

# Converting Colors

YIQ(146.5210, -15.9630,  
41.5170)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(146.5210, -15.9630,  
41.5170)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D7CEB
RGB	157, 124, 235
RGB Percent	62%, 49%, 92%
CMY	0.3842, 0.5138, 0.0786
CMYK	0.33, 0.47, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	258°, 73%, 70%
HSV	258°, 47%, 92%
XYZ	36.1078, 27.5797, 81.9888
YIQ	146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

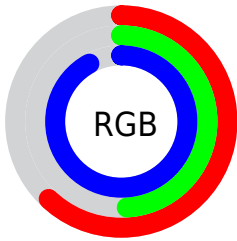
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	157, 124, 235
Decimal	10321131
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.51, 36.66, -51.77
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 63.436, 305.306
Yxy	27.5797, 0.2479, 0.1893
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288511211 (0xFF9D7CEB)
YUV	146.5210, 43.6201, 9.1901
Hunter-Lab	52.5164, 30.8245, -55.8022

# Details

The YIQ color **146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **212.4790, 15.9630, -41.5170**, and the grayscale version is **146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.9550, -2.9860, 32.1020**, and **94.0430, -17.6130, 38.3790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127.6490, -18.8990, 50.6770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.1050, -12.1560, 33.0920**.

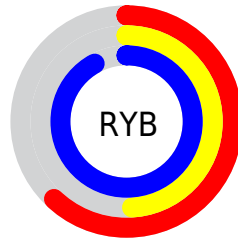
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (49%)

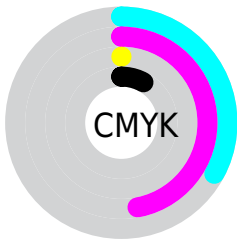
Blue (92%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (92%)

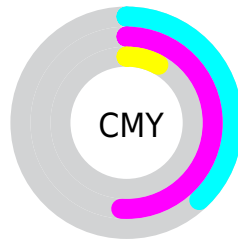


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170 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 146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 146.5210,  
-15.9630, 41.5170

■ 146.5210,  
-15.9630, 41.5170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 120.1680,  
-16.4670, 39.6370

■ 196.9550, -2.9860,  
32.1020

■ 94.2280, -16.6960,  
38.2800

■ 222.3610, 7.1940,  
23.8180

■ 69.2770, -18.3920,  
35.9760

■ 242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

■ 44.1410, -21.0050,  
33.7710

■ 16.6020, -29.8530,  
28.9230

■ 8.5500, -24.0750,  
23.3250

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,

13.7690

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 146.5210,  
-15.9630, 41.5170

■ 146.5210,  
-15.9630, 41.5170

■ 127.6490,  
-18.8990, 50.6770

■ 165.1050,  
-12.1560, 33.0920

■ 109.0650,  
-22.7060, 59.1020

■ 183.9770, -9.2200,  
23.9320

■ 90.7800, -25.9170,  
67.7390

■ 202.5610, -5.4130,  
15.5070

■ 71.6090, -29.4490,  
76.6870

■ 221.4330, -2.4770,  
6.3470

■ 53.3240, -32.6600,  
85.3240

■ 240.0170, 1.3300,  
-2.0780

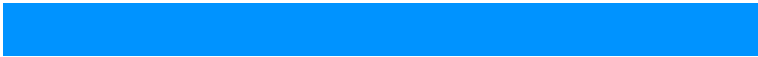
■ 47.7200, -33.7150,  
87.9250

■ 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.



115.3590, -122.2800, 2.4240



146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170



145.0690, 41.3920, 53.8400

# Triad

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



146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170



138.0840, 78.3120, -9.5600



116.5310, -95.2670, -41.1150

# Complementary

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



146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170



212.4790, 15.9630, -41.5170

# 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.



108.1580, -75.8240, -57.5840



146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170



133.3080, 55.9890, -40.0350

# Square

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



146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170



138.9110, 87.4300, 23.4460



128.3310, 4.4560, -47.7360



122.2140, -112.6470, -23.4870



# Rectangle

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



146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170



140.4880, 67.8930, 52.6370



128.3310, 4.4560, -47.7360



114.2510, -88.8470, -47.3350

# Sweetspot

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



146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170



226.3930, -5.0000, 13.5280



183.6140, -57.6310, -7.3190



110.3020, -3.4860, 8.1140



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.



146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170



139.3870, -20.9170, 54.2110



162.6670, 16.2210, 52.9650



108.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



36.7800, -25.9170, 67.7390



10.9400, -7.7980, 20.1860



# Inverse Universe

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



166.0810, 41.1180, 47.7900



164.9830, 53.6780, 62.4620



196.3330, -16.2210, -52.9650



110.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



68.5970, 67.1090, 77.8690

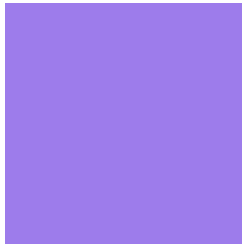


20.4780, 19.9860, 23.2660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

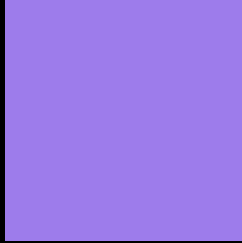
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

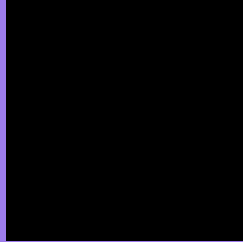
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.5210, -15.9630,



# 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

146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170

### Protanopia

138.7860, -62.7260, 24.4580

### Deuteranopia

138.3700, -58.9190, 16.0330



## Tritanopia

143.3570, -5.3190, 2.7850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170

## Protanomaly

141.5710, -45.7630, 30.9170

## Deuteranomaly

141.5510, -43.0110, 25.0930

## Tritanomaly

144.3480, -9.1270, 16.7370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170

## Achromatopsia

147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

147.1480, -5.6880, 14.9840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170 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(157, 124, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 124, 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(157, 124, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 124, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170 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(157, 124, 235) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 124, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 124, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 124, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 124, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 124,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.5210, -15.9630, 41.5170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 124, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
124, 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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