

Converting Colors

YIQ(140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(140.3250, -9.1790,
50.7330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A36EED
RGB	163, 110, 237
RGB Percent	64%, 43%, 93%
CMY	0.3606, 0.5687, 0.0707
CMYK	0.31, 0.54, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	265°, 78%, 68%
HSV	265°, 54%, 93%
XYZ	35.9696, 25.0516, 83.0341
YIQ	140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

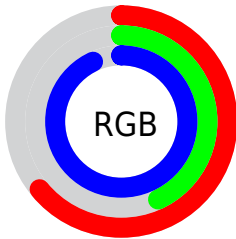
Format	Color
R _Y B	163, 110, 237
Decimal	10710765
CIE Lab	57.13, 46.46, -56.65
CIE LCh	57, 73.264, 309.361
Yxy	25.0516, 0.2497, 0.1739
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288900845 (0xFFA36EED)
YUV	140.3250, 47.6608, 19.8860
Hunter-Lab	50.0516, 40.6888, -63.3243

Details

The YIQ color **140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **206.6750, 9.1790, -50.7330**, and the grayscale version is **140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190.8300, 5.0360, 40.9080**, and **87.7330, -10.5080, 47.2840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.0510, -10.9230, 60.3170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158.5990, -7.4350, 41.1490**.

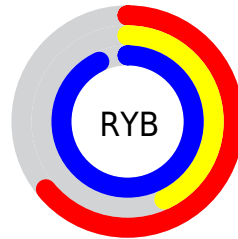
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (43%)

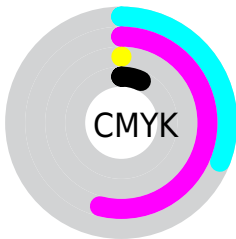
Blue (93%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (93%)

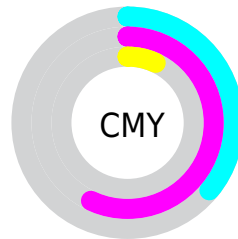


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330 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 140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 140.3250, -9.1790,
50.7330

■ 140.3250, -9.1790,
50.7330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 113.3850, -9.4080,
49.3760

■ 190.8300, 5.0360,
40.9080

■ 87.7330, -10.5080,
47.2840

■ 216.2360, 15.2160,
32.6240

■ 61.6080, -11.6540,
46.0260

■ 233.8680, 9.9000,
18.8280

■ 33.4230, -12.5710,
46.1250

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 15.1020, -25.2690,
33.9550

■ 8.6640, -24.3960,
23.6360

■ 8.2760, -17.7920,

14.0800

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 140.3250, -9.1790,
50.7330

■ 140.3250, -9.1790,
50.7330

■ 122.0510,
-10.9230, 60.3170

■ 158.5990, -7.4350,
41.1490

■ 104.3640,
-12.9420, 69.3780

■ 176.2860, -5.4160,
32.0880

■ 86.3890, -14.0900,
79.1740

■ 194.2610, -4.2680,
22.2920

■ 68.1150, -15.8340,
88.7580

■ 212.5350, -2.5240,
12.7080

■ 56.6190, -17.0730,
94.6950

■ 230.2220, -0.5050,
3.6470

■ 248.4960, 1.2390,
-5.9370

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110.0760, -119.8050, 7.1310



140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330



134.0480, 55.0530, 65.0770

Triad

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



140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330



128.4790, 87.0250, -18.7910



115.2260, -95.7260, -38.3020

Complementary

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



140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330



206.6750, 9.1790, -50.7330

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.



105.8270, -73.3940, -57.5700



140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330



126.7200, 48.8370, -42.5790

Square

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



140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330



128.0710, 98.6630, 23.6150



115.2340, -3.0610, -60.1890



121.0060, -114.7570, -18.2850

Rectangle

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



140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330



126.6090, 84.0300, 63.0540



115.2340, -3.0610, -60.1890



112.1310, -88.3890, -44.6210

Sweetspot

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



140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330



223.7570, -3.0290, 16.3550



167.9160, -61.1170, 0.7950



108.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950



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.



140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330



130.9140, -11.7950, 65.1090



159.1620, 28.3690, 64.0890



108.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690



43.3580, -12.8050, 72.4030



12.7340, -4.2220, 21.4580

Inverse Universe

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



156.4090, 51.9380, 49.9380



151.5670, 66.6530, 64.1010



187.8380, -28.3690, -64.0890



109.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



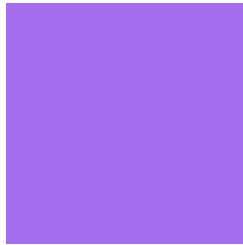
66.0890, 74.1710, 71.0270



19.6800, 22.2330, 21.0890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

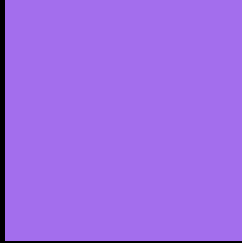
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

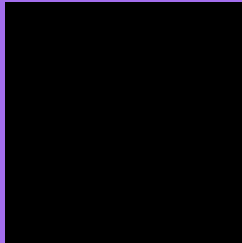
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.3250, -9.1790,

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

140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330

Protanopia

128.9680, -74.9220, 25.2220

Deuteranopia

128.8680, -69.1890, 14.9310



Tritanopia

138.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420

Trichromacy



Original Color

140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330



Protanomaly

133.3410, -50.8070, 34.2250



Deuteranomaly

133.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790



Tritanomaly

139.1150, -0.9210, 22.2070

Monochromacy



Original Color

140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330



Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

139.9250, -3.4420, 18.3340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330 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(163, 110, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 110, 237)  
}
```

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(163, 110, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 110, 237) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330 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(163, 110, 237) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 110, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 110, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 110, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 110, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 110,  
237) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 110, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
110, 237) }
```

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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