

Converting Colors

YIQ(157.1500, -44.7010,
-10.3730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(157.1500, -44.7010,
-10.3730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CB0BD
RGB	108, 176, 189
RGB Percent	42%, 69%, 74%
CMY	0.5766, 0.3097, 0.2590
CMYK	0.43, 0.07, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	190°, 38%, 58%
HSV	190°, 43%, 74%
XYZ	30.8906, 37.9196, 53.8080
YIQ	157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

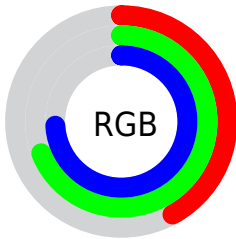
Format	Color
RYB	108, 145, 189
Decimal	7123133
CIELab	67.96, -18.13, -13.36
CIELCh	68, 22.524, 216.383
Yxy	37.9196, 0.2519, 0.3092
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285313213 (0xFF6CB0BD)
YUV	157.1500, 15.7021, -43.1045
Hunter-Lab	61.5789, -18.2198, -8.7027

Details

The YIQ color **157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **139.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730**, and the grayscale version is **157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.8510, -45.2970, -10.5850**, and **103.5520, -45.8930, -10.7970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.7080, -55.2000, -12.8320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164.5920, -34.2020, -7.9140**.

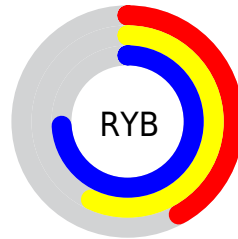
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (69%)

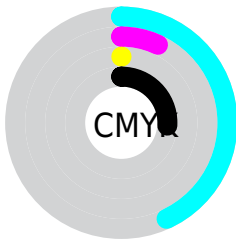
Blue (74%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (74%)

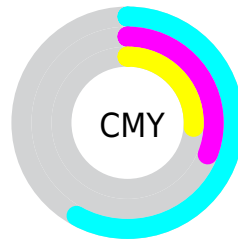


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 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 157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157.1500,
-44.7010, -10.3730

■ 157.1500,
-44.7010, -10.3730

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 130.1500,
-44.7010, -10.3730

■ 212.8510,
-45.2970, -10.5850

■ 103.5520,
-45.8930, -10.7970

■ 236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 75.7470, -50.9360,
-13.0160

■ 244.5350,
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 53.2420, -47.9560,
-11.9560

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 37.1190, -34.2480,
-7.0800

■ 22.8710, -21.6860,
-3.4620

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,

6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.1500,
-44.7010, -10.3730

■ 157.1500,
-44.7010, -10.3730

■ 149.7080,
-55.2000, -12.8320

■ 164.5920,
-34.2020, -7.9140

■ 142.2660,
-65.6990, -15.2910

■ 172.0340,
-23.7030, -5.4550

■ 134.8240,
-76.1980, -17.7500

■ 179.4760,
-13.2040, -2.9960

■ 127.3820,
-86.6970, -20.2090

■ 186.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

■ 119.9400,
-97.1960, -22.6680

■ 194.0610, 7.1980,
1.7100

■ 114.8790,
-104.3940, -24.3780

■ 201.5030, 17.6970,
4.1690

■ 208.9450, 28.1960,
6.6280

■ 215.1910, 36.3110,
8.2390

■ 216.9520, 35.4860,
6.6700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156.9520, -35.5760, -16.0560



157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



160.1710, -40.0260, -1.4820

Triad

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



157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



169.1630, 16.3190, 18.1350



164.3160, 19.1210, -10.6310

Complementary

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



157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



139.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730

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.



166.3440, 31.0860, -1.6980



157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



168.6990, 29.2490, 15.0810

Square

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



157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



167.9310, -3.5790, 15.3090



167.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150



162.1720, 1.7910, -15.9450

Rectangle

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



157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



163.3620, -30.0780, 5.4580



167.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150



164.6480, 24.1180, -7.5780

Sweetspot

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



157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



232.4970, -17.6970, -4.1690



156.9150, -26.1270, -38.6310



114.5580, -10.4990, -2.4590



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



195.8850, -69.0000, -16.0400



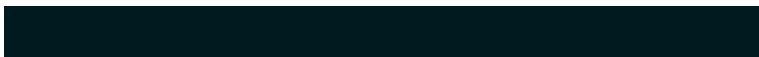
133.6700, -33.7010, 10.5470



90.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



96.0830, -87.2930, -20.4210



18.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

Inverse Universe

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



139.9710, 26.4480, 38.3200



169.3450, 40.7950, 59.1550



163.3300, 33.7010, -10.5470



88.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



62.4040, 51.4750, 74.8590



12.2330, 10.1300, 14.6580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

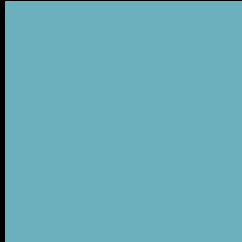
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 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 157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730.

-10.3730.

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

157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730

Protanopia

165.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

Deuteranopia

166.6270, -5.7790, 11.1250



Tritanopia

157.2640, -45.0220, -10.0620

Trichromacy



Original Color

157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730

Protanomaly

162.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240

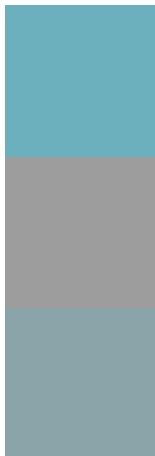
Deuteranomaly

162.8700, -19.9450, 3.5350

Tritanomaly

157.2640, -45.0220, -10.0620

Monochromacy



Original Color

157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730

Achromatopsia

157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

157.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 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(108, 176, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 176, 189)  
}
```

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(108, 176, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 176, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 is called "border".

The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

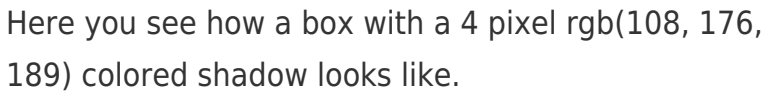
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(108, 176, 189) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 176, 189) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 176, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 176, 189); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 176, 189); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 176, 189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 157.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 176, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
176, 189) }
```

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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