

# Converting Colors

YIQ(144.9450, -131.1230,  
-30.0590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(144.9450, -131.1230,  
-30.0590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01C8EF
RGB	1, 200, 239
RGB Percent	0%, 78%, 94%
CMY	0.9963, 0.2153, 0.0633
CMYK	1.00, 0.16, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	190°, 99%, 47%
HSV	190°, 100%, 94%
XYZ	36.2440, 47.5768, 88.8256
YIQ	144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

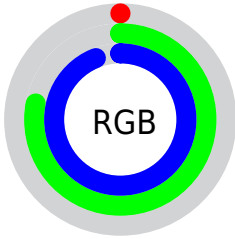
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	1, 109, 239
Decimal	116975
CIE Lab	74.56, -27.75, -30.74
CIE LCh	75, 41.418, 227.926
Yxy	47.5768, 0.2099, 0.2756
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278307055 (0xFF01C8EF)
YUV	144.9450, 46.3691, -126.2398
Hunter-Lab	68.9759, -26.9134, -28.0692

# Details

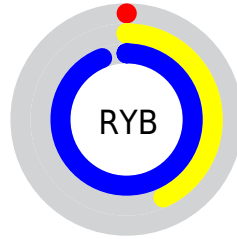
The YIQ color **144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **95.0550, 131.1230, 30.0590**, and the grayscale version is **145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280**, and **106.5640, -98.8930, -19.4450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144.6460, -131.7190, -30.2710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.4690, -117.9190, -27.0630**.

# Distribution



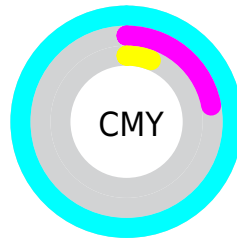
- Red (0%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590 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 144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 144.9450,  
-131.1230, -30.0590

■ 144.9450,  
-131.1230, -30.0590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 125.4910,  
-114.9850, -25.1690

■ 211.9440,  
-85.8240, -30.5280

■ 106.5640,  
-98.8930, -19.4450

■ 222.1100,  
-65.5600, -23.3200

■ 88.2240, -83.0760,  
-14.2440

■ 231.9770,  
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 70.5850, -67.8550,  
-9.2550

■ 241.5450,  
-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 53.5330, -52.9090,  
-4.7890

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

■ 37.2960, -38.8800,  
-0.2240

■ 22.3470, -25.7220,

3.6060

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,  
9.8390

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

■ 144.9450,  
-131.1230, -30.0590

■ 144.9450,  
-131.1230, -30.0590

■ 144.6460,  
-131.7190, -30.2710

■ 154.4690,  
-117.9190, -27.0630

■ 163.9930,  
-104.7150, -24.0670

■ 173.5170,  
-91.5110, -21.0710

■ 182.7420,  
-78.9030, -18.2870

■ 192.2660,  
-65.6990, -15.2910

■ 201.2030,  
-52.2200, -11.7720

■ 210.7270,  
-39.0160, -8.7760

■ 220.2510,  
-25.8120, -5.7800

■ 229.7750,  
-12.6080, -2.7840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



148.9130, -110.9020, -38.5980



144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590



171.0760, -76.2470, -0.3350

# Triad

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



144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590



187.9370, 40.9830, 33.7110



178.2110, 23.2500, -24.8940

# Complementary

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



144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590



95.0550, 131.1230, 30.0590

# 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.



182.1160, 48.9230, -11.0850



144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590



185.1110, 57.6280, 23.9000

# Square

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



144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590



188.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820



184.4250, 61.8950, 7.1350



173.6180, -11.8690, -32.7090



# Rectangle

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



144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590



180.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010



184.4250, 61.8950, 7.1350



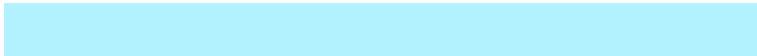
179.4080, 33.0610, -20.9790

# Sweetspot

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



144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590



225.2320, -41.9960, -9.8360



144.8100, -77.0060, -113.2780



109.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

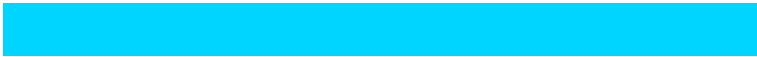


# Same Dimension

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



144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590



154.1010, -140.4300, -32.0940



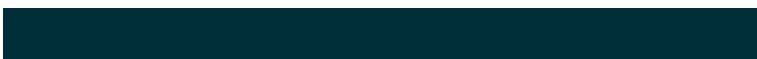
76.8530, -99.2230, 30.6090



115.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



111.3740, -101.4140, -23.3180



33.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650



# Inverse Universe

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



94.8480, 77.9690, 112.3450



100.5270, 83.6070, 120.3030



163.1470, 99.2230, -30.6090



112.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



72.5720, 60.2300, 86.9020

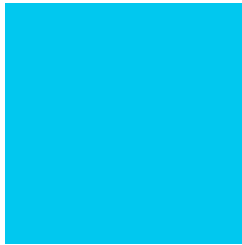


22.1020, 18.2890, 26.4890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590 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 144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590 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 144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590.



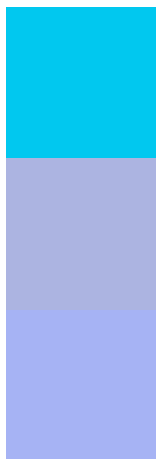
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590.

-30.0590.

# 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

144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590

### Protanopia

182.7380, -19.2130, 12.2990

### Deuteranopia

182.5230, -28.6130, 17.4590



## Tritanopia

143.4260, -125.5280, -37.8480

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590



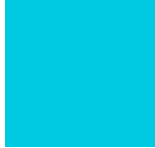
## Protanomaly

168.8790, -59.6950, -2.9510



## Deuteranomaly

169.0510, -65.9310, -0.0670



## Tritanomaly

143.7510, -127.8210, -34.8370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590



## Achromatopsia

145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

145.0680, -47.4060, -10.9100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590 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(1, 200, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 200, 239)  
}
```

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(1, 200, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 200, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590 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(1, 200, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 200, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 200, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 200, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 200, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 200,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 144.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 200, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 200,  
239) }
```

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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