

Converting Colors

YIQ(147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(147.1030, -9.8150,
18.1930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	958ABD
RGB	149, 138, 189
RGB Percent	58%, 54%, 74%
CMY	0.4156, 0.4588, 0.2589
CMYK	0.21, 0.27, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	253°, 28%, 64%
HSV	253°, 27%, 74%
XYZ	30.6681, 28.2399, 51.9672
YIQ	147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

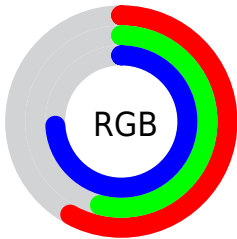
Format	Color
RYB	149, 138, 189
Decimal	9800381
CIELab	60.10, 14.90, -25.08
CIElCh	60, 29.176, 300.717
Yxy	28.2399, 0.2766, 0.2547
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287990461 (0xFF958ABD)
YUV	147.1030, 20.6552, 1.6637
Hunter-Lab	53.1412, 10.0163, -20.7813

Details

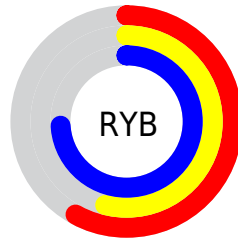
The YIQ color $147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999CC$. A complement of this color would be $179.8970, 9.8150, -18.1930$, and the grayscale version is $147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $201.0430, -9.5860, 19.5500$, and $96.0490, -9.7230, 16.5250$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $131.4650, -13.5300, 24.9500$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $162.7410, -6.1000, 11.4360$.

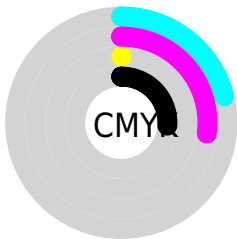
Distribution



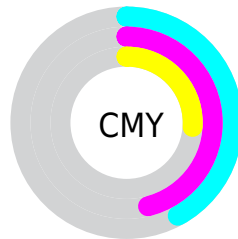
- Red (58%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930 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 147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 147.1030, -9.8150,
18.1930

■ 147.1030, -9.8150,
18.1930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 121.5760, -9.7690,
17.3590

■ 201.0430, -9.5860,
19.5500

■ 96.0490, -9.7230,
16.5250

■ 226.9910, -3.8080,
13.9520

■ 72.5220, -9.6770,
15.6910

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 49.5820, -9.9060,
14.3340

■ 27.7560, -10.4560,
13.2880

■ 6.3540, -9.2640,
13.7120

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,

5.0750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.1030, -9.8150,
18.1930

■ 147.1030, -9.8150,
18.1930

■ 131.4650,
-13.5300, 24.9500

■ 162.7410, -6.1000,
11.4360

■ 115.8270,
-17.2450, 31.7070

■ 178.3790, -2.3850,
4.6790

■ 100.4880,
-20.3640, 38.6760

■ 193.7180, 0.7340,
-2.2900

■ 84.8500, -24.0790,
45.4330

■ 209.3560, 4.4490,
-9.0470

■ 69.7990, -28.0690,
51.6670

■ 224.4070, 8.4390,
-15.2810

■ 54.1610, -31.7840,
58.4240

■ 240.0450, 12.1540,
-22.0380

■ 38.5230, -35.4990,
65.1810

■ 246.8780, 19.9940,
-20.9500

■ 33.8050, -36.2330,
67.4710

■ 247.4760, 21.1860,
-20.5260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141.8220, -37.1850, 7.6070



147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930



148.9120, 15.7680, 22.6160

Triad

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



147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930



145.4760, 39.5220, -0.3980



131.9890, -46.1660, -22.3740

Complementary

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



147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930



179.8970, 9.8150, -18.1930

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.



136.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930



142.9810, 27.3740, -11.5220

Square

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



147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930



147.1210, 42.5000, 11.7160



140.4020, 6.8350, -19.2530



128.8700, -64.6440, -17.8920

Rectangle

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



147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930



148.3280, 29.1560, 22.2760



140.4020, 6.8350, -19.2530



133.3660, -37.0420, -22.5300

Sweetspot

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



147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930



228.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680



167.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820



112.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930



180.0890, -15.2270, 28.1730



154.5780, 5.0850, 23.4930



86.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



28.1780, -30.4540, 56.3460



5.6270, -5.7790, 11.1250

Inverse Universe

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



157.8090, 17.5560, 23.2520



196.6890, 27.1820, 36.0300



172.4220, -5.0850, -23.4930



88.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



61.3780, 54.3640, 72.0600



12.0050, 10.7720, 14.0360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930 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 147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

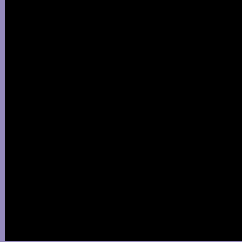
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 147.1030, -9.8150,

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

147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930

Protanopia

145.1120, -23.2020, 13.0060

Deuteranopia

145.4500, -18.3420, 13.0340



Tritanopia

145.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Trichromacy



Original Color

147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930

Protanomaly

145.9170, -18.1590, 15.2250

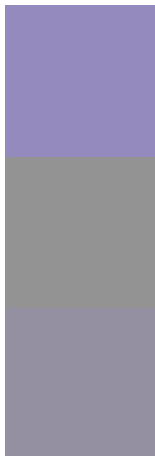
Deuteranomaly

146.3580, -15.0870, 14.6170

Tritanomaly

145.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220

Monochromacy



Original Color

147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930

Achromatopsia

147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

147.2480, -3.3940, 6.4460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930 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(149, 138, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 138, 189)  
}
```

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(149, 138, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 138, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930 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(149, 138, 189) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 138, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 138, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 138, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 138, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 138,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 147.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 138, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
138, 189) }
```

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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