

# Converting Colors

YIQ(153.6300, -63.7280,  
-12.4640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(153.6300, -63.7280,  
-12.4640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55B3CB
RGB	85, 179, 203
RGB Percent	33%, 70%, 80%
CMY	0.6669, 0.2979, 0.2042
CMYK	0.58, 0.12, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	192°, 53%, 56%
HSV	192°, 58%, 80%
XYZ	30.6408, 38.4934, 62.2717
YIQ	153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

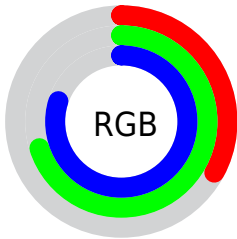
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	85, 137, 203
Decimal	5616587
CIELab	68.38, -20.88, -20.52
CIELCh	68, 29.278, 224.510
Yxy	38.4934, 0.2332, 0.2929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283806667 (0xFF55B3CB)
YUV	153.6300, 24.3394, -60.1885
Hunter-Lab	62.0430, -20.4207, -16.0784

# Details

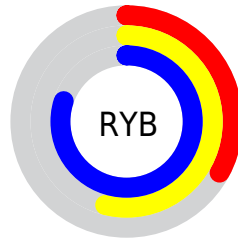
The YIQ color **153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **134.3700, 63.7280, 12.4640**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.0710, -60.6560, -13.0720**, and **90.9480, -82.4790, -19.5590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.3020, -74.5480, -14.6120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.9580, -52.9080, -10.3160**.

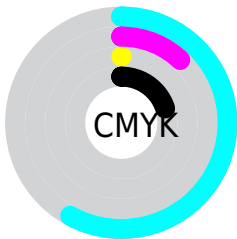
# Distribution



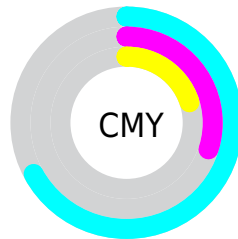
- Red (33%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640 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 153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 153.6300,  
-63.7280, -12.4640

■ 153.6300,  
-63.7280, -12.4640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 124.7220,  
-66.9830, -14.0470

■ 210.0710,  
-60.6560, -13.0720

■ 90.9480, -82.4790,  
-19.5590

■ 230.4820,  
-48.8720, -17.3840

■ 73.3090, -67.2580,  
-14.5700

■ 239.4520,  
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 56.3710, -52.6330,  
-9.7930

■ 248.1230,  
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 40.1340, -38.6040,  
-5.2280

■ 25.1850, -25.4460,  
-1.3980

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,

8.5950

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 153.6300,  
-63.7280, -12.4640

■ 153.6300,  
-63.7280, -12.4640

■ 145.3020,  
-74.5480, -14.6120

■ 161.9580,  
-52.9080, -10.3160

■ 136.6750,  
-85.9640, -16.9720

■ 170.5850,  
-41.4920, -7.9560

■ 128.3470,  
-96.7840, -19.1200

■ 178.9130,  
-30.6720, -5.8080

■ 120.0190,  
-107.6040, -21.2680

■ 187.2410,  
-19.8520, -3.6600

■ 118.2360,  
-109.7130, -21.5930

■ 196.1560, -9.3070,  
-2.0350

■ 204.7830, 2.1090,  
0.3250

■ 213.1110, 12.9290,  
2.4730

■ 221.4390, 23.7490,  
4.6210

■ 226.1790, 27.4170,  
4.2250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



152.6660, -55.3820, -20.5500



153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640



159.7770, -50.4800, 0.7520

# Triad

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



153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640



171.0010, 25.7630, 23.1950



163.7410, 19.1220, -16.1580

# Complementary

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



153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640



134.3700, 63.7280, 12.4640

# 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.



166.3460, 36.7720, -5.6280



153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640



169.7390, 40.9400, 17.9640

# Square

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



153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640



170.5560, 2.1510, 21.5990



168.4430, 44.2890, 6.8250



160.6610, -4.2600, -21.9240



# Rectangle

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



153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640



164.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010



168.4430, 44.2890, 6.8250



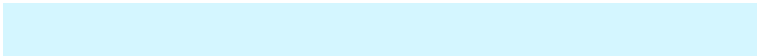
164.5570, 25.6320, -12.9920

# Sweetspot

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



153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640



236.8600, -23.1530, -4.4090



157.0020, -40.1540, -54.2500



116.7040, -13.8460, -2.3740



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.



153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640



180.6460, -96.1880, -18.9080



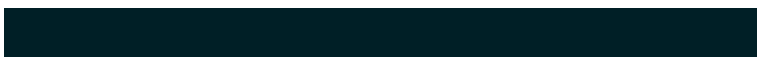
118.9970, -47.5030, 18.3930



97.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



96.4080, -89.5860, -17.4100



22.5290, -20.7230, -4.3950



# Inverse Universe

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



130.9980, 40.1540, 54.2500



146.4100, 60.5060, 81.8980



169.0030, 47.5030, -18.3930



95.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



64.6820, 56.5640, 76.2440

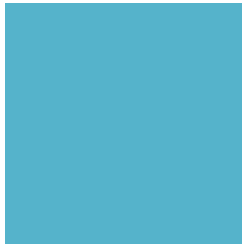


14.8960, 12.6970, 17.6970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

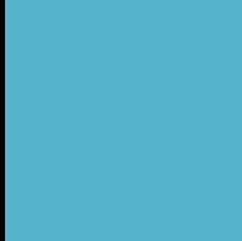
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

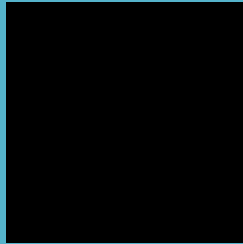
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640.

-12.4640.

# 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

153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640

### Protanopia

166.1100, -11.6930, 8.1710

### Deuteranopia

166.8310, -15.0410, 13.7830



## Tritanopia

152.4080, -63.2230, -16.1110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640

## Protanomaly

161.4280, -30.4440, 1.0760

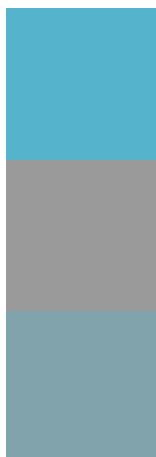
## Deuteranomaly

161.8670, -33.0580, 4.3980

## Tritanomaly

153.0490, -63.5900, -14.9660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640

## Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

153.8600, -23.1530, -4.4090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640 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(85, 179, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 179, 203)  
}
```

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(85, 179, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 179, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640 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(85, 179, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 179, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(85, 179, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 179, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 179, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 179,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 179, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 179,  
203) }
```

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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