

# Converting Colors

YIQ(144.8750, -53.8720,  
-3.8560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560)</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(144.8750, -53.8720,  
-3.8560)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BA2C6
RGB	91, 162, 198
RGB Percent	36%, 64%, 78%
CMY	0.6433, 0.3646, 0.2238
CMYK	0.54, 0.18, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	200°, 48%, 57%
HSV	200°, 54%, 78%
XYZ	27.4222, 32.1478, 58.1487
YIQ	144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

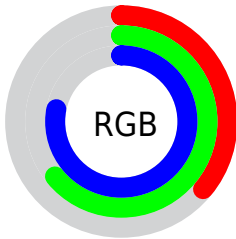
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	91, 134, 198
Decimal	6005446
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	63.46, -12.13, -25.26
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	63, 28.019, 244.341
Yxy	32.1478, 0.2329, 0.2731
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284195526 (0xFF5BA2C6)
YUV	144.8750, 26.1906, -47.2484
Hunter-Lab	56.6991, -12.8926, -21.1165

# Details

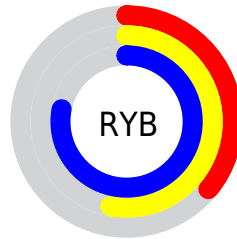
The YIQ color **144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **144.1250, 53.8720, 3.8560**, and the grayscale version is **145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200.7010, -53.3220, -2.8100**, and **88.7600, -60.9780, -7.2340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134.7860, -63.8670, -4.4350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.9640, -43.8770, -3.2770**.

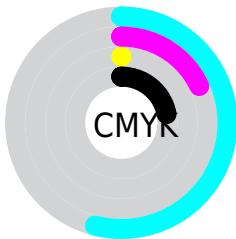
# Distribution



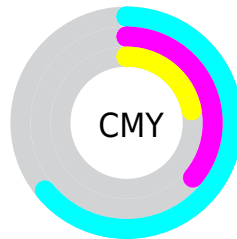
- Red (36%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560 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 144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 144.8750,  
-53.8720, -3.8560

■ 144.8750,  
-53.8720, -3.8560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 117.5650,  
-55.9350, -5.0150

■ 200.7010,  
-53.3220, -2.8100

■ 88.7600, -60.9780,  
-7.2340

■ 225.8080,  
-43.7380, -11.3060

■ 63.9340, -61.5280,  
-8.2800

■ 240.3490,  
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 47.5830, -47.1780,  
-4.0260

■ 249.0200,  
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 32.0470, -33.7450,  
0.3270

■ 17.6850, -20.8620,  
3.6340

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,

7.5630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 144.8750,  
-53.8720, -3.8560

■ 144.8750,  
-53.8720, -3.8560

■ 134.7860,  
-63.8670, -4.4350

■ 154.9640,  
-43.8770, -3.2770

■ 125.2840,  
-74.1370, -5.5370

■ 164.4660,  
-33.6070, -2.1750

■ 115.4940,  
-83.5360, -5.9040

■ 174.2560,  
-24.2080, -1.8080

■ 105.4050,  
-93.5310, -6.4830

■ 184.3450,  
-14.2130, -1.2290

■ 99.4690, -99.5830,  
-6.9350

■ 193.8470, -3.9430,  
-0.1270

■ 203.9360, 6.0520,  
0.4520

■ 214.0250, 16.0470,  
1.0310

■ 223.2280, 25.7210,  
1.9210

■ 229.1310, 27.3720,  
-0.4680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



139.9030, -60.2430, -15.0510



144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560



151.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800

# Triad

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



144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560



156.8570, 34.7960, 19.1800



149.4340, 3.8090, -19.4790

# Complementary

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



144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560



144.1250, 53.8720, 3.8560

# 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.



151.8990, 24.6690, -12.0590



144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560



155.8820, 41.6750, 10.1470

# Square

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



144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560



157.5810, 18.1980, 22.6300



154.0520, 37.7800, -1.8680



145.2770, -20.6740, -21.8100



# Rectangle

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



144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560



155.2980, -14.8580, 15.9740



154.0520, 37.7800, -1.8680



149.9080, 11.2820, -17.2460

# Sweetspot

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



144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560



234.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700



157.9130, -40.9810, -44.7650



115.2420, -12.4250, -0.5930



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.



144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560



172.4940, -83.5360, -5.9040



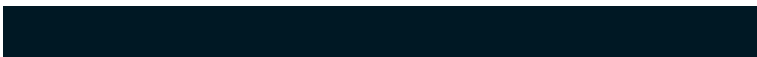
113.7640, -39.2970, 23.8630



94.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



81.9780, -82.0230, -5.7910



18.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



# Inverse Universe

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



131.0870, 40.9810, 44.7650



151.1740, 63.6260, 69.4020



175.2360, 39.2970, -23.8630



93.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



61.0490, 62.4800, 68.1440



13.5000, 13.7520, 15.0960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

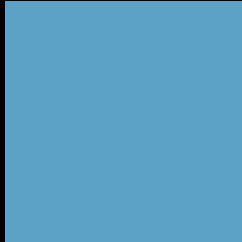
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560 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 144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560.



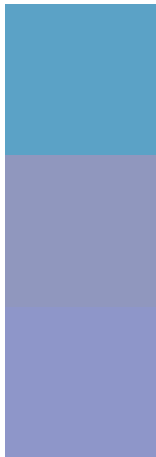
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560.

-3.8560.

# 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

144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560

### Protanopia

153.3530, -16.6910, 10.6450

### Deuteranopia

153.4220, -21.1390, 14.1650



## Tritanopia

142.3770, -52.7700, -12.8180

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560

**Protanomaly**

150.3620, -30.0780, 5.4580

**Deuteranomaly**

149.9750, -33.2420, 7.7340

**Tritanomaly**

143.4850, -52.9540, -9.4820

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560

**Achromatopsia**

145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

144.7080, -19.6690, -1.4690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560 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(91, 162, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 162, 198)  
}
```

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(91, 162, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 162, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560 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".

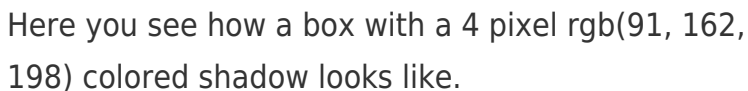
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(91, 162, 198) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 162, 198) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 162, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 162, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 162, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 162,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 144.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 162, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 162,  
198) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor