

# Converting Colors

YIQ(146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(146.3430, -0.4220,  
51.7220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B271EB
RGB	178, 113, 235
RGB Percent	70%, 44%, 92%
CMY	0.3017, 0.5570, 0.0785
CMYK	0.24, 0.52, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	272°, 75%, 68%
HSV	272°, 52%, 92%
XYZ	39.2676, 27.2729, 81.7733
YIQ	146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

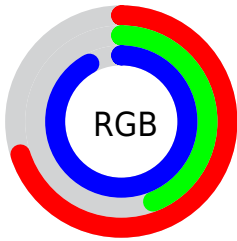
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	178, 113, 235
Decimal	11694571
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.23, 48.14, -52.09
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 70.933, 312.743
Yxy	27.2729, 0.2648, 0.1839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289884651 (0xFFB271EB)
YUV	146.3430, 43.7079, 27.7632
Hunter-Lab	52.2235, 42.8256, -56.2818

# Details

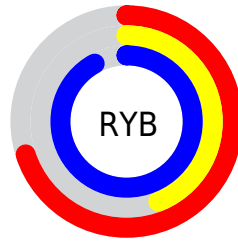
The YIQ color  $146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9966CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $201.6570, 0.4220, -51.7220$ , and the grayscale version is  $146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $197.6630, 12.8760, 41.9960$ , and  $93.1640, -1.4760, 48.7960$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $128.9660, -0.3780, 61.9420$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $163.1330, -0.1910, 42.0250$ .

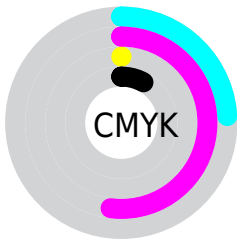
# Distribution



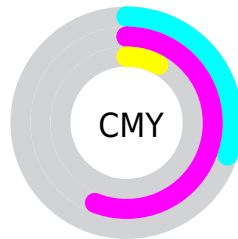
- Red (70%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220 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 146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



146.3430, -0.4220,  
51.7220

146.3430, -0.4220,  
51.7220

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

119.4030, -0.6510,  
50.3650

197.6630, 12.8760,  
41.9960

93.1640, -1.4760,  
48.7960

219.1930, 16.7750,  
31.9030

66.7510, -1.7510,  
48.2730

236.2160, 8.8000,  
16.7360

37.8050, -1.8430,  
49.9410

253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

22.9470, -8.5350,  
39.0570

12.1380, -16.9230,  
25.8690

7.5750, -17.1960,

14.2920

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 146.3430, -0.4220,  
51.7220

■ 146.3430, -0.4220,  
51.7220

■ 128.9660, -0.3780,  
61.9420

■ 163.1330, -0.1910,  
42.0250

■ 112.1760, -0.6090,  
71.6390

■ 180.5100, -0.2350,  
31.8050

■ 94.7990, -0.5650,  
81.8590

■ 197.3000, -0.0040,  
22.1080

■ 78.0090, -0.7960,  
91.5560

■ 214.6770, -0.0480,  
11.8880

■ 64.1650, -0.9350,  
99.5850

■ 231.4670, 0.1830,  
2.1910

■ 248.8440, 0.1390,  
-8.0290

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



121.4050, -101.5580, 12.3460



146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220



139.6200, 59.1340, 62.7020

# Triad

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



146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220



133.7620, 84.5500, -23.4980



119.5290, -100.9530, -37.1850

# Complementary

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



146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220



201.6570, 0.4220, -51.7220

# 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.



110.9450, -79.5380, -56.3540



146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220



130.8290, 46.9120, -46.2400

# Square

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



146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220



135.5280, 95.6380, 17.8620



121.6660, -12.9650, -56.9090



124.9670, -119.0210, -18.1010



# Rectangle

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



146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220



134.4470, 84.3060, 58.0500



121.6660, -12.9650, -56.9090



117.1350, -94.2120, -43.7160

# Sweetspot

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



146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220



225.2520, -0.0490, 17.4150



160.3670, -54.8370, 8.1310



109.7370, -0.2770, 10.5310



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.



146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220



140.1280, -0.6540, 66.9460



162.9300, 34.8340, 62.5620



109.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



49.6370, -0.2890, 76.8550



14.8270, -0.0500, 22.9420



# Inverse Universe

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



155.9760, 54.4150, 43.5910



152.6780, 70.4140, 56.5100



185.0700, -34.8340, -62.5620



109.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



63.6950, 80.9120, 64.4960

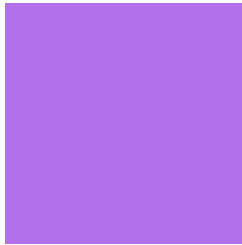


18.9960, 24.1590, 19.2230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

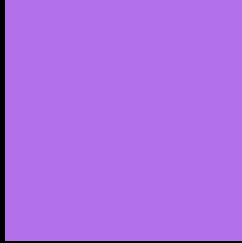
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

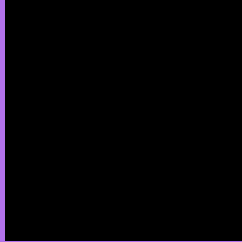
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.3430, -0.4220,



# 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

146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220

### Protanopia

136.6760, -68.2280, 25.0520

### Deuteranopia

137.8540, -57.4060, 16.1460



## Tritanopia

144.6260, 13.1570, 9.3570

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220



## Protanomaly

140.4620, -43.8380, 34.5780



## Deuteranomaly

140.8940, -36.5470, 29.0930



## Tritanomaly

145.0730, 8.0650, 24.5530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220



## Achromatopsia

146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

146.1920, 0.1800, 18.7720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220 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(178, 113, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 113, 235)  
}
```

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(178, 113, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 113, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220 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(178, 113, 235) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 113, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 113, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 113, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 113, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 113,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 113, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
113, 235) }
```

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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