

# Converting Colors

YIQ(155.8810, -27.6460,  
-5.5820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(155.8810, -27.6460,  
-5.5820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7EA7B1
RGB	126, 167, 177
RGB Percent	49%, 65%, 69%
CMY	0.5060, 0.3450, 0.3060
CMYK	0.29, 0.06, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	192°, 25%, 59%
HSV	192°, 29%, 69%
XYZ	30.3555, 35.2507, 46.7835
YIQ	155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

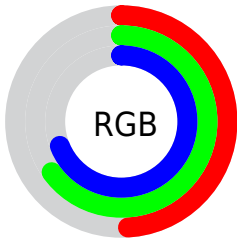
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	126, 149, 177
Decimal	8300465
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	65.94, -11.43, -9.64
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	66, 14.952, 220.126
Yxy	35.2507, 0.2701, 0.3136
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286490545 (0xFF7EA7B1)
YUV	155.8810, 10.4117, -26.2056
Hunter-Lab	59.3723, -12.6394, -5.1580

# Details

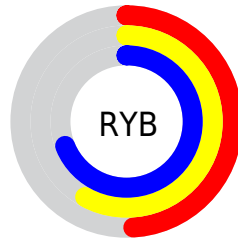
The YIQ color **155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **147.1190, 27.6460, 5.5820**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.6960, -28.5630, -5.4830**, and **104.0660, -26.7290, -5.6810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350**.

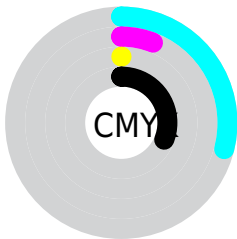
# Distribution



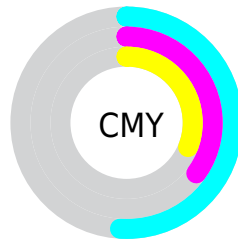
- Red (49%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820 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 155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 155.8810,  
-27.6460, -5.5820

■ 155.8810,  
-27.6460, -5.5820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 129.7670,  
-27.3250, -5.8930

■ 210.6960,  
-28.5630, -5.4830

■ 104.0660,  
-26.7290, -5.6810

■ 238.5990,  
-26.9120, -7.8720

■ 79.1800, -27.0500,  
-5.3700

■ 249.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 55.4680, -27.9210,  
-6.1050

■ 32.4570, -29.3880,  
-7.0520

■ 18.3230, -17.1470,  
-3.1230

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,

1.8660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 155.8810,  
-27.6460, -5.5820

■ 155.8810,  
-27.6460, -5.5820

■ 148.7380,  
-37.5490, -7.8290

■ 163.0240,  
-17.7430, -3.3350

■ 141.3070,  
-46.5810, -9.3410

■ 170.4550, -8.7110,  
-1.8230

■ 134.1640,  
-56.4840, -11.5880

■ 177.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 126.4340,  
-66.1120, -13.3120

■ 185.3280, 10.8200,  
2.1480

■ 119.2910,  
-76.0150, -15.5590

■ 192.1720, 20.1270,  
4.1830

■ 111.8600,  
-85.0470, -17.0710

■ 199.9020, 29.7550,  
5.9070

■ 104.7170,  
-94.9500, -19.3180

■ 207.0450, 39.6580,  
8.1540

■ 103.5320,  
-95.8670, -19.2190

■ 210.8880, 41.5380,  
7.1220

■ 212.6490, 40.7130,  
5.5530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360



155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820



157.7230, -24.0250, 0.3830

# Triad

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



155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820



163.0220, 12.1020, 11.9580



159.4170, 11.6470, -7.3370

# Complementary

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



155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820



147.1190, 27.6460, 5.5820

# 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.



160.4830, 20.4490, -1.6550



155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820



162.6330, 20.4470, 9.3990

# Square

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



155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820



161.8510, -0.5980, 10.8420



162.1400, 23.1530, 4.4090



157.9640, -0.3190, -10.7430



# Rectangle

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



155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820



159.4790, -17.2860, 4.9060



162.1400, 23.1530, 4.4090



159.7380, 15.1770, -5.2310

# Sweetspot

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



155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820



220.7860, -11.1410, -1.8370



156.9630, -16.9140, -23.8740



109.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820



196.3890, -43.8760, -8.8040



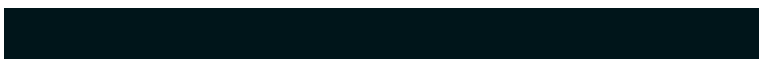
141.2060, -20.7710, 7.4930



85.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



89.6430, -82.9380, -16.7460



15.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970



# Inverse Universe

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



145.9230, 17.2350, 23.5630



180.6290, 27.4110, 37.3870



161.7940, 20.7710, -7.4930



83.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



59.7690, 51.7050, 70.6890

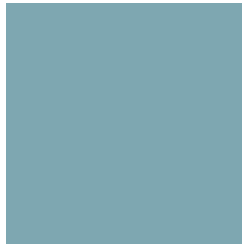


10.1680, 8.7550, 12.0430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820 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 155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820 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 155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820.



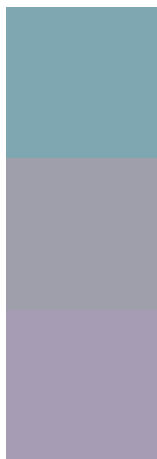
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820.

-5.5820.

# 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

155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820

### Protanopia

160.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430

### Deuteranopia

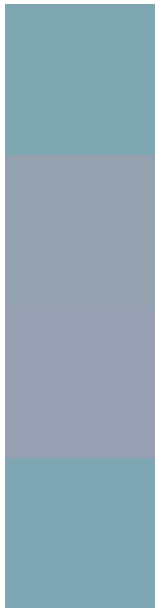
161.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730



## Tritanopia

156.5220, -28.0130, -4.4370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820

## Protanomaly

158.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520

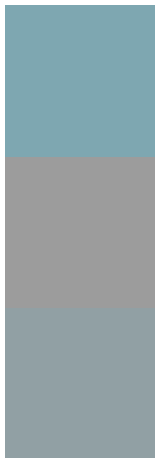
## Deuteranomaly

159.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900

## Tritanomaly

156.4080, -27.6920, -4.7480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820

## Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

155.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820 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(126, 167, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 167, 177)  
}
```

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(126, 167, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 167, 177) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820 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(126, 167, 177) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 167, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(126, 167, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 167, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 167, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 167,  
177) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 155.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 167, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
167, 177) }
```

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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