

# Converting Colors

YIQ(148.8920, -60.5690,  
12.8950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950)</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(148.8920, -60.5690,  
12.8950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	639DEE
RGB	99, 157, 238
RGB Percent	39%, 62%, 93%
CMY	0.6118, 0.3842, 0.0670
CMYK	0.58, 0.34, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	215°, 80%, 66%
HSV	215°, 58%, 93%
XYZ	32.6255, 32.9422, 85.4683
YIQ	148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

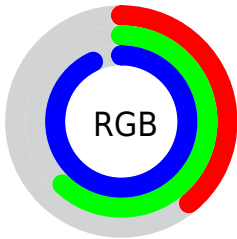
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	99, 140, 238
Decimal	6528494
CIE Lab	64.11, 4.77, -46.36
CIE LCh	64, 46.609, 275.872
Yxy	32.9422, 0.2160, 0.2181
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284718574 (0xFF639DEE)
YUV	148.8920, 43.9302, -43.7553
Hunter-Lab	57.3953, 1.0241, -48.1131

# Details

The YIQ color **148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399FF**. A complement of this color would be **188.1080, 60.5690, -12.8950**, and the grayscale version is **149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200.4680, -45.1160, 2.6600**, and **90.4450, -72.6720, 6.4640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133.4980, -71.0230, 15.1290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610**.

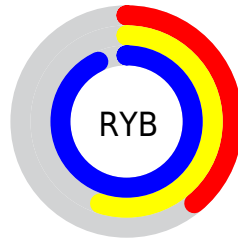
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (62%)

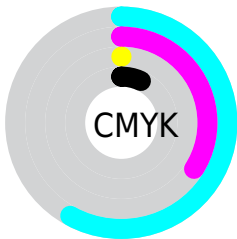
Blue (93%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (93%)

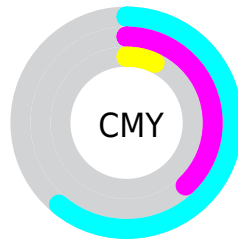


Cyan (58%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950 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 148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 148.8920,  
-60.5690, 12.8950

■ 148.8920,  
-60.5690, 12.8950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 120.7560,  
-63.1820, 10.6900

■ 200.4680,  
-45.1160, 2.6600

■ 90.4450, -72.6720,  
6.4640

■ 225.5750,  
-35.5320, -5.8360

■ 65.6900, -71.9840,  
5.0080

■ 243.9370,  
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 49.8120, -57.5880,  
8.4280

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

■ 34.5210, -43.4670,  
11.3250

■ 19.4580, -29.9880,  
14.8440

■ 9.0910, -18.7090,

14.1790

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,  
8.9060

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,  
1.2440

■ 148.8920,  
-60.5690, 12.8950

■ 148.8920,  
-60.5690, 12.8950

■ 133.4980,  
-71.0230, 15.1290

■ 164.2860,  
-50.1150, 10.6610

■ 118.1040,  
-81.4770, 17.3630

■ 179.6800,  
-39.6610, 8.4270

■ 103.0090,  
-91.3350, 19.8090

■ 194.7750,  
-29.8030, 5.9810

■ 88.2020,  
-102.0640, 21.5200

■ 209.5820,  
-19.0740, 4.2700

■ 85.2450,  
-103.6230, 22.2410

■ 224.9760, -8.6200,  
2.0360

■ 240.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 252.4750, 5.7320,  
-4.7640

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.5370, -120.6260, -16.5460



148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950



158.7200, -9.6340, 31.4380

# Triad

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



148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950



155.4460, 66.5700, 16.0260



137.0470, -44.0540, -38.6300

# Complementary

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



148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950



188.1080, 60.5690, -12.8950

# 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.



145.9910, 3.0780, -33.7700



148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950



153.6660, 59.2380, -5.2900

# Square

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



148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950



157.0930, 58.0390, 32.9750



150.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



122.4810, -100.9980, -41.8780



# Rectangle

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



148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950



160.1380, 18.6080, 37.2320



150.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



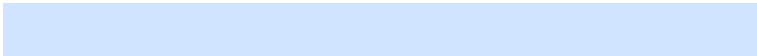
140.9690, -26.2190, -36.9630

# Sweetspot

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



148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950



225.3970, -19.9910, 4.3690



189.5990, -63.5840, -48.1280



109.3500, -12.6090, 2.7430



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.



148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950



140.7300, -77.4880, 16.6560



117.5370, -39.2550, 45.1370



112.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



66.1750, -80.2390, 16.9530



19.8850, -24.3010, 5.3870



# Inverse Universe

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



147.1730, 64.2260, 47.5060



138.6580, 82.3340, 60.7500



219.4630, 39.2550, -45.1370



112.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



63.7940, 84.9470, 62.9550



19.3660, 25.9930, 19.0250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

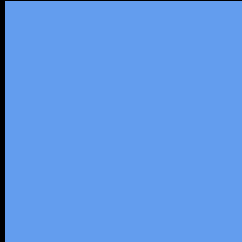
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

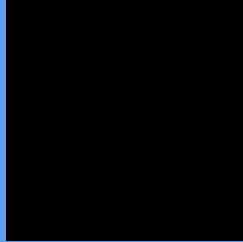
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

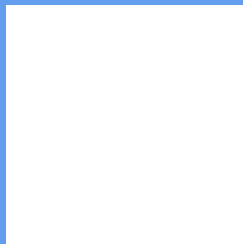
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950.



# 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

148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950

### Protanopia

153.5740, -41.8180, 19.9900

### Deuteranopia

151.1320, -52.3170, 17.5310



## Tritanopia

141.7890, -59.9220, -15.3620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950

## Protanomaly

151.8720, -48.6490, 17.1350

## Deuteranomaly

150.2240, -55.5720, 15.9480

## Tritanomaly

144.4120, -59.8780, -5.1420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950

## Achromatopsia

149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

149.0270, -21.8250, 4.5670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950 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(99, 157, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 157, 238)  
}
```

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(99, 157, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 157, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950 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(99, 157, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 157, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 157, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 157, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 157, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 157,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 148.8920, -60.5690, 12.8950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 157, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 157,  
238) }
```

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