

# Converting Colors

YIQ(144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480)</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(144.7550, 26.8160,  
31.6480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE75A9
RGB	190, 117, 169
RGB Percent	75%, 46%, 66%
CMY	0.2547, 0.5413, 0.3372
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.11, 0.25
HSL	317°, 36%, 60%
HSV	317°, 38%, 75%
XYZ	34.7691, 26.5346, 40.8336
YIQ	144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

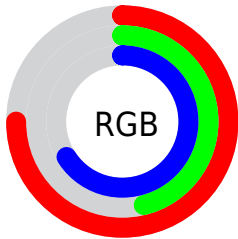
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	190, 117, 169
Decimal	12481961
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.54, 36.29, -15.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 39.548, 336.596
Yxy	26.5346, 0.3404, 0.2598
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290672041 (0xFFBE75A9)
YUV	144.7550, 11.9528, 39.6799
Hunter-Lab	51.5117, 30.3373, -10.9412

# Details

The YIQ color **144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **162.2450, -26.8160, -31.6480**, and the grayscale version is **145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.1790, 28.5580, 33.1180**, and **92.4450, 24.7530, 30.4890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133.0320, 33.6460, 40.0300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.4780, 19.9860, 23.2660**.

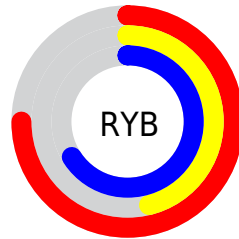
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (46%)

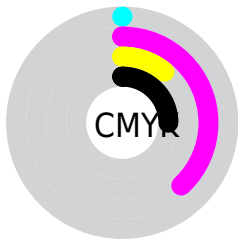
Blue (66%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (66%)

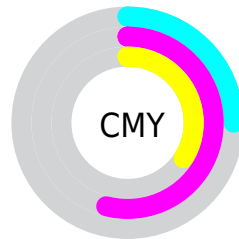


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (54%)


Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480 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 144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 144.7550, 26.8160,  
31.6480


 144.7550, 26.8160,  
31.6480


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 118.1570, 25.6240,  
31.2240


 199.1790, 28.5580,  
33.1180


 92.4450, 24.7530,  
30.4890


 221.3130, 16.3170,  
29.1890

 67.7330, 23.8820,  
29.7540

 237.9770, 7.9750,  
15.1670

 41.9610, 23.2400,  
30.3760

 22.5860, 19.8020,  
26.6020

 14.3260, 14.3020,  
16.1420

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 144.7550, 26.8160,  
31.6480

■ 144.7550, 26.8160,  
31.6480

■ 133.0320, 33.6460,  
40.0300

■ 156.4780, 19.9860,  
23.2660

■ 121.1950, 40.7970,  
48.1010

■ 168.3150, 12.8350,  
15.1950

■ 109.4720, 47.6270,  
56.4830

■ 180.0380, 6.0050,  
6.8130

■ 97.6350, 54.7780,  
64.5540

■ 191.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

■ 85.9120, 61.6080,  
72.9360

■ 203.5980, -7.9760,  
-9.6400

■ 74.0750, 68.7590,  
81.0070

■ 215.4350,  
-15.1270, -17.7110

72.2000, 69.9050,  
82.2650

227.1580,  
-21.9570, -26.0930

230.7770,  
-25.2580, -26.8420

231.3470,  
-26.8630, -25.2870

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



144.2270, -6.9280, 26.4480



144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



142.6140, 48.9620, 26.7700

# Triad

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



144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



137.0920, 31.1350, -19.1130



112.7930, -101.2760, -25.8200

# Complementary

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



144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



162.2450, -26.8160, -31.6480

# 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.



110.2050, -91.2330, -37.1290



144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



133.3810, 2.1600, -28.1440

# Square

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



144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



139.5170, 49.4720, -4.5120



126.4550, -36.2150, -32.0150



112.4800, -107.2840, -16.0520



# Rectangle

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



144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



141.8670, 55.1990, 18.3590



126.4550, -36.2150, -32.0150



112.2400, -98.3410, -29.4530

# Sweetspot

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



144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



229.0650, 10.5430, 12.6790



131.6010, -10.9170, 27.1550



113.8640, 6.5550, 7.8590



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



177.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470



140.6510, 38.3720, 20.4520



88.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



60.1240, 57.8950, 68.6390



11.7770, 11.4140, 13.4140



# Inverse Universe

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



144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



177.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470



166.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520



88.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



60.1240, 57.8950, 68.6390

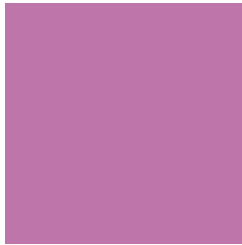


11.7770, 11.4140, 13.4140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

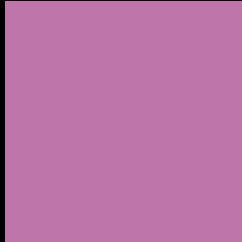
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

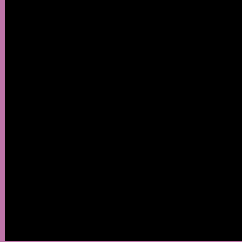
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.7550, 26.8160,



# 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

144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480

### Protanopia

141.8410, -21.0010, 11.6630

### Deuteranopia

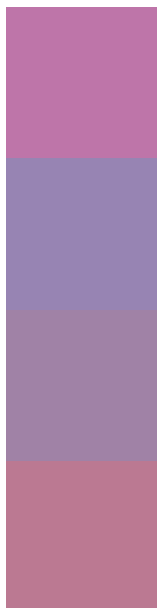
142.5730, -5.6870, 9.4570



## Tritanopia

143.5640, 34.0630, 15.9430

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480

## Protanomaly

143.0390, -3.7630, 18.6450

## Deuteranomaly

143.0740, 6.3240, 17.5560

## Tritanomaly

143.5840, 31.3110, 21.7670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480

## Achromatopsia

145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

144.9400, 9.3970, 11.4210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480 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(190, 117, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 117, 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(190, 117, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 117, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480 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(190, 117, 169) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 117, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 117, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 117, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 117, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 117, 169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 144.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 117, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
117, 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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