

# Converting Colors

YIQ(151.4560, -54.0100,  
-1.3540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(151.4560, -54.0100,  
-1.3540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63A7D1
RGB	99, 167, 209
RGB Percent	39%, 65%, 82%
CMY	0.6119, 0.3450, 0.1806
CMYK	0.53, 0.20, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	203°, 54%, 60%
HSV	203°, 53%, 82%
XYZ	30.4666, 34.8990, 65.4112
YIQ	151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

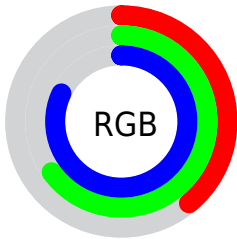
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	99, 141, 209
Decimal	6531025
CIE Lab	65.67, -9.84, -27.95
CIE LCh	66, 29.627, 250.608
Yxy	34.8990, 0.2330, 0.2669
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284721105 (0xFF63A7D1)
YUV	151.4560, 28.3692, -46.0039
Hunter-Lab	59.0754, -11.3250, -24.2961

# Details

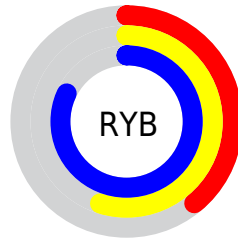
The YIQ color **151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **156.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.0280, -49.9290, -3.7290**, and **96.1240, -59.0070, -4.4070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140.4810, -64.3260, -1.6220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162.4310, -43.6940, -1.0860**.

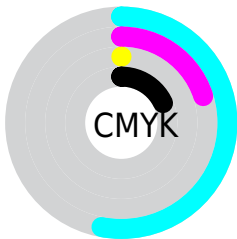
# Distribution



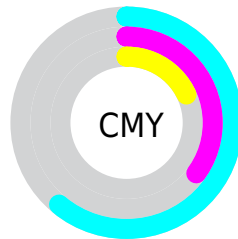
- Red (39%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540 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 151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 151.4560,  
-54.0100, -1.3540

■ 151.4560,  
-54.0100, -1.3540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 124.3310,  
-55.1560, -2.6120

■ 206.0280,  
-49.9290, -3.7290

■ 95.8250, -59.6030,  
-4.6190

■ 231.7220,  
-40.6200, -12.7480

■ 68.0090, -66.1130,  
-7.7850

■ 242.7410,  
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 51.0710, -51.4880,  
-3.0080

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

■ 35.4210, -37.7340,  
1.0340

■ 21.0590, -24.8510,  
4.3410

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,

9.5280

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,  
2.4880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 151.4560,  
-54.0100, -1.3540

■ 151.4560,  
-54.0100, -1.3540

■ 140.4810,  
-64.3260, -1.6220

■ 162.4310,  
-43.6940, -1.0860

■ 129.5060,  
-74.6420, -1.8900

■ 173.4060,  
-33.3780, -0.8180

■ 118.5310,  
-84.9580, -2.1580

■ 184.3810,  
-23.0620, -0.5500

■ 107.5560,  
-95.2740, -2.4260

■ 195.3560,  
-12.7460, -0.2820

■ 99.5490,  
-102.5640, -2.4680

■ 206.0320, -3.0260,  
-0.2260

■ 217.0070, 7.2900,  
0.0420

■ 227.9820, 17.6060,  
0.3100

■ 235.6680, 21.3660,  
-1.7540

■ 240.3640, 19.1660,  
-5.9380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



144.7930, -65.7450, -14.4570



151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540



158.9480, -28.6120, 11.9320

# Triad

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



151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540



162.7820, 39.3810, 18.6850



153.6290, -1.2340, -21.6980

# Complementary

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



151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540



156.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540

# 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.



157.2360, 22.1020, -15.0980



151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540



161.3830, 44.5180, 8.1820

# Square

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



151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540



163.7450, 23.6080, 23.7040



159.4710, 37.9180, -4.3700



149.9170, -28.4680, -23.7320



# Rectangle

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



151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540



161.6300, -9.8610, 19.0270



159.4710, 37.9180, -4.3700



154.8750, 6.8810, -20.0870

# Sweetspot

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



151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540



233.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240



168.1300, -43.0900, -45.0900



114.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700



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.



151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540



171.0540, -79.1810, -2.2290



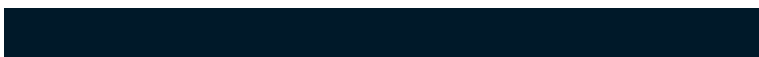
120.3450, -39.4350, 26.3650



99.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



80.2000, -82.5280, -2.1440



19.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240



# Inverse Universe

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



139.6420, 43.7320, 44.4680



153.5390, 63.8560, 65.2320



187.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650



98.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



62.0880, 66.7440, 67.9600



15.1090, 16.4110, 16.4670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

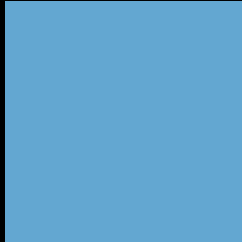
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540 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 151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540.



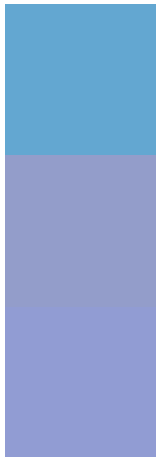
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540.

-1.3540.

# 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

151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540

### Protanopia

159.1400, -20.4050, 11.8750

### Deuteranopia

158.9810, -24.2110, 14.7730



## Tritanopia

148.6760, -52.1740, -12.6060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540

## Protanomaly

156.7470, -32.6000, 7.1120

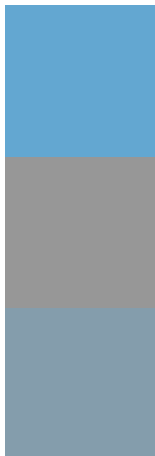
## Deuteranomaly

156.1320, -35.1220, 8.7660

## Tritanomaly

150.0120, -53.0000, -8.6480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540

## Achromatopsia

151.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

151.2350, -19.7150, -0.6350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540 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, 167, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 167, 209)  
}
```

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, 167, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 167, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540 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".

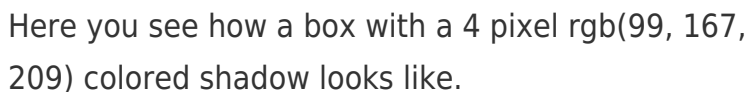
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(99, 167, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 167, 209) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 167, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 167, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 167, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 167,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 151.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 167, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 167,  
209) }
```

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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