

Converting Colors

YIQ(156.5880, -125.8040,
-32.8440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(156.5880, -125.8040,
-32.8440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	10D4F0
RGB	16, 212, 240
RGB Percent	6%, 83%, 94%
CMY	0.9375, 0.1683, 0.0593
CMYK	0.93, 0.12, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	187°, 88%, 50%
HSV	187°, 93%, 94%
XYZ	39.4843, 53.5207, 90.5841
YIQ	156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

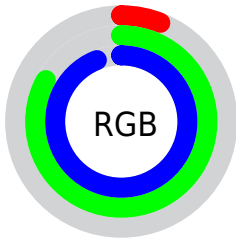
Format	Color
RYB	16, 121, 240
Decimal	1103088
CIELab	78.18, -32.88, -25.72
CIElCh	78, 41.743, 218.037
Yxy	53.5207, 0.2151, 0.2915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279293168 (0xFF10D4F0)
YUV	156.5880, 41.1221, -123.2957
Hunter-Lab	73.1579, -31.6874, -22.2024

Details

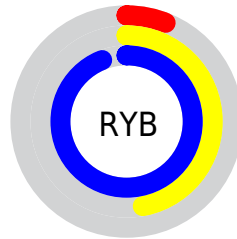
The YIQ color **156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **99.4120, 125.8040, 32.8440**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.1400, -83.4400, -29.6800**, and **113.1350, -102.2390, -24.8870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.6300, -134.7900, -35.1900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.5250, -112.3250, -29.3250**.

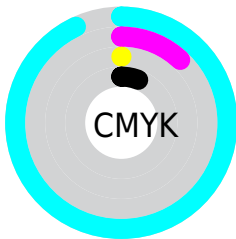
Distribution



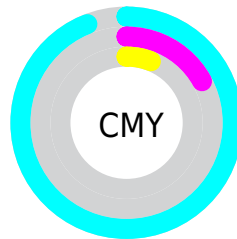
- Red (6%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440 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 156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156.5880,
-125.8040, -32.8440

■ 156.5880,
-125.8040, -32.8440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 132.0620,
-118.3310, -30.6110

■ 213.1400,
-83.4400, -29.6800

■ 113.1350,
-102.2390, -24.8870

■ 223.3060,
-63.1760, -22.4720

■ 94.7950, -86.4220,
-19.6860

■ 233.1730,
-43.5080, -15.4760

■ 76.5690, -70.9260,
-14.1740

■ 242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 58.9300, -55.7050,
-9.1850

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 42.6930, -41.6760,
-4.6200

■ 28.3310, -28.7930,

-1.3130

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 156.5880,
-125.8040, -32.8440

■ 156.5880,
-125.8040, -32.8440

■ 150.6300,
-134.7900, -35.1900

■ 165.5250,
-112.3250, -29.3250

■ 174.4620,
-98.8460, -25.8060

■ 183.3990,
-85.3670, -22.2870

■ 192.3360,
-71.8880, -18.7680

■ 201.2730,
-58.4090, -15.2490

■ 210.2100,
-44.9300, -11.7300

■ 219.1470,
-31.4510, -8.2110

■ 228.0840,
-17.9720, -4.6920

■ 237.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167.2980, -87.0610, -35.6450



156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440



174.8200, -87.5700, -9.8900

Triad

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



156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440



198.5000, 32.0880, 35.2240



189.5930, 33.9780, -21.0780

Complementary

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



156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440



99.4120, 125.8040, 32.8440

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.



192.8120, 55.8910, -5.2050



156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440



192.9020, 48.0910, 26.0350

Square

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



156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440



197.2320, -5.3240, 30.4200



192.2060, 58.3180, 11.3900



185.2020, 1.1060, -31.0700

Rectangle

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



156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440



184.7640, -57.6330, 3.7350



192.2060, 58.3180, 11.3900



190.7190, 42.5510, -16.7530

Sweetspot

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



156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440



228.4880, -39.8410, -10.3450



150.4520, -69.9460, -109.0660



111.3220, -24.5740, -6.1900



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.



156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440



159.9710, -143.1800, -37.3240



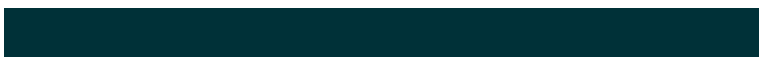
92.0180, -95.5540, 24.6860



115.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



115.4830, -103.3390, -26.9790



35.1470, -31.4510, -8.2110

Inverse Universe

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



105.3200, 70.5880, 108.4440



101.6670, 80.3970, 123.4130



163.9820, 95.5540, -24.6860



112.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



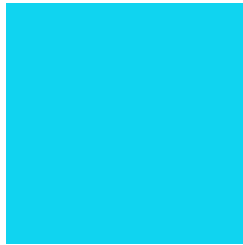
73.3700, 57.9830, 89.0790



22.3300, 17.6470, 27.1110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

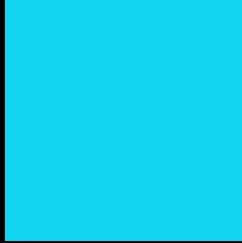
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440 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 156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440.

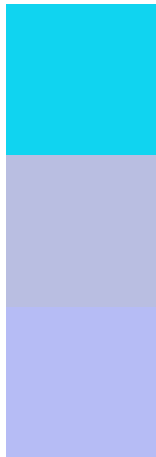


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440.

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

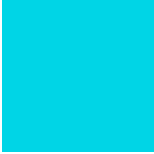
156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440

Protanopia

192.4950, -14.2150, 9.8250

Deuteranopia

192.7040, -21.8730, 16.4550



Tritanopia

151.2510, -132.4050, -39.8690

Trichromacy



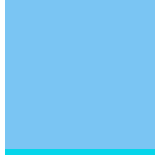
Original Color

156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440



Protanomaly

179.5220, -54.3760, -5.7360



Deuteranomaly

179.8190, -59.4660, -1.5940



Tritanomaly

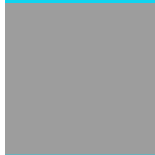
153.5010, -130.1130, -37.3530

Monochromacy



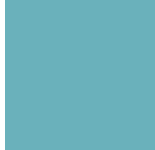
Original Color

156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440



Achromatopsia

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

156.9110, -45.5260, -11.9420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440 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(16, 212, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 212, 240)  
}
```

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(16, 212, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 212, 240) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440 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(16, 212, 240) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 212, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 212, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 212, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 212, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 212,  
240) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 212, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 212,  
240) }
```

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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