

# Converting Colors

YIQ(148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(148.2010, -2.8980,  
52.5420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B273F1
RGB	178, 115, 241
RGB Percent	70%, 45%, 95%
CMY	0.3017, 0.5491, 0.0550
CMYK	0.26, 0.52, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	270°, 82%, 70%
HSV	270°, 52%, 94%
XYZ	40.3742, 28.0766, 86.4887
YIQ	148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

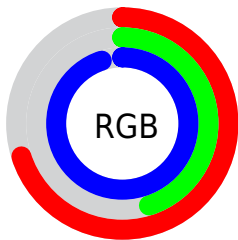
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	178, 115, 241
Decimal	11695089
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.96, 48.45, -54.26
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 72.748, 311.764
Yxy	28.0766, 0.2606, 0.1812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289885169 (0xFFB273F1)
YUV	148.2010, 45.7499, 26.1337
Hunter-Lab	52.9873, 43.2820, -59.6851

# Details

The YIQ color  $148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9966CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $207.7990, 2.8980, -52.5420$ , and the grayscale version is  $148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $198.8370, 12.3260, 40.9500$ , and  $95.0220, -3.9520, 49.6160$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $130.5250, -3.4500, 62.5500$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $165.8770, -2.3460, 42.5340$ .

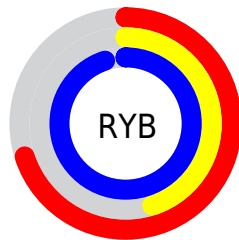
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (45%)

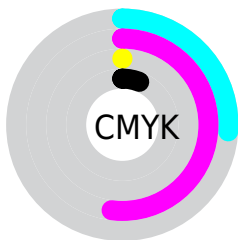
Blue (95%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (95%)

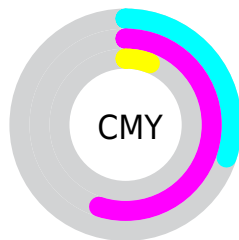


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420 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 148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 148.2010, -2.8980,  
52.5420

■ 148.2010, -2.8980,  
52.5420

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 121.2610, -3.1270,  
51.1850

■ 198.8370, 12.3260,  
40.9500

■ 95.0220, -3.9520,  
49.6160

■ 220.3670, 16.2250,  
30.8570

■ 68.3100, -4.8230,  
48.8810

■ 237.3900, 8.2500,  
15.6900

■ 39.8370, -4.8690,  
49.7150

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 22.9190, -11.3320,  
40.1880

■ 11.8110, -20.3160,  
26.7880

■ 6.8570, -17.9300,

16.5820

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,  
9.2170

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 148.2010, -2.8980,  
52.5420

■ 148.2010, -2.8980,  
52.5420

■ 130.5250, -3.4500,  
62.5500

■ 165.8770, -2.3460,  
42.5340

■ 112.8490, -4.0020,  
72.5580

■ 183.5530, -1.7940,  
32.5260

■ 95.1730, -4.5540,  
82.5660

■ 201.2290, -1.2420,  
22.5180

■ 77.4970, -5.1060,  
92.5740

■ 218.9050, -0.6900,  
12.5100

63.6530, -5.2450,  
100.6030

236.5810, -0.1380,  
2.5020

251.9090, 1.5140,  
-5.4140

253.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113.5980, -121.4550, 3.9930



148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420



141.6740, 59.0420, 64.3700

# Triad

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



148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420



135.8440, 87.2550, -22.9610



120.8170, -101.8240, -37.9200

# Complementary

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



148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420



207.7990, 2.8980, -52.5420

# 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.



112.0050, -79.7670, -57.7110



148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420



132.9000, 48.1500, -46.6500

# Square

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



148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420



136.5500, 98.5720, 19.7560



122.9820, -11.0390, -58.7750



126.4830, -120.5340, -18.2140



# Rectangle

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



148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420



135.3980, 86.0020, 60.3540



122.9820, -11.0390, -58.7750



118.3090, -94.7620, -44.7620

# Sweetspot

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



148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420



224.9530, -0.6450, 17.2030



166.3450, -57.7710, 6.2370



109.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190



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.



148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420



136.5730, -3.4050, 67.2430



167.0380, 34.6500, 65.8980



111.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



48.4840, -4.2320, 76.7280



14.7560, -1.2880, 23.3520



# Inverse Universe

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



159.8560, 54.8730, 46.3050



151.3730, 69.9550, 59.3230



188.9620, -34.6500, -65.8980



112.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



65.5040, 80.1320, 67.6200

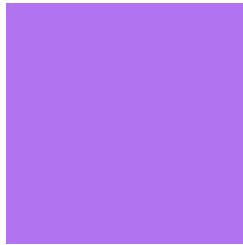


19.9360, 24.3880, 20.5800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

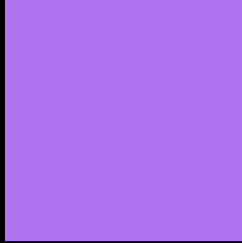
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

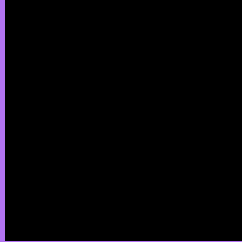
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.2010, -2.8980,



# 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

148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420

### Protanopia

139.0460, -66.3940, 24.8540

### Deuteranopia

138.8150, -61.6700, 16.3300



## Tritanopia

146.4300, 10.7730, 8.5090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420



## Protanomaly

142.7610, -43.2420, 34.7900



## Deuteranomaly

142.1540, -40.2150, 29.4890



## Tritanomaly

147.2900, 5.9560, 24.2280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420



## Achromatopsia

148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

148.1210, -1.0580, 19.1820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420 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, 115, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 115, 241)  
}
```

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, 115, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 115, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420 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, 115, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 115, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 115, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 115, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 115, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 115,  
241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 148.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 115, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
115, 241) }
```

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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