

# Converting Colors

YIQ(156.8940, -73.2190,  
-11.1630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(156.8940, -73.2190,  
-11.1630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50B8DB
RGB	80, 184, 219
RGB Percent	31%, 72%, 86%
CMY	0.6865, 0.2782, 0.1415
CMYK	0.63, 0.16, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	195°, 66%, 59%
HSV	195°, 63%, 86%
XYZ	33.2285, 41.1124, 73.1461
YIQ	156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

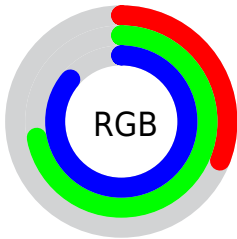
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">80, 139, 219</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5290203</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">70.25, -19.56, -26.45</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">70, 32.892, 233.520</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">41.1124, 0.2253, 0.2788</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4283480283 (0xFF50B8DB)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">156.8940, 30.6183, -67.4360</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">64.1189, -19.7036, -22.7541</a>

# Details

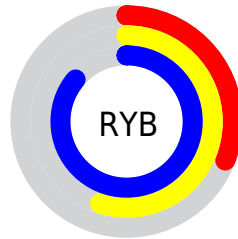
The YIQ color **156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **142.1060, 73.2190, 11.1630**, and the grayscale version is **157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.4080, -63.2230, -16.1110**, and **95.5930, -88.6690, -17.5090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147.3810, -84.9560, -13.2120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.9940, -61.7570, -9.6370**.

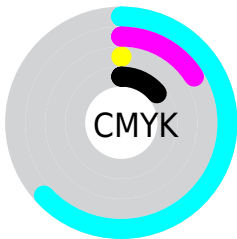
# Distribution



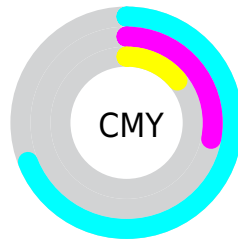
- Red (31%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630 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 156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 156.8940,  
-73.2190, -11.1630

■ 156.8940,  
-73.2190, -11.1630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 126.7900,  
-78.8580, -13.5940

■ 212.4080,  
-63.2230, -16.1110

■ 95.5930, -88.6690,  
-17.5090

■ 230.1830,  
-49.4680, -17.5960

■ 77.8400, -73.1270,  
-12.8310

■ 239.1530,  
-31.5880, -11.2360

■ 60.3150, -58.2270,  
-7.5310

■ 248.1230,  
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 43.9640, -43.8770,  
-3.2770

■ 28.4280, -30.4440,  
1.0760

■ 7.7230, -14.8570,

10.4470

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.8940,  
-73.2190, -11.1630

■ 156.8940,  
-73.2190, -11.1630

■ 147.3810,  
-84.9560, -13.2120

■ 166.9940,  
-61.7570, -9.6370

■ 137.2810,  
-96.4180, -14.7380

■ 176.5070,  
-50.0200, -7.5880

■ 127.7680,  
-108.1550, -16.7870

■ 186.6070,  
-38.5580, -6.0620

■ 121.2340,  
-115.3990, -17.6630

■ 196.1200,  
-26.8210, -4.0130

■ 205.9210,  
-15.9550, -2.6990

■ 215.4340, -4.2180,  
-0.6500

■ 225.5340, 7.2440,  
0.8760

■ 235.0470, 18.9810,  
2.9250

■ 237.9820, 17.6060,  
0.3100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.8150, -71.9790, -22.6270



156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630



166.4120, -50.7100, 4.9220

# Triad

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



156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630



176.1440, 35.6660, 25.4420



167.3550, 14.2170, -20.8790

# Complementary

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



156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630



142.1060, 73.2190, 11.1630

# 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.



170.5860, 35.8560, -11.0560



156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630



174.1050, 48.5970, 16.8610

# Square

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



156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630



176.2800, 11.9160, 26.3480



173.0750, 48.1410, 3.0930



163.4640, -14.0710, -25.8390



# Rectangle

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



156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630



171.4580, -29.9880, 14.8440



173.0750, 48.1410, 3.0930



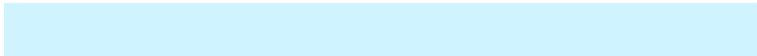
168.5410, 22.5610, -17.9110

# Sweetspot

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



156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630



233.6040, -25.3080, -3.9000



165.5830, -49.4600, -61.8120



114.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



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.



156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630



168.2310, -102.1490, -15.5010



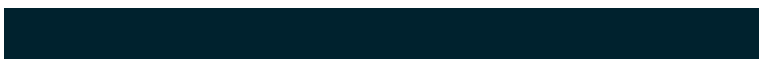
116.3910, -54.2440, 24.9240



104.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



96.0320, -91.2830, -14.1870



25.2020, -24.1160, -3.4760



# Inverse Universe

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



133.4170, 49.4600, 61.8120



135.5360, 69.0790, 86.2230



182.6090, 54.2440, -24.9240



103.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



66.5470, 61.3780, 77.1060

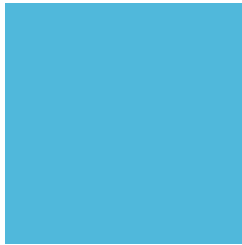


17.6300, 16.5020, 20.3260



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

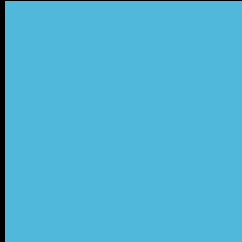
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630 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 156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630.

-11.1630.

# 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

156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630

### Protanopia

171.3530, -16.6910, 10.6450

### Deuteranopia

171.5790, -23.0190, 15.1970



## Tritanopia

154.3250, -73.3550, -19.7150

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630

## Protanomaly

165.7740, -37.2300, 2.9140

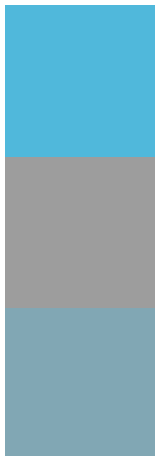
## Deuteranomaly

166.3160, -41.6320, 5.6000

## Tritanomaly

155.3190, -73.2180, -16.6900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630

## Achromatopsia

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

157.1200, -26.8210, -4.0130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630 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(80, 184, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 184, 219)  
}
```

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(80, 184, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 184, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630 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(80, 184, 219) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 184, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(80, 184, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 184, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 184, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 184,  
219) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 156.8940, -73.2190, -11.1630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 184, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 184,  
219) }
```

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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