

# Converting Colors

YIQ(141.8900, -41.0330,  
-10.7690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(141.8900, -41.0330,  
-10.7690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60A0A9
RGB	96, 160, 169
RGB Percent	38%, 63%, 66%
CMY	0.6237, 0.3724, 0.3374
CMYK	0.43, 0.05, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	187°, 30%, 52%
HSV	187°, 43%, 66%
XYZ	24.5528, 30.4987, 42.1076
YIQ	141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

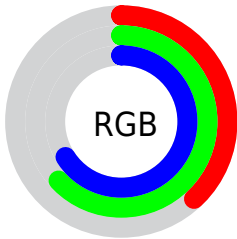
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	96, 130, 169
Decimal	6332585
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	62.08, -18.12, -11.09
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	62, 21.246, 211.459
Y <sub>xy</sub>	30.4987, 0.2527, 0.3139
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284522665 (0xFF60A0A9)
YUV	141.8900, 13.3652, -40.2455
Hunter-Lab	55.2256, -17.2854, -6.5486

# Details

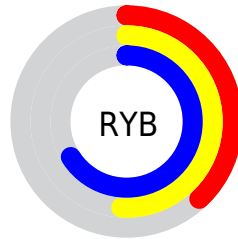
The YIQ color **141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **123.1100, 41.0330, 10.7690**, and the grayscale version is **142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.5910, -41.6290, -10.9810**, and **88.9930, -42.8210, -11.4050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135.6330, -50.6150, -13.3270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148.1470, -31.4510, -8.2110**.

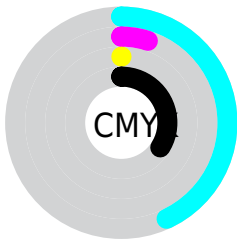
# Distribution



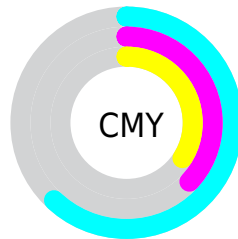
- Red (38%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690 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 141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 141.8900,  
-41.0330, -10.7690

■ 141.8900,  
-41.0330, -10.7690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 115.5910,  
-41.6290, -10.9810

■ 196.5910,  
-41.6290, -10.9810

■ 88.9930, -42.8210,  
-11.4050

■ 224.7050,  
-41.9500, -10.6700

■ 60.6930, -50.8440,  
-14.6840

■ 240.6480,  
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 43.6730, -38.9240,  
-10.4440

■ 249.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 27.6640, -25.5370,  
-5.2570

■ 11.7690, -12.4710,  
0.2410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 141.8900,  
-41.0330, -10.7690

■ 141.8900,  
-41.0330, -10.7690

■ 135.6330,  
-50.6150, -13.3270

■ 148.1470,  
-31.4510, -8.2110

■ 129.3760,  
-60.1970, -15.8850

■ 154.4040,  
-21.8690, -5.6530

■ 123.1190,  
-69.7790, -18.4430

■ 160.6610,  
-12.2870, -3.0950

■ 116.8620,  
-79.3610, -21.0010

■ 166.9180, -2.7050,  
-0.5370

■ 110.6050,  
-88.9430, -23.5590

■ 172.8760, 6.2810,  
1.8090

■ 106.1420,  
-94.9490, -24.8450

■ 179.1330, 15.8630,  
4.3670

■ 185.3900, 25.4450,  
6.9250

■ 192.2340, 34.7520,  
8.9600

■ 198.4910, 44.3340,  
11.5180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.4040, -31.0370, -15.7170



141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690



144.7150, -38.7420, -2.7260

# Triad

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



141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690



153.0700, 12.1470, 16.6510



148.9680, 20.2210, -8.5390

# Complementary

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



141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690



123.1100, 41.0330, 10.7690

# 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.



150.9140, 29.4810, -0.1430



141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690



153.4320, 25.6270, 14.6430

# Square

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



141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690



151.9090, -6.5130, 13.4150



152.1520, 32.0470, 8.4230



147.1940, 4.7250, -14.0510



# Rectangle

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



141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690



147.0090, -30.5820, 3.5780



152.1520, 32.0470, 8.4230



149.7020, 24.0260, -5.9100

# Sweetspot

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



141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690



208.8670, -15.8630, -4.3670



139.7630, -22.6430, -35.6910



103.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690



176.6960, -64.0940, -16.8460



120.7580, -31.1330, 8.0590



81.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



93.1820, -83.2580, -21.9620



12.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940



# Inverse Universe

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



125.1230, 22.9640, 35.3800



150.4860, 35.8440, 55.2680



144.2420, 31.1330, -8.0590



79.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



59.0720, 46.4780, 71.8060

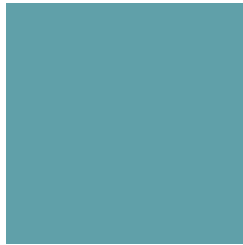


8.0320, 6.1420, 9.8380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

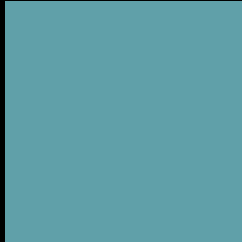
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690 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 141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690.

-10.7690.

# 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

141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690

### Protanopia

149.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540

### Deuteranopia

151.0570, -4.1740, 9.5700



## Tritanopia

141.9440, -41.1250, -9.1010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690

## Protanomaly

146.6050, -17.8810, -0.8330

## Deuteranomaly

147.5990, -17.7440, 2.1920

## Tritanomaly

141.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690

## Achromatopsia

142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

142.1660, -15.2670, -4.1550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690 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, 160, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 160, 169)  
}
```

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, 160, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 160, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690 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, 160, 169) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 160, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 160, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 160, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 160, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 160,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 141.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 160, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 160,  
169) }
```

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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