

# Converting Colors

YIQ(141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(141.6410, -17.5620,  
9.9100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	838CB2
RGB	131, 140, 178
RGB Percent	51%, 55%, 70%
CMY	0.4863, 0.4510, 0.3021
CMYK	0.26, 0.21, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	229°, 23%, 61%
HSV	228°, 26%, 70%
XYZ	26.7722, 26.7960, 45.8673
YIQ	141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

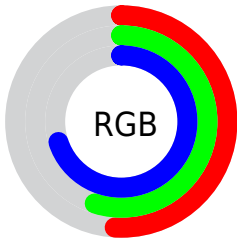
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	131, 139, 178
Decimal	8621234
CIELab	58.79, 5.41, -20.99
CIElCh	59, 21.672, 284.449
Yxy	26.7960, 0.2692, 0.2695
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286811314 (0xFF838CB2)
YUV	141.6410, 17.9250, -9.3322
Hunter-Lab	51.7648, 1.7296, -16.2997

# Details

The YIQ color **141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **167.3590, 17.5620, -9.9100**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.2820, -17.9290, 11.0550**, and **91.0000, -17.1950, 8.7650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128.0410, -24.4400, 13.4160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040**.

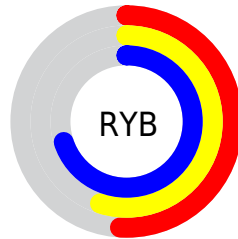
# Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (55%)

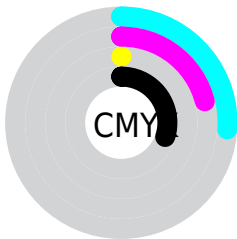
Blue (70%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (70%)

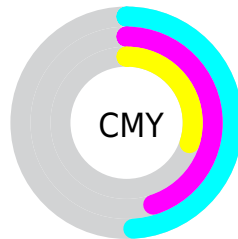


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100 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 141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 141.6410,  
-17.5620, 9.9100

■ 141.6410,  
-17.5620, 9.9100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 116.1140,  
-17.5160, 9.0760

■ 195.2820,  
-17.9290, 11.0550

■ 91.0000, -17.1950,  
8.7650

■ 222.4840,  
-15.6820, 8.8780

■ 67.4730, -17.1490,  
7.9310

■ 247.8790, -6.9690,  
-0.3530

■ 44.9460, -17.1030,  
7.0970

■ 22.5220, -18.8450,  
5.6270

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,  
8.9060

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,

1.2440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 141.6410,  
-17.5620, 9.9100

■ 141.6410,  
-17.5620, 9.9100

■ 128.0410,  
-24.4400, 13.4160

■ 155.2410,  
-10.6840, 6.4040

■ 113.8540,  
-31.0430, 17.4450

■ 169.4280, -4.0810,  
2.3750

■ 100.5530,  
-37.3250, 21.1630

■ 182.7290, 2.2010,  
-1.3430

■ 86.3660, -43.9280,  
25.1920

■ 196.9160, 8.8040,  
-5.3720

■ 72.7660, -50.8060,  
28.6980

■ 210.5160, 15.6820,  
-8.8780

■ 59.1660, -57.6840,  
32.2040

■ 224.1160, 22.5600,  
-12.3840

■ 44.9790, -64.2870,  
36.2330

■ 238.0040, 28.5670,  
-16.6250

■ 40.2500, -66.4880,  
37.5760

■ 246.2220, 24.7170,  
-23.9470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.3890, -34.7080, 1.2600



141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100



143.9810, 2.1520, 16.0720

# Triad

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



141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100



143.0440, 32.2310, 5.0870



134.3680, -22.1880, -16.3960

# Complementary

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



141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100



167.3590, 17.5620, -9.9100

# 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.



136.9480, -3.3900, -15.6620



141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100



141.4250, 26.3640, -4.2280

# Square

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



141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100



144.1180, 29.3870, 12.5790



139.4510, 14.3070, -11.4930



132.6360, -37.5020, -14.1900



# Rectangle

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



141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100



144.5540, 13.6600, 16.7640



139.4510, 14.3070, -11.4930



135.6630, -15.7690, -17.0890

# Sweetspot

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



141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100



217.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170



162.9210, -25.1230, -12.7630



108.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100



174.6540, -27.6040, 15.6920



140.5440, -6.7430, 17.5850



82.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



34.4650, -57.0880, 32.4160



5.8990, -9.7210, 5.4710



# Inverse Universe

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



146.0790, 25.1230, 12.7630



181.7220, 39.6100, 20.0420



168.4560, 6.7430, -17.5850



82.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



49.0530, 81.8790, 41.4550



8.3440, 13.8910, 7.0670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

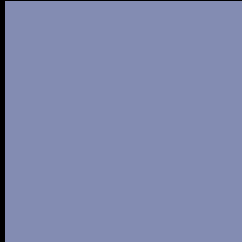
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

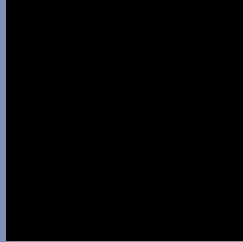
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100.



# 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

141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100

### Protanopia

141.9400, -16.9660, 10.1220

### Deuteranopia

142.5490, -14.3070, 11.4930



## Tritanopia

139.8720, -14.2590, -0.3950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100

## Protanomaly

141.9400, -16.9660, 10.1220

## Deuteranomaly

141.9510, -15.4990, 11.0690

## Tritanomaly

140.7950, -15.3600, 3.0400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100

## Achromatopsia

142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

141.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100 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(131, 140, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 140, 178)  
}
```

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(131, 140, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 140, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100 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(131, 140, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 140, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 140, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 140, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 140, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 140,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 141.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 140, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
140, 178) }
```

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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