

Converting Colors

YIQ(153.8430, -50.8460,
-3.6300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(153.8430, -50.8460,
-3.6300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	67AACC
RGB	103, 170, 204
RGB Percent	40%, 67%, 80%
CMY	0.5962, 0.3332, 0.2002
CMYK	0.50, 0.17, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	200°, 50%, 60%
HSV	200°, 50%, 80%
XYZ	30.8616, 35.9984, 62.4120
YIQ	153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

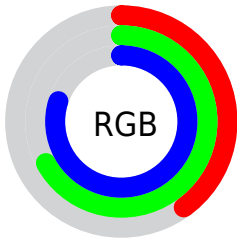
Format	Color
R _{YB}	103, 143, 204
Decimal	6793932
CIE _{Lab}	66.52, -12.02, -23.86
CIE _{LCh}	67, 26.721, 243.259
Yxy	35.9984, 0.2387, 0.2785
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284984012 (0xFF67AACC)
YUV	153.8430, 24.7274, -44.5893
Hunter-Lab	59.9986, -13.1823, -19.6758

Details

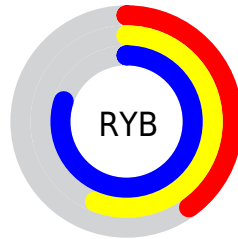
The YIQ color **153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **153.1570, 50.8460, 3.6300**, and the grayscale version is **154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.6860, -48.9660, -4.6620**, and **99.5220, -54.3760, -5.7360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143.7540, -60.8410, -4.2090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.9320, -40.8510, -3.0510**.

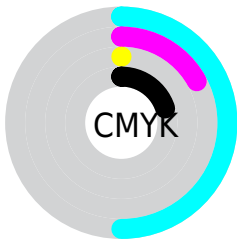
Distribution



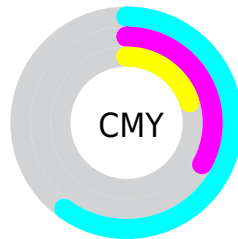
- Red (40%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300 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 153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 153.8430,
-50.8460, -3.6300

■ 153.8430,
-50.8460, -3.6300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 127.0170,
-51.3960, -4.6760

■ 208.6860,
-48.9660, -4.6620

■ 99.5220, -54.3760,
-5.7360

■ 234.3800,
-39.6570, -13.6810

■ 68.7270, -65.3790,
-10.0750

■ 243.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 52.3760, -51.0290,
-5.8210

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 36.1390, -37.0000,
-1.2560

■ 21.7770, -24.1170,
2.0510

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,

8.5950

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.8430,
-50.8460, -3.6300

■ 153.8430,
-50.8460, -3.6300

■ 143.7540,
-60.8410, -4.2090

■ 163.9320,
-40.8510, -3.0510

■ 133.3660,
-71.4320, -5.0000

■ 174.3200,
-30.2600, -2.2600

■ 123.2770,
-81.4270, -5.5790

■ 184.4090,
-20.2650, -1.6810

■ 113.4760,
-92.2930, -6.8930

■ 194.2100, -9.3990,
-0.3670

■ 103.3870,
-102.2880, -7.4720

■ 204.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 102.5010,
-102.6090, -7.1610

■ 214.3880, 10.5910,
0.7910

■ 224.7760, 21.1820,
1.5820

■ 231.5760, 24.6210,
-0.1710

■ 235.6850, 22.6960,
-3.8320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149.7680, -55.4290, -14.1890



153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300



159.8720, -31.4540, 8.3700

Triad

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



153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300



165.2590, 33.6040, 18.7560



157.2600, 4.3590, -18.4330

Complementary

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



153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300



153.1570, 50.8460, 3.6300

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.



160.1270, 24.0270, -11.4370



153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300



163.8110, 40.4370, 10.5570

Square

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



153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300



165.5700, 16.7310, 21.6830



162.3940, 36.8170, -0.9350



154.1740, -18.8860, -21.1740

Rectangle

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



153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300



163.4720, -15.4080, 14.9280



162.3940, 36.8170, -0.9350



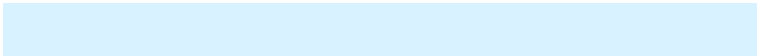
158.3210, 11.5570, -16.7230

Sweetspot

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



153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300



236.0070, -19.0730, -1.2570



166.1630, -38.6890, -42.2490



116.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



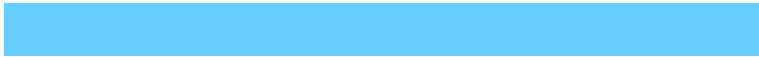
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300



180.2130, -75.3750, -5.1270



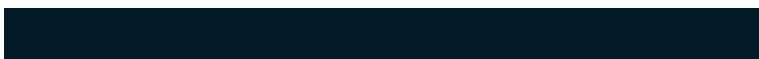
124.4930, -37.0960, 22.5200



97.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



83.4940, -83.5360, -5.9040



19.0070, -19.0730, -1.2570

Inverse Universe

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



140.8370, 38.6890, 42.2490



161.1360, 57.6210, 62.5890



182.5070, 37.0960, -22.5200



95.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



62.1740, 63.6260, 69.4020



14.2120, 14.6230, 15.8310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300 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 153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300 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 153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300.



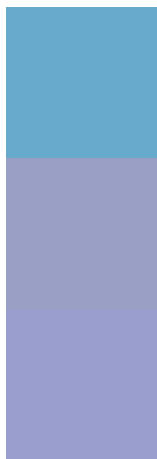
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300.

-3.6300.

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

153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300

Protanopia

161.5380, -15.7740, 10.5460

Deuteranopia

162.0910, -18.7090, 14.1790



Tritanopia

151.8720, -49.7900, -11.7580

Trichromacy



Original Color

153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300

Protanomaly

158.8460, -28.5650, 5.5710

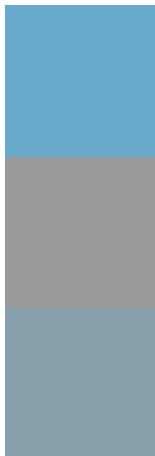
Deuteranomaly

158.9430, -30.2160, 7.9600

Tritanomaly

152.5670, -50.2490, -8.9450

Monochromacy



Original Color

153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300

Achromatopsia

154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

153.8930, -18.7520, -1.5680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300 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(103, 170, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 170, 204)  
}
```

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(103, 170, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 170, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300 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(103, 170, 204) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 170, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 170, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 170, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 170, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 170,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 170, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
170, 204) }
```

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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