

# Converting Colors

YIQ(139.9250, -56.1680,  
15.7360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(139.9250, -56.1680,  
15.7360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6091E5
RGB	96, 145, 229
RGB Percent	38%, 57%, 90%
CMY	0.6236, 0.4313, 0.1022
CMYK	0.58, 0.37, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	218°, 72%, 64%
HSV	218°, 58%, 90%
XYZ	29.0833, 28.3961, 78.0231
YIQ	139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

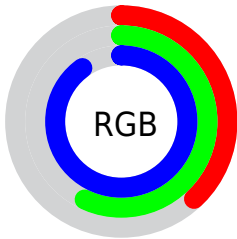
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	96, 132, 229
Decimal	6328805
CIE Lab	60.24, 8.29, -47.51
CIE LCh	60, 48.232, 279.894
Yxy	28.3961, 0.2146, 0.2096
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284518885 (0xFF6091E5)
YUV	139.9250, 43.9140, -38.5222
Hunter-Lab	53.2880, 4.1671, -49.5095

# Details

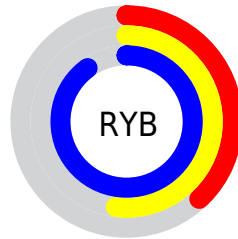
The YIQ color  $139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $6699FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $185.0750, 56.1680, -15.7360$ , and the grayscale version is  $140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $192.2280, -44.2000, 8.0880$ , and  $82.3640, -67.9500, 8.9940$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $124.8300, -66.0260, 18.1820$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $155.0200, -46.3100, 13.2900$ .

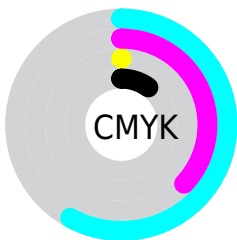
# Distribution



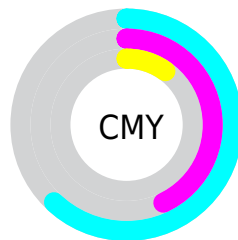
- Red (38%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360 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 139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 139.9250,  
-56.1680, 15.7360

■ 139.9250,  
-56.1680, 15.7360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 112.4900,  
-59.3770, 13.3190

■ 192.2280,  
-44.2000, 8.0880

■ 82.3640, -67.9500,  
8.9940

■ 217.0470,  
-33.7450, 0.3270

■ 58.9080, -66.6660,  
7.7500

■ 242.7410,  
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 43.0300, -52.2700,  
11.1700

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

■ 28.4400, -38.7450,  
13.8550

■ 9.1540, -23.0200,  
20.7240

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,

12.5250

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,  
7.2520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 139.9250,  
-56.1680, 15.7360

■ 139.9250,  
-56.1680, 15.7360

■ 124.8300,  
-66.0260, 18.1820

■ 155.0200,  
-46.3100, 13.2900

■ 109.1480,  
-75.6090, 21.1510

■ 170.7020,  
-36.7270, 10.3210

■ 94.0530, -85.4670,  
23.5970

■ 185.7970,  
-26.8690, 7.8750

■ 78.3710, -95.0500,  
26.5660

■ 201.4790,  
-17.2860, 4.9060

■ 75.4140, -96.6090,  
27.2870

■ 216.2750, -8.0240,  
2.2480

■ 231.9570, 1.5590,  
-0.7210

■ 246.7530, 10.8210,  
-3.3790

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



118.3960, -115.6750, -12.6590



139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360



149.1230, -3.3990, 34.0810

# Triad

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



139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360



144.4630, 67.9000, 13.9480



121.2240, -57.8540, -41.8380

# Complementary

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



139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360



185.0750, 56.1680, -15.7360

# 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.



134.4140, -2.6070, -35.3670



139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360



143.0740, 57.9090, -8.7390

# Square

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



139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360



145.5340, 61.1110, 32.3670



139.4310, 34.2540, -26.0820



116.0410, -96.6430, -38.2030



# Rectangle

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



139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360



149.7150, 24.2930, 38.8290



139.4310, 34.2540, -26.0820



128.1250, -35.5260, -38.9980

# Sweetspot

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



139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360



226.2940, -18.2030, 5.0050



183.4190, -62.8970, -44.0570



110.2470, -10.8210, 3.3790



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.



139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360



135.4470, -75.0130, 21.3630



115.6470, -33.7530, 44.5430



107.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



59.1480, -75.6090, 21.1510



16.9670, -21.5960, 5.9240



# Inverse Universe

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



141.3530, 63.5390, 43.4350



137.6320, 85.2230, 57.9510



209.0540, 33.1570, -44.7550



107.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



61.0450, 85.4980, 58.4740

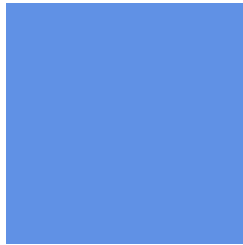


17.4150, 24.2970, 16.7210



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

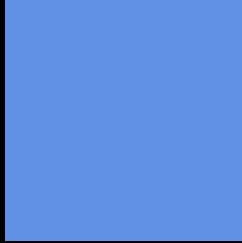
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

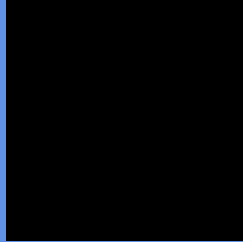
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.9250, -56.1680,



# 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

139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360

### Protanopia

142.9050, -44.2480, 19.9760

### Deuteranopia

140.5230, -54.9760, 16.1600



## Tritanopia

132.7680, -55.4290, -14.1890

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360

## Protanomaly

141.8120, -48.4200, 18.4920

## Deuteranomaly

140.2240, -55.5720, 15.9480

## Tritanomaly

135.5050, -55.7060, -3.6580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.0380, -20.3580, 5.5140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360 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(96, 145, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 145, 229)  
}
```

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(96, 145, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 145, 229) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360 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(96, 145, 229) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 145, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 145, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 145, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 145, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 145,  
229) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.9250, -56.1680, 15.7360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 145, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 145,  
229) }
```

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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