protanomaly

142.8500, -16.0520, 26.6040



## Deuteranomaly

144.0160, -4.9560, 23.7480



## Tritanomaly

145.3220, 29.2930, 25.3010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400



## Achromatopsia

146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

145.9770, 7.9750, 15.1670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400 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(193, 113, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 113, 193)  
}
```

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(193, 113, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 113, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400 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(193, 113, 193) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 113, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 113, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 113, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 113, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 113,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.0400, 22.0000, 41.8400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 113, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
113, 193) }
```

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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