

# Converting Colors

YIQ(149.1340, -46.6310,  
13.6010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(149.1340, -46.6310,  
13.6010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7199E0
RGB	113, 153, 224
RGB Percent	44%, 60%, 88%
CMY	0.5569, 0.3999, 0.1218
CMYK	0.50, 0.32, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	218°, 64%, 66%
HSV	218°, 50%, 88%
XYZ	31.6486, 31.6764, 74.9236
YIQ	149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

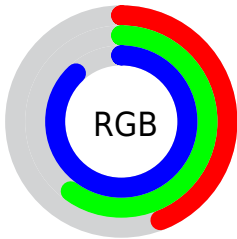
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	113, 142, 224
Decimal	7444960
CIE Lab	63.07, 5.72, -40.23
CIE LCh	63, 40.639, 278.090
Yxy	31.6764, 0.2289, 0.2291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285635040 (0xFF7199E0)
YUV	149.1340, 36.9089, -31.6895
Hunter-Lab	56.2818, 1.8819, -39.5310

# Details

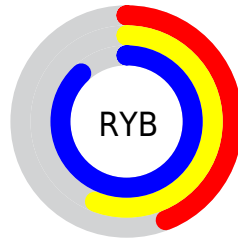
The YIQ color **149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **187.8660, 46.6310, -13.6010**, and the grayscale version is **149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201.4090, -37.4600, 7.0840**, and **95.1720, -49.7940, 10.3500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134.3380, -55.8930, 16.2590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.9300, -37.3690, 10.9430**.

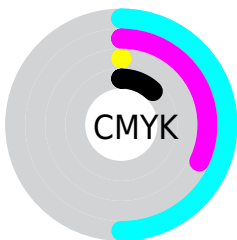
# Distribution



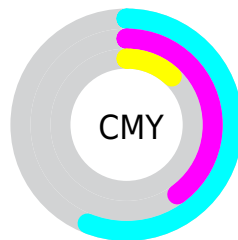
- Red (44%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010 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 149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 149.1340,  
-46.6310, 13.6010

■ 149.1340,  
-46.6310, 13.6010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 122.0090,  
-47.7770, 12.3430

■ 201.4090,  
-37.4600, 7.0840

■ 95.1720, -49.7940,  
10.3500

■ 226.5160,  
-27.8760, -1.4120

■ 66.4480, -59.5590,  
5.6010

■ 246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 46.0960, -52.6360,  
6.7880

■ 30.9190, -38.8360,  
9.9960

■ 15.2690, -25.0820,  
14.0380

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,

12.1150

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 149.1340,  
-46.6310, 13.6010

■ 149.1340,  
-46.6310, 13.6010

■ 134.3380,  
-55.8930, 16.2590

■ 163.9300,  
-37.3690, 10.9430

■ 118.6560,  
-65.4760, 19.2280

■ 179.6120,  
-27.7860, 7.9740

■ 103.8600,  
-74.7380, 21.8860

■ 194.4080,  
-18.5240, 5.3160

■ 88.7650, -84.5960,  
24.3320

■ 209.5030, -8.6660,  
2.8700

■ 73.3820, -93.5830,  
27.5130

■ 224.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 73.0830, -94.1790,  
27.3010

■ 239.6820, 9.5830,  
-2.9690

■ 250.2920, 10.5010,  
-8.5950

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.9150, -104.0750, -13.6350



149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010



156.0640, -4.9110, 28.4410

# Triad

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



149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010



153.1460, 58.5470, 12.7470



136.9600, -39.1950, -33.0750

# Complementary

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



149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010



187.8660, 46.6310, -13.6010

# 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.



144.3700, 0.6930, -29.0910



149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010



151.4740, 51.0310, -5.2330

# Square

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



149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010



154.6960, 51.6670, 27.3070



149.0380, 31.2270, -20.7810



119.4320, -99.3020, -39.5740



# Rectangle

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



149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010



157.2750, 19.4800, 32.4400



149.0380, 31.2270, -20.7810



140.5010, -24.6610, -32.1570

# Sweetspot

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



149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010



229.5500, -16.0480, 4.4960



186.1370, -52.9950, -36.2830



112.3180, -9.5830, 2.9690



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.



149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010



153.7980, -63.0000, 18.4080



130.1390, -26.6910, 37.7010



104.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



57.0450, -73.8210, 21.7870



15.4510, -20.0830, 6.0370



# Inverse Universe

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



150.7490, 53.3160, 35.9720



156.0060, 72.0660, 48.5940



206.8610, 26.6910, -37.7010



104.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



59.8060, 84.6730, 56.9050

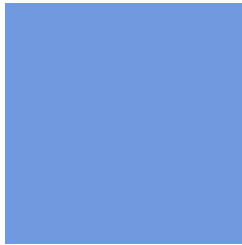


16.2900, 23.1510, 15.4630



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

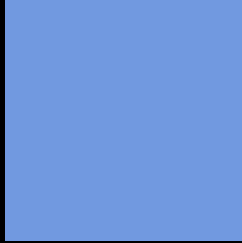
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

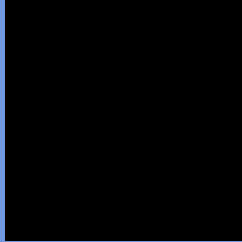
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.1340, -46.6310,



# 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

149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010

### Protanopia

151.8150, -35.3070, 17.6290

### Deuteranopia

150.3520, -41.3130, 16.3430



## Tritanopia

144.4600, -42.6380, -9.2140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010

## Protanomaly

150.7220, -39.4790, 16.1450

## Deuteranomaly

150.0420, -43.3760, 15.1840

## Tritanomaly

146.1320, -44.2900, -1.2980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010

## Achromatopsia

149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

148.7780, -16.6900, 5.1180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010 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(113, 153, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 153, 224)  
}
```

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(113, 153, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 153, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010 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(113, 153, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 153, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 153, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 153, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 153, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 153,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 149.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 153, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
153, 224) }
```

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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