

# Converting Colors

YIQ(146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(146.8080, 36.4920,  
21.4840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C37B8F
RGB	195, 123, 143
RGB Percent	76%, 48%, 56%
CMY	0.2351, 0.5177, 0.4391
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.27, 0.24
HSL	343°, 38%, 62%
HSV	343°, 37%, 76%
XYZ	34.5574, 27.7509, 29.5348
YIQ	146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

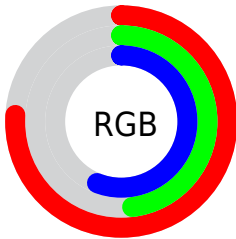
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	195, 123, 143
Decimal	12811151
CIE Lab	59.66, 30.73, 0.99
CIE LCh	60, 30.747, 1.841
Yxy	27.7509, 0.3763, 0.3022
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291001231 (0xFFC37B8F)
YUV	146.8080, -1.8773, 42.2644
Hunter-Lab	52.6792, 24.9071, 3.6342

# Details

The YIQ color **146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **171.1920, -36.4920, -21.4840**, and the grayscale version is **147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201.4170, 39.1510, 22.8550**, and **95.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133.4720, 46.4860, 27.5900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159.5570, 26.7730, 15.9010**.

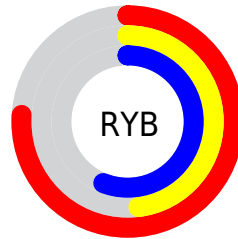
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (48%)

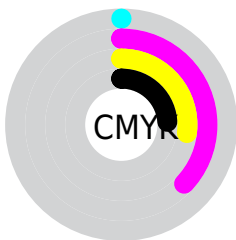
Blue (56%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (56%)

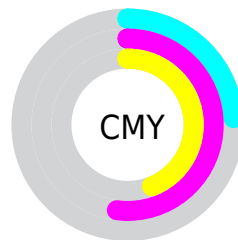


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (52%)


Yellow (44%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840 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 146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 146.8080, 36.4920,  
21.4840


 146.8080, 36.4920,  
21.4840


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 120.2100, 35.3000,  
21.0600


 201.4170, 39.1510,  
22.8550


 95.3130, 33.5120,  
20.4240


 221.6430, 23.6550,  
17.3430

 70.4160, 31.7240,  
19.7880

 241.8580, 6.6920,  
10.8840

 46.0460, 29.8900,  
19.9860

 21.5020, 28.6060,  
21.2300

 12.6720, 24.7110,  
9.2150

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 146.8080, 36.4920,  
21.4840

■ 146.8080, 36.4920,  
21.4840

■ 133.4720, 46.4860,  
27.5900

■ 159.5570, 26.7730,  
15.9010

■ 120.7230, 56.2050,  
33.1730

■ 172.8930, 16.7790,  
9.7950

■ 107.3870, 66.1990,  
39.2790

■ 185.6420, 7.0600,  
4.2120

■ 94.6380, 75.9180,  
44.8620

■ 198.9780, -2.9340,  
-1.8940

■ 81.3020, 85.9120,  
50.9680

■ 211.7270,  
-12.6530, -7.4770

■ 68.5530, 95.6310,  
56.5510

■ 225.0630,  
-22.6470, -13.5830

■ 64.4610, 98.8860,  
58.1340

■ 235.5780,  
-31.5870, -16.7630

■ 237.0600,  
-35.7600, -12.7200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



147.4500, 17.1890, 24.3970



146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



145.9040, 44.6090, 12.0410

# Triad

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



146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



139.1630, 6.0100, -20.8220



131.0200, -64.6460, -6.8380

# Complementary

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



146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



171.1920, -36.4920, -21.4840

# 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.



124.5100, -72.4380, -19.8140



146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



134.8100, -20.8570, -24.0010

# Square

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



146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



141.9270, 27.4660, -13.1900



128.8960, -50.3380, -23.8580



140.7510, -38.4230, 8.0170



# Rectangle

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



146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



144.1500, 43.5560, 3.5880



128.8960, -50.3380, -23.8580



128.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820

# Sweetspot

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



146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



233.8710, 13.8450, 7.9010



146.7560, 7.8800, 33.4160



116.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



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.



146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



177.7230, 56.2050, 33.1730



153.9200, 38.5120, 6.8960



90.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



53.2690, 81.5110, 48.1270



10.8930, 16.7790, 9.7950



# Inverse Universe

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



146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



177.7230, 56.2050, 33.1730



164.0800, -38.5120, -6.8960



90.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



53.2690, 81.5110, 48.1270

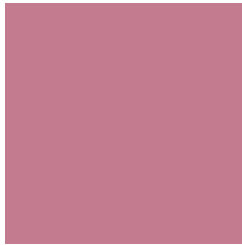


10.8930, 16.7790, 9.7950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840 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 146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

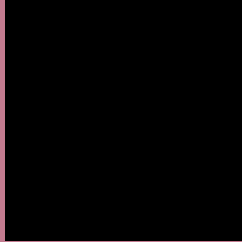
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.8080, 36.4920,



# 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

146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840

### Protanopia

144.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

### Deuteranopia

145.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510



## Tritanopia

146.6570, 38.2350, 17.4270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840

## Protanomaly

145.7830, 11.2770, 10.3890

## Deuteranomaly

145.5730, 20.6760, 10.7560

## Tritanomaly

146.4120, 37.5470, 18.8830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840

## Achromatopsia

147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

146.6860, 12.9280, 8.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840 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(195, 123, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 123, 143)  
}
```

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(195, 123, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 123, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840 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(195, 123, 143) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 123, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 123, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 123, 143); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 123, 143); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 123, 143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 123, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
123, 143) }
```

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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