

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(140.6930, -3.8630,  
64.5290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B164FF
RGB	177, 100, 255
RGB Percent	69%, 39%, 100%
CMY	0.3056, 0.6080, 0.0001
CMYK	0.31, 0.61, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	270°, 100%, 70%
HSV	270°, 61%, 100%
XYZ	40.7463, 25.6815, 97.3881
YIQ	140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

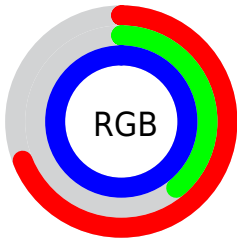
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	177, 100, 255
Decimal	11625727
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.73, 59.19, -65.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 88.338, 312.073
Yxy	25.6815, 0.2487, 0.1568
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289815807 (0xFFB164FF)
YUV	140.6930, 56.3534, 31.8412
Hunter-Lab	50.6769, 54.8366, -78.4664

# Details

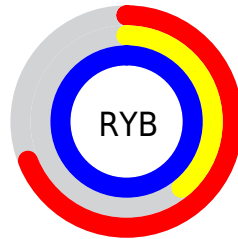
The YIQ color  $140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9966FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $214.3070, 3.8630, -64.5290$ , and the grayscale version is  $140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $190.0320, 16.4510, 48.7950$ , and  $85.0410, -4.9630, 62.4370$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $121.5440, -4.4610, 75.3710$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $159.2550, -2.9900, 54.2100$ .

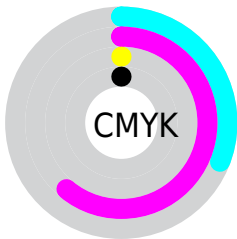
# Distribution



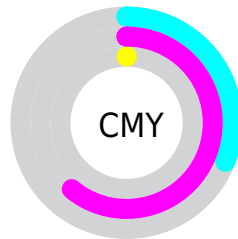
- Red (69%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290 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 140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 140.6930, -3.8630,  
64.5290


 140.6930, -3.8630,  
64.5290


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 112.8670, -4.4130,  
63.4830


 190.0320, 16.4510,  
48.7950


 85.0410, -4.9630,  
62.4370


 212.1490, 20.0750,  
38.1790


 54.3940, -4.4590,  
64.3170

 228.5850, 12.3750,  
23.5350

 34.1280, -9.8220,  
56.8820

 245.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

 20.1010, -23.5280,  
40.9520

 10.2600, -28.8900,  
27.9900

 8.6980, -21.7360,

19.4800

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,  
11.4930

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 140.6930, -3.8630,  
64.5290

■ 140.6930, -3.8630,  
64.5290

■ 121.5440, -4.4610,  
75.3710

■ 159.2550, -2.9900,  
54.2100

■ 102.9820, -5.3340,  
85.6900

■ 178.4040, -2.3920,  
43.3680

■ 84.1320, -5.3360,  
96.7440

■ 196.9660, -1.5190,  
33.0490

■ 67.0430, -6.1630,  
106.2290

■ 215.8160, -1.5170,  
21.9950

■ 234.3780, -0.6440,  
11.6760

■ 253.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



110.6630, -120.0800, 6.6080



140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290



121.4230, 76.8270, 88.9790

# Triad

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



140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290



130.5610, 89.7300, -18.2540



119.6430, -101.2740, -36.8740

# Complementary

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



140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290



214.3070, 3.8630, -64.5290

# 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.



108.6480, -74.4480, -60.4960



140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290



126.9750, 43.5650, -46.1550

# Square

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



140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290



122.7760, 118.6070, 25.6070



104.6730, -24.0110, -76.9950



127.3780, -124.4320, -13.6480



# Rectangle

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



140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290



91.8630, 108.0030, 96.6670



104.6730, -24.0110, -76.9950



116.5650, -92.6070, -45.2710

# Sweetspot

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



140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290



221.1210, -1.0580, 19.1820



164.6300, -71.7550, 6.3650



106.4920, -0.9650, 11.9870



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.



140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290



117.7120, -4.8740, 77.3500



163.1180, 40.8370, 80.4290



118.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



50.1790, -4.6910, 79.5410



16.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



# Inverse Universe

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



155.2370, 67.3420, 57.1180



135.2160, 81.0030, 68.3550



191.8820, -40.8370, -80.4290



119.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



68.0530, 83.0200, 70.3480

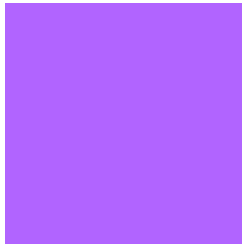


22.7840, 27.8720, 23.5200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

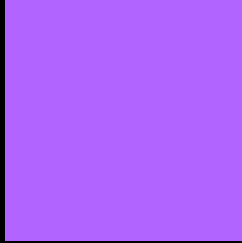
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

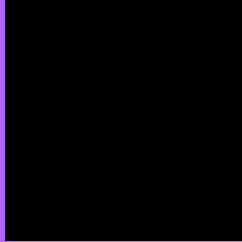
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.6930, -3.8630,

64.5290.

# 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

140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290

### Protanopia

131.0390, -73.6840, 24.8120

### Deuteranopia

122.2870, -95.4140, 11.1300



## Tritanopia

140.3160, 11.0940, 8.1980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290



## Protanomaly

134.4710, -48.0570, 39.4550



## Deuteranomaly

129.0730, -61.8560, 30.7200



## Tritanomaly

140.3380, 6.0010, 28.9210

# Monochromacy



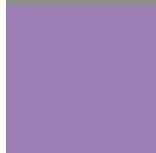
## Original Color

140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290



## Achromatopsia

141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

140.7560, -1.2880, 23.3520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290 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(177, 100, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 100, 255)  
}
```

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(177, 100, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 100, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290 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(177, 100, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 100, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 100, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 100, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 100, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 100,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.6930, -3.8630, 64.5290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 100, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
100, 255) }
```

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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