

Converting Colors

YIQ(140.6000, -72.2110,
-7.4030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(140.6000, -72.2110,
-7.4030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	43A5D0
RGB	67, 165, 208
RGB Percent	26%, 65%, 82%
CMY	0.7374, 0.3528, 0.1846
CMYK	0.68, 0.21, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	198°, 60%, 54%
HSV	198°, 68%, 82%
XYZ	27.1488, 32.6667, 64.4963
YIQ	140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

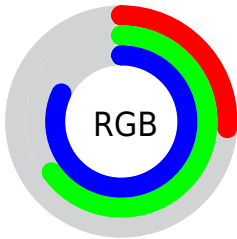
Format	Color
R _Y B	67, 125, 208
Decimal	4433360
CIE Lab	63.89, -15.07, -30.22
CIE LCh	64, 33.772, 243.504
Yxy	32.6667, 0.2184, 0.2628
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282623440 (0xFF43A5D0)
YUV	140.6000, 33.2282, -64.5472
Hunter-Lab	57.1548, -15.2323, -26.8975

Details

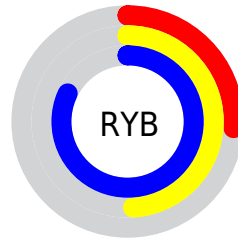
The YIQ color **140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **134.4000, 72.2110, 7.4030**, and the grayscale version is **140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197.0800, -64.8750, -8.1950**, and **83.7730, -80.1880, -11.5160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130.7990, -83.0770, -8.7170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150.4010, -61.3450, -6.0890**.

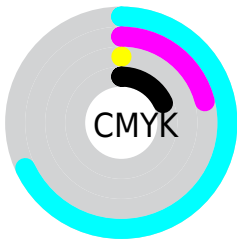
Distribution



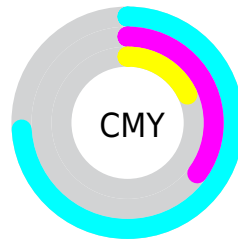
- Red (26%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030 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 140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 140.6000,
-72.2110, -7.4030

■ 140.6000,
-72.2110, -7.4030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 109.2890,
-81.7010, -11.6290

■ 197.0800,
-64.8750, -8.1950

■ 83.7730, -80.1880,
-11.5160

■ 223.0730,
-54.9700, -17.0020

■ 66.7210, -65.2420,
-7.0500

■ 235.5650,
-38.7400, -13.7800

■ 49.7830, -50.6170,
-2.2730

■ 244.2360,
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 34.1330, -36.8630,
1.7690

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 20.3580, -24.2550,
4.5530

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,

9.2170

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 140.6000,
-72.2110, -7.4030

■ 140.6000,
-72.2110, -7.4030

■ 130.7990,
-83.0770, -8.7170

■ 150.4010,
-61.3450, -6.0890

■ 120.4110,
-93.6680, -9.5080

■ 160.7890,
-50.7540, -5.2980

■ 110.9090,
-103.9380, -10.6100

■ 170.2910,
-40.4840, -4.1960

■ 108.8270,
-106.6430, -11.1470

■ 180.0920,
-29.6180, -2.8820

■ 190.4800,
-19.0270, -2.0910

■ 200.2810, -8.1610,
-0.7770

■ 209.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

■ 220.1710, 12.7000,
1.1160

■ 229.9720, 23.5660,
2.4300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131.8720, -85.3210, -23.1210



140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



151.9510, -41.8620, 9.7700

Triad

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



140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



157.6130, 41.5350, 23.7030



149.0980, 4.6350, -23.4370

Complementary

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



140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



134.4000, 72.2110, 7.4030

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.



152.2430, 29.3920, -15.0560



140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



156.6550, 49.7440, 12.5920

Square

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



140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



159.1840, 20.9940, 27.0260



155.0590, 45.0700, -1.8260



144.4780, -25.8540, -27.0540

Rectangle

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



140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



155.9540, -19.5810, 18.9710



155.0590, 45.0700, -1.8260



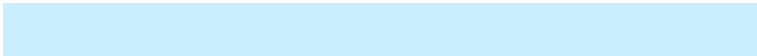
150.3550, 14.2170, -20.8790

Sweetspot

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



140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



230.3590, -25.9960, -2.4440



154.5550, -52.2570, -60.6810



112.8610, -15.7260, -1.3420



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.



140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



156.1260, -106.0470, -10.9350



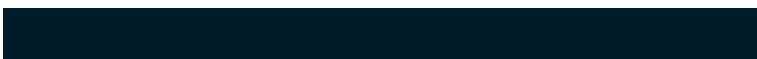
99.5100, -52.9610, 29.2070



99.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



87.8310, -86.1030, -8.9430



21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Inverse Universe

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



120.3310, 52.5780, 60.3700



126.3090, 77.1480, 88.6680



175.4900, 52.9610, -29.2070



98.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



63.5700, 62.5710, 72.0030



15.4510, 15.4480, 17.4000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

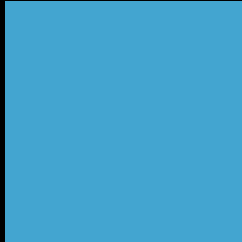
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

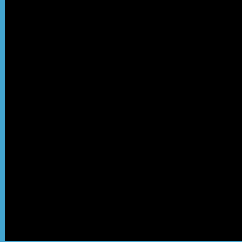
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030.



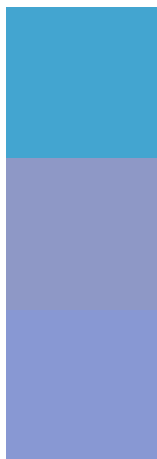
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030.

-7.4030.

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

140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030

Protanopia

154.2540, -20.7260, 12.1860

Deuteranopia

153.9420, -28.4750, 14.9570



Tritanopia

135.6130, -74.2260, -20.4500

Trichromacy



Original Color

140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030

Protanomaly

149.5720, -39.4770, 5.0910

Deuteranomaly

149.2880, -44.4290, 6.7310

Tritanomaly

137.5470, -73.8600, -16.0680

Monochromacy



Original Color

140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030

Achromatopsia

141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

140.9460, -26.2710, -2.9670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030 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(67, 165, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 165, 208)  
}
```

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(67, 165, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 165, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030 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(67, 165, 208) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 165, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 165, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 165, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 165, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 165,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 165, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 165,  
208) }
```

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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