

# Converting Colors

YIQ(186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(186.2270, 11.4080,  
46.5760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E299FD
RGB	226, 153, 253
RGB Percent	89%, 60%, 99%
CMY	0.1135, 0.4001, 0.0079
CMYK	0.11, 0.40, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	284°, 96%, 80%
HSV	284°, 40%, 99%
XYZ	60.4975, 46.0423, 98.6201
YIQ	186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

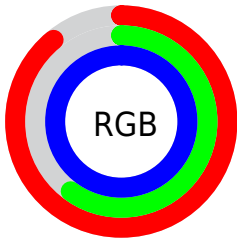
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 153, 253
Decimal	14850557
CIE Lab	73.57, 44.01, -39.07
CIE LCh	74, 58.851, 318.401
Yxy	46.0423, 0.2949, 0.2244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293040637 (0xFFE299FD)
YUV	186.2270, 32.9191, 34.8809
Hunter-Lab	67.8545, 40.4011, -38.6743

# Details

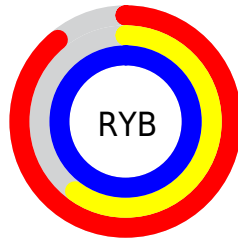
The YIQ color **186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **219.7730, -11.4080, -46.5760**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227.4110, 12.9250, 24.5810**, and **131.5750, 10.3080, 44.4840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169.4590, 14.1110, 58.1670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202.9950, 8.7050, 34.9850**.

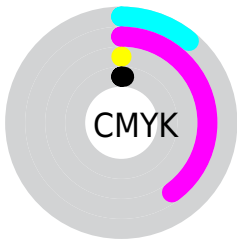
# Distribution



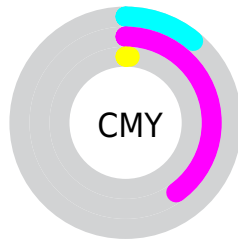
- Red (89%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (1%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760 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 186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 186.2270, 11.4080,  
46.5760


 186.2270, 11.4080,  
46.5760


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 158.4010, 10.8580,  
45.5300


 227.4110, 12.9250,  
24.5810


 131.5750, 10.3080,  
44.4840

 244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

 105.6350, 10.0790,  
43.1270

 79.3360, 9.4830,  
42.9150

 53.0370, 8.8870,  
42.7030

 29.2110, 8.3370,  
41.6570

 19.2990, 1.7370,

29.1050

■ 6.2120, -11.7400,  
14.5320

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

■ 186.2270, 11.4080,  
46.5760

■ 186.2270, 11.4080,  
46.5760

■ 169.4590, 14.1110,  
58.1670

■ 202.9950, 8.7050,  
34.9850

■ 152.1040, 17.0890,  
70.2810

■ 220.3500, 5.7270,  
22.8710

■ 135.6350, 20.3880,  
82.0840

■ 236.8190, 2.4280,  
11.0680

■ 118.8670, 23.0910,  
93.6750

■ 253.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 101.5120, 26.0690,  
105.7890

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 84.7440, 28.7720,  
117.3800

■ 84.1570, 29.0470,  
117.9030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



176.0470, -41.7720, 19.1560



186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760



179.3330, 49.0960, 46.3760

# Triad

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



186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760



176.3550, 66.9430, -18.2810



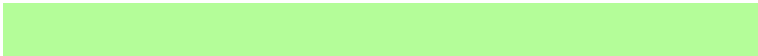
146.3780, -125.5730, -42.5410

# Complementary

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



186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760



219.7730, -11.4080, -46.5760

# 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.



138.8200, -107.0470, -58.9110



186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760



172.0850, 31.8720, -37.9840

# Square

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



186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760



175.9230, 77.9880, 7.3320



164.1680, -19.8900, -47.0420



148.2310, -137.6800, -26.8640



# Rectangle

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



186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760



173.4680, 61.4770, 36.7490



164.1680, -19.8900, -47.0420



144.3260, -119.7950, -48.1390

# Sweetspot

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



186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760



234.4110, 3.7570, 14.5170



180.8360, -39.8000, 16.4560



115.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540



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.



186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760



174.9920, 13.9280, 55.9760



191.7920, 34.5620, 45.4580



119.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



63.6340, 22.1290, 89.0810



21.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680



# Inverse Universe

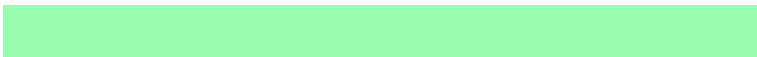
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



185.9780, 50.9330, 29.5970



174.5280, 61.2480, 35.3920



214.2080, -34.5620, -45.4580



119.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



62.9230, 97.4650, 56.3530

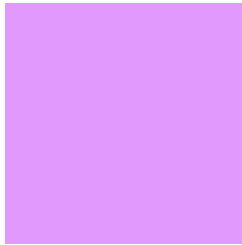


21.0740, 32.6870, 18.8550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

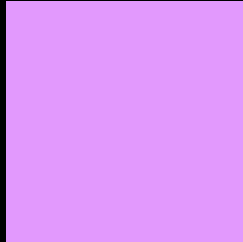
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760 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 ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.2270, 11.4080,



# 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

186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760

### Protanopia

180.7870, -38.1040, 18.7600

### Deuteranopia

181.1850, -33.4730, 17.4310



## Tritanopia

183.5350, 23.8390, 14.0070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760



## Protanomaly

182.8650, -20.4080, 28.4560



## Deuteranomaly

183.3060, -17.3360, 27.8480



## Tritanomaly

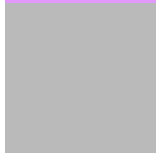
184.7600, 19.2520, 25.5560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760



## Achromatopsia

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

186.1770, 4.5360, 16.9200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760 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(226, 153, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 153, 253)  
}
```

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(226, 153, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 153, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760 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(226, 153, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 153, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 153, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 153, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 153, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 153,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 153, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
153, 253) }
```

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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