

# Converting Colors

YIQ(156.4540, -68.8640,  
-7.4880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(156.4540, -68.8640,  
-7.4880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56B4DC
RGB	86, 180, 220
RGB Percent	34%, 71%, 86%
CMY	0.6629, 0.2940, 0.1376
CMYK	0.61, 0.18, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	198°, 66%, 60%
HSV	198°, 61%, 86%
XYZ	33.0703, 39.7977, 73.5950
YIQ	156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

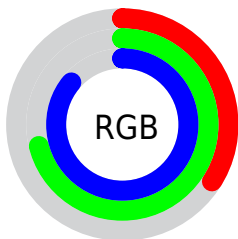
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	86, 141, 220
Decimal	5682396
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	69.33, -16.11, -28.41
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	69, 32.657, 240.442
Yxy	39.7977, 0.2258, 0.2717
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283872476 (0xFF56B4DC)
YUV	156.4540, 31.3282, -61.7882
Hunter-Lab	63.0855, -16.8272, -25.0075

# Details

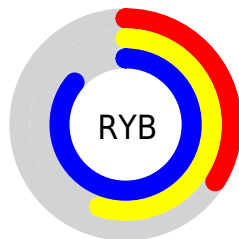
The YIQ color **156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **149.5460, 68.8640, 7.4880**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.5550, -59.1430, -12.9590**, and **93.3590, -87.8900, -15.1060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.7670, -80.0510, -8.4910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.1410, -57.6770, -6.4850**.

# Distribution



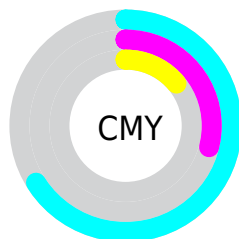
- Red (34%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880 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 156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 156.4540,  
-68.8640, -7.4880

■ 156.4540,  
-68.8640, -7.4880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 127.2470,  
-72.7150, -9.2830

■ 211.5550,  
-59.1430, -12.9590

■ 93.3590, -87.8900,  
-15.1060

■ 231.3790,  
-47.0840, -16.7480

■ 75.6060, -72.3480,  
-10.4280

■ 240.3490,  
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 58.6680, -57.7230,  
-5.6510

■ 249.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 42.3170, -43.3730,  
-1.3970

■ 27.2540, -29.8940,  
2.1220

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,

11.8040

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.4540,  
-68.8640, -7.4880

■ 156.4540,  
-68.8640, -7.4880

■ 145.7670,  
-80.0510, -8.4910

■ 167.1410,  
-57.6770, -6.4850

■ 135.6670,  
-91.5130, -10.0170

■ 177.2410,  
-46.2150, -4.9590

■ 124.9800,  
-102.7000, -11.0200

■ 187.9280,  
-35.0280, -3.9560

■ 115.4780,  
-112.9700, -12.1220

■ 198.0280,  
-23.5660, -2.4300

■ 208.7150,  
-12.3790, -1.4270

■ 218.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 229.5020, 10.2700,  
1.1020

■ 237.5090, 17.5600,  
1.1440

■ 241.6180, 15.6350,  
-2.5170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



151.2000, -74.5010, -20.9730



156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880



165.8260, -43.0080, 8.5120

# Triad

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



156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880



172.9440, 39.1050, 23.6890



163.8920, 8.2110, -22.1650

# Complementary

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



156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880



149.5460, 68.8640, 7.4880

# 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.



167.6670, 31.1340, -13.5860



156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880



171.4100, 49.0560, 14.0480

# Square

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



156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880



173.8030, 17.6930, 26.2770



169.4120, 45.5740, 0.0540



160.0440, -21.6360, -26.4040



# Rectangle

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



156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880



170.3450, -22.2400, 17.6000



169.4120, 45.5740, 0.0540



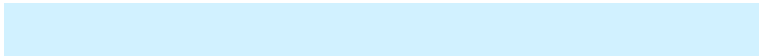
165.5510, 16.6010, -20.0310

# Sweetspot

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



156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880



233.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



168.9900, -49.0480, -58.2640



114.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410



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.



156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880



167.1010, -95.7310, -10.6670



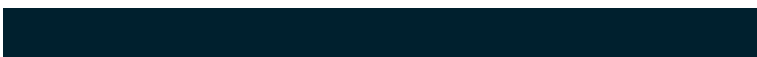
118.2990, -50.9890, 26.5070



104.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



91.3360, -89.0830, -10.0030



24.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



# Inverse Universe

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



136.7820, 49.6900, 57.6420



139.5480, 68.8050, 80.1730



187.7010, 50.9890, -26.5070



103.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



65.6350, 63.9460, 74.6180



17.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

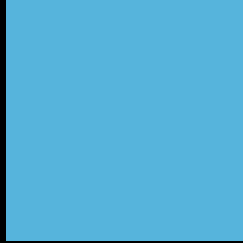
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

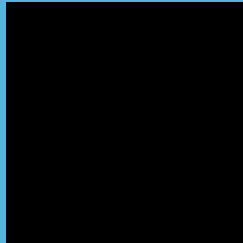
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880.



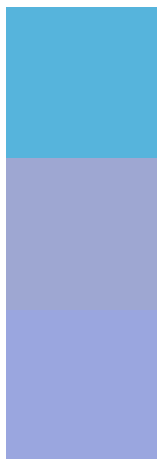
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880.

-7.4880.

# 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

156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880

### Protanopia

169.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650

### Deuteranopia

168.9100, -25.4490, 15.1830



## Tritanopia

153.4180, -69.1830, -18.2310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880

## Protanomaly

164.8280, -37.3220, 4.5820

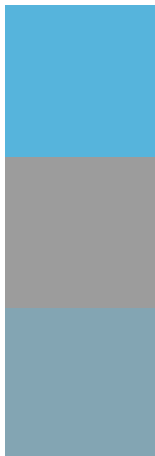
## Deuteranomaly

164.2560, -41.4030, 6.9570

## Tritanomaly

154.9390, -69.0920, -14.3720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880

## Achromatopsia

156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

156.4300, -24.7580, -2.8540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880 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(86, 180, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 180, 220)  
}
```

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(86, 180, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 180, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880 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(86, 180, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 180, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 180, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 180, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 180, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 180,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 180, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 180,  
220) }
```

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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