

Converting Colors

YIQ(144.3700, -40.5830,
36.1610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(144.3700, -40.5830,
36.1610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8084FB
RGB	128, 132, 251
RGB Percent	50%, 52%, 98%
CMY	0.4980, 0.4823, 0.0159
CMYK	0.49, 0.47, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	238°, 94%, 74%
HSV	238°, 49%, 98%
XYZ	34.5585, 28.0545, 94.8071
YIQ	144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

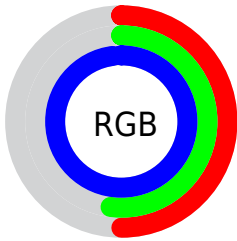
Format	Color
RYB	128, 132, 251
Decimal	8422651
CIELab	59.94, 29.55, -60.05
CIElCh	60, 66.930, 296.200
Yxy	28.0545, 0.2195, 0.1782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286612731 (0xFF8084FB)
YUV	144.3700, 52.5686, -14.3565
Hunter-Lab	52.9665, 23.7727, -69.0492

Details

The YIQ color $144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999FF$. A complement of this color would be $234.6300, 40.5830, -36.1610$, and the grayscale version is $144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $193.5780, -21.2780, 22.1940$, and $90.8700, -45.1670, 31.1290$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $122.8070, -48.8830, 43.4130$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $165.9330, -32.2830, 28.9090$.

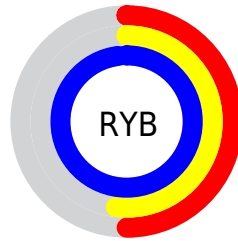
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (52%)

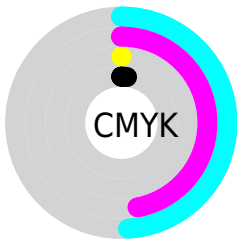
Blue (98%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (98%)

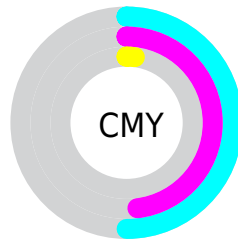


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610 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 144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 144.3700,
-40.5830, 36.1610

■ 144.3700,
-40.5830, 36.1610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 117.4190,
-42.2790, 33.8570

■ 193.5780,
-21.2780, 22.1940

■ 90.8700, -45.1670,
31.1290

■ 218.9840,
-11.0980, 13.9100

■ 62.5160, -53.0980,
26.1820

■ 244.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

■ 38.1520, -55.0690,
23.3550

■ 24.0350, -41.4980,
25.2060

■ 10.0320, -28.2480,
27.3680

■ 10.7040, -21.8730,

16.4550

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 144.3700,
-40.5830, 36.1610

■ 144.3700,
-40.5830, 36.1610

■ 122.8070,
-48.8830, 43.4130

■ 165.9330,
-32.2830, 28.9090

■ 100.6570,
-56.9080, 51.1880

■ 188.0830,
-24.2580, 21.1340

■ 79.0940, -65.2080,
58.4400

■ 209.6460,
-15.9580, 13.8820

■ 57.5310, -73.5080,
65.6920

■ 231.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 35.9680, -81.8080,
72.9440

■ 252.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 33.3100, -82.7710,
73.8770

■ 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.



119.4680, -124.2050, -1.2370



144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610



147.2940, 27.6370, 55.3250

Triad

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



144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610



138.8990, 86.5630, 0.6030



115.7670, -90.3600, -47.4480

Complementary

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



144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610



234.6300, 40.5830, -36.1610

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.



111.9720, -57.8050, -59.2530



144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610



135.1140, 68.4590, -34.7490

Square

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



144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610



138.2140, 91.3710, 34.6270



129.8740, 24.6760, -50.7480



122.6070, -109.6200, -28.7880

Rectangle

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



144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610



142.6430, 60.3270, 57.5990



129.8740, 24.6760, -50.7480



112.7860, -83.3440, -53.4560

Sweetspot

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



144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610



221.9190, -12.4730, 11.2950



213.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200



107.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530



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.



144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610



124.4480, -49.2500, 44.5580



159.0650, -5.5110, 50.3370



114.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



25.0680, -62.3190, 55.6410



8.1280, -20.1310, 17.9250

Inverse Universe

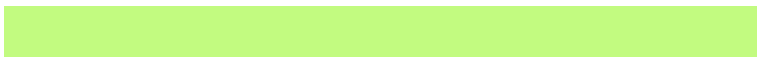
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



165.2330, 72.0240, 27.3200



150.3060, 88.1160, 33.0440



219.9350, 5.5110, -50.3370



116.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



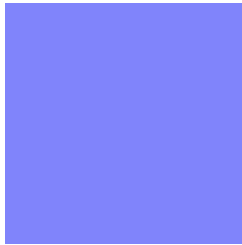
57.1950, 110.7180, 41.9340



18.4670, 35.7140, 13.5540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

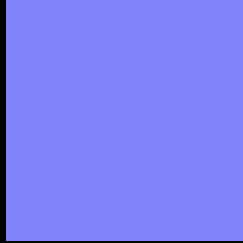
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

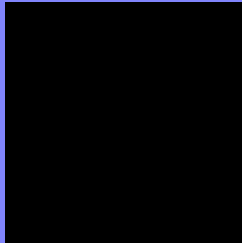
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.3700, -40.5830,

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

144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610

Protanopia

138.1600, -66.7150, 25.1650

Deuteranopia

133.1100, -81.6140, 14.3380



Tritanopia

138.4180, -33.6520, -6.8680

Trichromacy



Original Color

144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610

Protanomaly

140.4710, -57.2250, 29.3910

Deuteranomaly

137.1660, -66.8520, 22.1400

Tritanomaly

140.6480, -36.6350, 8.6530

Monochromacy



Original Color

144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610

Achromatopsia

144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

144.3040, -14.9950, 12.9490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610 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(128, 132, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 132, 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(128, 132, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 132, 251) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610 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(128, 132, 251) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 132, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 132, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 132, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 132, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 132,  
251) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 144.3700, -40.5830, 36.1610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 132, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
132, 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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