

# Converting Colors

YIQ(146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(146.5590, -0.7900,  
58.3940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B66DF7
RGB	182, 109, 247
RGB Percent	71%, 43%, 97%
CMY	0.2860, 0.5727, 0.0315
CMYK	0.26, 0.56, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	272°, 90%, 70%
HSV	272°, 56%, 97%
XYZ	41.5566, 27.5976, 91.1096
YIQ	146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

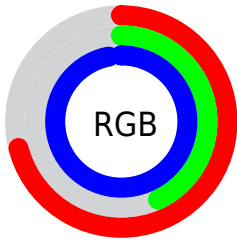
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	182, 109, 247
Decimal	11955703
CIE Lab	59.52, 53.96, -58.25
CIE LCh	60, 79.405, 312.810
Yxy	27.5976, 0.2593, 0.1722
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290145783 (0xFFB66DF7)
YUV	146.5590, 49.5174, 31.0818
Hunter-Lab	52.5334, 49.2690, -66.0542

# Details

The YIQ color  $146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC66FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $209.4410, 0.7900, -58.3940$ , and the grayscale version is  $146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $196.8100, 16.9560, 45.1480$ , and  $92.4940, -2.1650, 55.7790$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $128.2960, -1.0670, 68.9250$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $164.8220, -0.5130, 47.8630$ .

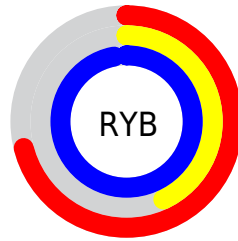
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (43%)

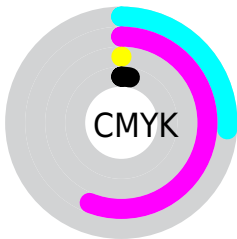
Blue (97%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (97%)

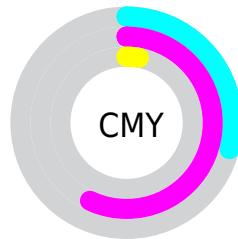


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940 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 146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 146.5590, -0.7900,  
58.3940

■ 146.5590, -0.7900,  
58.3940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 119.3200, -1.6150,  
56.8250

■ 196.8100, 16.9560,  
45.1480

■ 92.4940, -2.1650,  
55.7790

■ 217.4320, 17.6000,  
33.4720

■ 64.4940, -2.1650,  
55.7790

■ 233.8680, 9.9000,  
18.8280

■ 36.0210, -2.2110,  
56.6130

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

■ 23.7880, -12.3410,  
41.9550

■ 11.3700, -23.3880,  
27.3960

■ 6.8400, -19.2600,

18.6600

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,  
10.4610

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,  
3.8310

■ 146.5590, -0.7900,  
58.3940

■ 146.5590, -0.7900,  
58.3940

■ 128.2960, -1.0670,  
68.9250

■ 164.8220, -0.5130,  
47.8630

■ 110.9190, -1.0230,  
79.1450

■ 182.1990, -0.5570,  
37.6430

■ 92.6560, -1.3000,  
89.6760

■ 200.4620, -0.2800,  
27.1120

■ 74.6920, -0.9810,  
100.4190

■ 218.7250, -0.0030,  
16.5810

67.3270, -1.2110,  
104.5890

236.1020, -0.0470,  
6.3610

253.1910, 0.7800,  
-3.1240

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



112.4240, -120.9050, 5.0390



146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940



135.8480, 67.6600, 73.3880

# Triad

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



146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940



134.6700, 87.8050, -21.9150



121.7460, -103.0620, -37.5100

# Complementary

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



146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940



209.4410, 0.7900, -58.3940

# 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



146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940



131.4050, 45.1700, -47.7100

# Square

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



146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940



133.2690, 106.7330, 20.5330



115.8470, -15.3930, -67.9770



127.9820, -123.3770, -16.2490



# Rectangle

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



146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940



125.0770, 91.6400, 68.3120



115.8470, -15.3930, -67.9770



119.0100, -95.3580, -44.9740

# Sweetspot

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



146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940



223.7790, -0.0950, 18.2490



164.0610, -62.7230, 7.8770



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.



146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940



130.7030, -0.6550, 72.4730



165.7660, 38.5920, 71.5520



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.



157.6720, 61.3830, 49.4710



144.3630, 75.9150, 61.4430



190.2340, -38.5920, -71.5520



114.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



65.6460, 82.6080, 66.8000

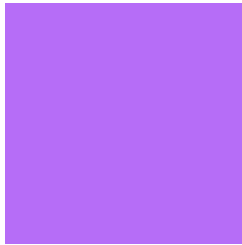


20.8330, 26.1760, 21.2160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

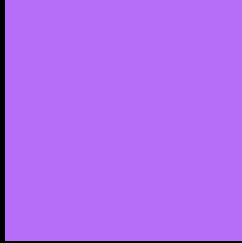
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

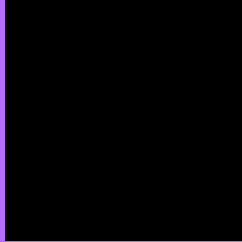
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.5590, -0.7900,



# 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

146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940

### Protanopia

137.5620, -67.9070, 24.7410

### Deuteranopia

135.2100, -70.1520, 15.8640



## Tritanopia

144.9250, 13.7530, 9.5690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940



## Protanomaly

140.9290, -43.6550, 36.7690



## Deuteranomaly

139.2830, -44.8920, 31.6520



## Tritanomaly

145.9530, 8.5230, 27.2670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940



## Achromatopsia

147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

146.7730, 0.0420, 21.2740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940 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(182, 109, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 109, 247)  
}
```

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(182, 109, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 109, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940 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(182, 109, 247) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 109, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 109, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 109, 247); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 109, 247); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 109, 247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.5590, -0.7900, 58.3940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 109, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182,  
109, 247) }
```

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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