

# Converting Colors

YIQ(150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(150.2940, 18.4690,  
45.2610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C474CF
RGB	196, 116, 207
RGB Percent	77%, 45%, 81%
CMY	0.2311, 0.5452, 0.1882
CMYK	0.05, 0.44, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	293°, 49%, 63%
HSV	293°, 44%, 81%
XYZ	40.2855, 28.7323, 62.4546
YIQ	150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

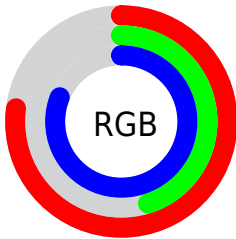
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 116, 207
Decimal	12874959
CIE Lab	60.54, 45.65, -34.20
CIE LCh	61, 57.040, 323.159
Yxy	28.7323, 0.3064, 0.2185
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291065039 (0xFFC474CF)
YUV	150.2940, 27.9561, 40.0842
Hunter-Lab	53.6025, 40.3488, -31.5595

# Details

The YIQ color  $150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC66CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $172.7060, -18.4690, -45.2610$ , and the grayscale version is  $150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $204.8060, 22.7790, 44.2430$ , and  $96.7560, 17.0480, 43.4800$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $137.3690, 23.0520, 55.8200$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $163.5180, 14.4820, 34.9140$ .

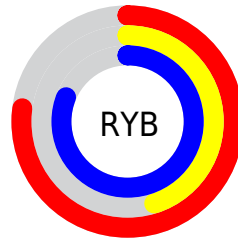
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (45%)

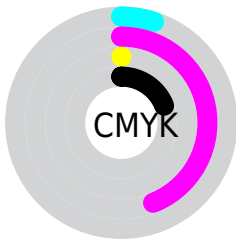
Blue (81%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (81%)

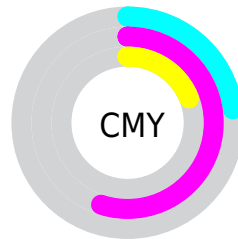


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610 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 150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



150.2940, 18.4690,  
45.2610

150.2940, 18.4690,  
45.2610

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

123.4680, 17.9190,  
44.2150

204.8060, 22.7790,  
44.2430

96.7560, 17.0480,  
43.4800

221.5410, 15.6750,  
29.8110

70.7560, 17.0480,  
43.4800

237.9770, 7.9750,  
15.1670

41.6360, 17.5060,  
46.1940

27.2020, 12.5560,  
36.7800

18.3010, 7.4230,  
25.1750

3.5340, -9.9510,

9.6410

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.2940, 18.4690,  
45.2610

■ 150.2940, 18.4690,  
45.2610

■ 137.3690, 23.0520,  
55.8200

■ 163.5180, 14.4820,  
34.9140

■ 124.7320, 26.7640,  
65.6440

■ 175.8560, 10.1740,  
24.8780

■ 111.8070, 31.3470,  
76.2030

■ 189.0800, 6.1870,  
14.5310

■ 98.5830, 35.3340,  
86.5500

■ 202.0050, 1.6040,  
3.9720

85.6580, 39.9170,  
97.1090

214.3430, -2.7040,  
-6.0640

78.0160, 42.0250,  
102.9610

227.5670, -6.6910,  
-16.4110

236.9700, -9.6240,  
-23.8320

237.8670, -7.8360,  
-23.1960

238.4650, -6.6440,  
-22.7720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



145.6380, -38.7020, 29.6020



150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610



146.0090, 58.8160, 46.4320

# Triad

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



150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610



140.3430, 58.0490, -22.2950



120.7660, -105.8140, -31.6860

# Complementary

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



150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610



172.7060, -18.4690, -45.2610

# 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.



114.8380, -89.1220, -47.8580



150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610



136.4800, 23.3900, -38.4500

# Square

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



150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610



143.1460, 75.7420, 3.9820



127.2470, -30.2980, -45.6420



123.2060, -118.1960, -16.5320



# Rectangle

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



150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610



144.2260, 73.9020, 37.3420



127.2470, -30.2980, -45.6420



118.8280, -100.3570, -36.9730

# Sweetspot

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



150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610



234.4330, 6.6910, 16.4110



133.4180, -32.5110, 22.0250



114.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470



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.



150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610



170.9710, 27.5890, 67.2130



149.8210, 35.6180, 37.3300



97.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290



63.4040, 34.2800, 83.6240



15.4380, 8.2950, 20.3830



# Inverse Universe

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



144.4630, 50.7050, 22.7130



162.1890, 75.3240, 33.5960



173.1790, -35.6180, -37.3300



97.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



52.5120, 93.7080, 41.8360

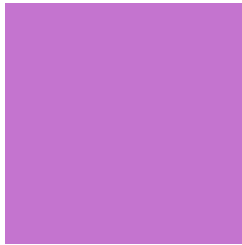


12.8290, 22.8310, 10.2470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

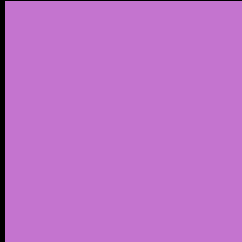
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

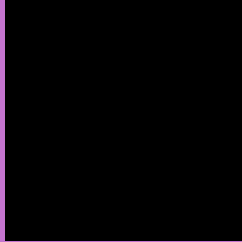
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 150.2940, 18.4690,

45.2610.

# 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

150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610

### Protanopia

144.8340, -45.4860, 20.3860

### Deuteranopia

146.7140, -27.8330, 14.3350



## Tritanopia

148.8840, 30.1660, 14.9820

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610

**Protanomaly**

147.0220, -22.2880, 29.4880

**Deuteranomaly**

147.6610, -11.1460, 25.7980

**Tritanomaly**

149.5820, 25.6250, 25.6970

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610

**Achromatopsia**

150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

150.4330, 6.6910, 16.4110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610 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(196, 116, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 116, 207)  
}
```

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(196, 116, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 116, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610 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(196, 116, 207) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 116, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 116, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 116, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 116, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 116,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 150.2940, 18.4690, 45.2610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 116, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
116, 207) }
```

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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