

# Converting Colors

YIQ(146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(146.7840, -7.6590,  
12.1570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	938DB0
RGB	147, 141, 176
RGB Percent	58%, 55%, 69%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4471, 0.3099
CMYK	0.16, 0.20, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	250°, 18%, 62%
HSV	250°, 20%, 69%
XYZ	29.3938, 28.3869, 44.9967
YIQ	146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

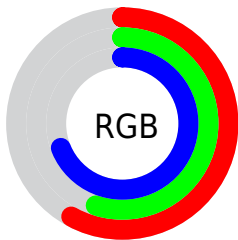
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	147, 141, 176
Decimal	9670064
CIELab	60.24, 9.52, -17.53
CIELCh	60, 19.946, 298.500
Yxy	28.3869, 0.2860, 0.2762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287860144 (0xFF938DB0)
YUV	146.7840, 14.4035, 0.1894
Hunter-Lab	53.2794, 5.2381, -12.7773

# Details

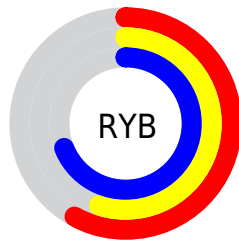
The YIQ color **146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **170.2160, 7.6590, -12.1570**, and the grayscale version is **147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201.0120, -8.3010, 12.7790**, and **96.1430, -7.2920, 11.0120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230**.

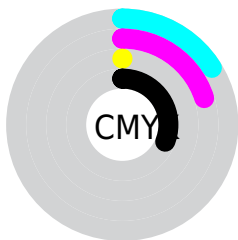
# Distribution



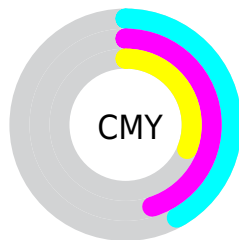
- Red (58%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570 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 146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 146.7840, -7.6590,  
12.1570

■ 146.7840, -7.6590,  
12.1570

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 120.6700, -7.3380,  
11.8460

■ 201.0120, -8.3010,  
12.7790

■ 96.1430, -7.2920,  
11.0120

■ 227.8550, -6.4210,  
11.7470

■ 72.0290, -6.9710,  
10.7010

■ 252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

■ 49.5020, -6.9250,  
9.8670

■ 28.6760, -7.4750,  
8.8210

■ 5.0290, -6.9710,  
10.7010

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,

0.6220

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

146.7840, -7.6590,  
12.1570

146.7840, -7.6590,  
12.1570

131.7330,  
-11.6490, 18.3910

161.8350, -3.6690,  
5.9230

117.5680,  
-15.3180, 24.3140

176.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

102.5170,  
-19.3080, 30.5480

191.0510, 3.9900,  
-6.2340

88.3520, -22.9770,  
36.4710

205.2160, 7.6590,  
-12.1570

73.3010, -26.9670,  
42.7050

220.2670, 11.6490,  
-18.3910

■ 58.5490, -30.3610,  
49.1510

■ 235.0190, 15.0430,  
-24.8370

■ 44.0850, -34.6260,  
54.8620

■ 244.2000, 21.7830,  
-25.8410

■ 29.0340, -38.6160,  
61.0960

■ 245.9940, 25.3590,  
-24.5690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.5860, -24.8970, 5.1750



146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570



148.4610, 9.4880, 15.2800

# Triad

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



146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570



146.2560, 28.5180, 0.7900



138.1980, -27.4610, -14.4450

# Complementary

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



146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570



170.2160, 7.6590, -12.1570

# 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.



140.0550, -11.0010, -15.3930



146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570



144.6090, 19.8540, -7.3940

# Square

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



146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570



147.4830, 29.6170, 8.4090



142.3190, 5.8710, -12.7930



137.7440, -37.6860, -10.8540



# Rectangle

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



146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570



148.1370, 19.2080, 15.3360



142.3190, 5.8710, -12.7930



139.0090, -22.5550, -15.2510

# Sweetspot

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



146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570



218.1940, -3.3020, 4.7780



162.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



108.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570



183.3740, -12.0160, 19.5360



151.8670, 2.4730, 15.7610



81.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



25.2160, -33.6170, 53.0950



4.1600, -5.9620, 8.9340



# Inverse Universe

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



154.7710, 11.5510, 16.4390



195.9880, 18.6100, 26.1780



165.1330, -2.4730, -15.7610



83.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



60.2250, 50.4210, 71.9330



10.1680, 8.7550, 12.0430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

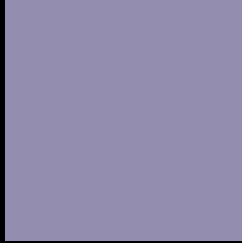
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

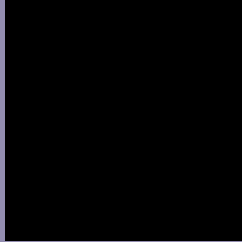
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.7840, -7.6590,



# 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

146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570

### Protanopia

145.7830, -15.0860, 9.0900

### Deuteranopia

146.4740, -9.7220, 10.9980



## Tritanopia

145.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570

## Protanomaly

146.2780, -12.1060, 10.1500

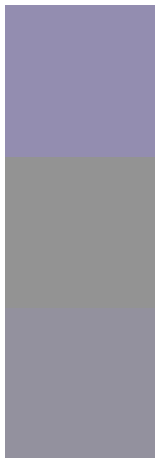
## Deuteranomaly

146.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100

## Tritanomaly

146.4650, -5.5030, 6.1210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570

## Achromatopsia

147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

147.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570 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(147, 141, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 141, 176)  
}
```

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(147, 141, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 141, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570 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(147, 141, 176) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 141, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 141, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 141, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 141, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 141,  
176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 141, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
141, 176) }
```

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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