

# Converting Colors

YIQ(144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(144.3570, -3.0370,  
60.5710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B36AFB
RGB	179, 106, 251
RGB Percent	70%, 42%, 98%
CMY	0.2978, 0.5844, 0.0158
CMYK	0.29, 0.58, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	270°, 95%, 70%
HSV	270°, 58%, 98%
XYZ	41.1645, 26.8566, 94.2548
YIQ	144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

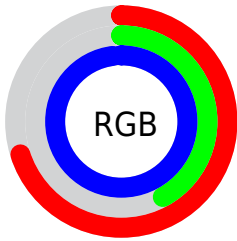
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	179, 106, 251
Decimal	11758331
CIE Lab	58.84, 55.70, -61.57
CIE LCh	59, 83.031, 312.135
Yxy	26.8566, 0.2537, 0.1655
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289948411 (0xFFB36AFB)
YUV	144.3570, 52.5750, 30.3819
Hunter-Lab	51.8233, 51.0958, -71.5586

# Details

The YIQ color  $144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9966FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $212.6430, 3.0370, -60.5710$ , and the grayscale version is  $144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $194.1520, 15.9930, 46.0810$ , and  $89.7050, -4.1370, 58.4790$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $126.0940, -3.3140, 71.1020$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $162.9190, -2.1640, 50.2520$ .

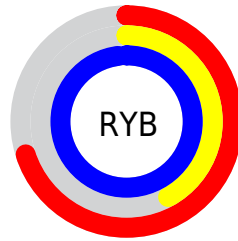
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (42%)

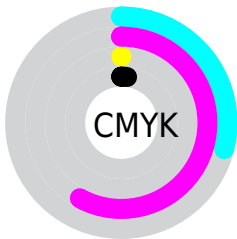
Blue (98%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (98%)

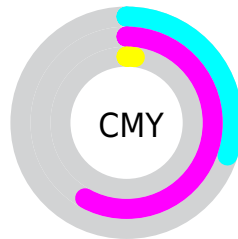


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (58%)


Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710 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 144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 144.3570, -3.0370,  
60.5710


 144.3570, -3.0370,  
60.5710


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 117.1180, -3.8620,  
59.0020


 194.1520, 15.9930,  
46.0810


 89.7050, -4.1370,  
58.4790


 215.6710, 18.4250,  
35.0410


 61.4060, -4.7330,  
58.2670

 232.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970

 34.9820, -6.4750,  
56.7970

 249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

 22.0370, -17.4760,  
41.4040

 9.9180, -27.9270,  
27.0570

 7.1820, -20.2230,

19.5930

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,  
10.8710

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

■ 144.3570, -3.0370,  
60.5710

■ 144.3570, -3.0370,  
60.5710

■ 126.0940, -3.3140,  
71.1020

■ 162.9190, -2.1640,  
50.2520

■ 107.5320, -4.1870,  
81.4210

■ 181.1820, -1.8870,  
39.7210

■ 89.2690, -4.4640,  
91.9520

■ 199.4450, -1.6100,  
29.1900

■ 70.7070, -5.3370,  
102.2710

■ 218.0070, -0.7370,  
18.8710

66.5870, -4.8790,  
104.9850

236.2700, -0.4600,  
8.3400

254.2450, 0.6880,  
-1.4560

254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



111.8370, -120.6300, 5.5620



144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710



131.0920, 70.0890, 78.9290

# Triad

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



144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710



133.2080, 89.2260, -20.1340



120.9310, -102.1450, -37.6090

# Complementary

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



144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710



212.6430, 3.0370, -60.5710

# 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.



110.5060, -76.9240, -59.6760



144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710



129.9320, 45.1240, -46.8760

# Square

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



144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710



129.1880, 111.4550, 23.0630



111.2290, -13.8330, -74.2250



127.6230, -123.7440, -15.1040



# Rectangle

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



144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710



116.8590, 95.4900, 75.6340



111.2290, -13.8330, -74.2250



118.0810, -94.1200, -45.3840

# Sweetspot

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



144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710



223.4800, -0.6910, 18.0370



164.7940, -66.3450, 7.4390



108.8510, -0.5980, 10.8420



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.



144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710



125.6750, -3.4520, 73.6040



165.8850, 39.8750, 75.8350



115.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270



49.9510, -4.0490, 78.9190



16.2230, -1.1050, 25.5430



# Inverse Universe

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



157.5630, 63.3080, 53.1320



141.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690



191.1150, -39.8750, -75.8350



116.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



67.2270, 82.4700, 69.3020

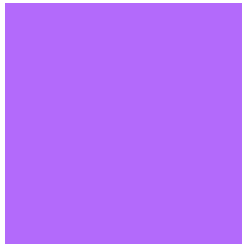


21.6590, 26.7260, 22.2620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

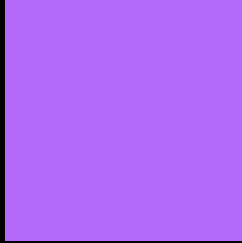
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

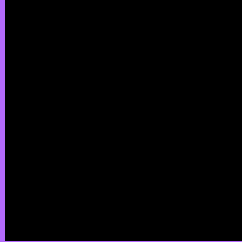
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.3570, -3.0370,



# 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

144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710

### Protanopia

135.1920, -69.7410, 24.9390

### Deuteranopia

130.7790, -79.1840, 14.3520



## Tritanopia

143.6150, 11.6900, 8.4100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710



## Protanomaly

138.4990, -45.2600, 38.3240



## Deuteranomaly

136.0480, -51.5400, 30.9880



## Tritanomaly

143.6970, 6.3680, 27.7760

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710



## Achromatopsia

144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

144.1150, -0.9210, 22.2070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710 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(179, 106, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 106, 251)  
}
```

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(179, 106, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 106, 251) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710 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(179, 106, 251) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 106, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 106, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 106, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 106, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 106,  
251) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 144.3570, -3.0370, 60.5710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 106, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
106, 251) }
```

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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