

Converting Colors

YIQ(158.1570, -63.7740,
-11.6300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300)
contains.

YIQ(158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(158.1570, -63.7740,
-11.6300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5AB7D1
RGB	90, 183, 209
RGB Percent	35%, 72%, 82%
CMY	0.6472, 0.2822, 0.1807
CMYK	0.57, 0.12, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	193°, 56%, 59%
HSV	193°, 57%, 82%
XYZ	32.6529, 40.6542, 66.4024
YIQ	158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

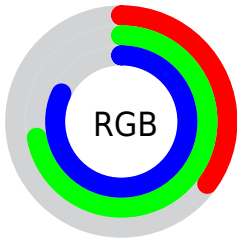
Format	Color
RYB	90, 142, 209
Decimal	5945297
CIELab	69.93, -20.22, -21.44
CIELCh	70, 29.471, 226.690
Yxy	40.6542, 0.2337, 0.2910
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284135377 (0xFF5AB7D1)
YUV	158.1570, 25.0656, -59.7737
Hunter-Lab	63.7606, -20.1681, -17.1141

Details

The YIQ color **158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300** 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 **140.8430, 63.7740, 11.6300**, and the grayscale version is **158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.9140, -58.7760, -14.1040**, and **97.5680, -78.3530, -17.2410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.9430, -74.9150, -13.4670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.3710, -52.6330, -9.7930**.

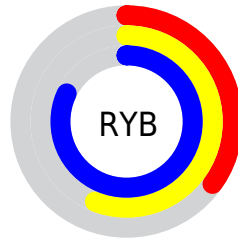
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (72%)

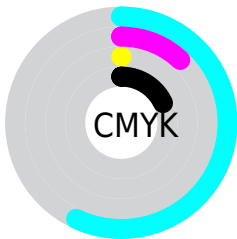
Blue (82%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (82%)

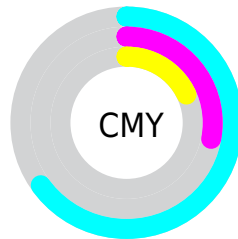


Cyan (57%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300 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 158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 158.1570,
-63.7740, -11.6300

■ 158.1570,
-63.7740, -11.6300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 129.5480,
-66.4330, -13.0010

■ 213.9140,
-58.7760, -14.1040

■ 97.4540, -78.0320,
-17.5520

■ 231.9770,
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 76.2270, -69.9630,
-15.1070

■ 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 58.7020, -55.0630,
-9.8070

■ 249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 42.4650, -41.0340,
-5.2420

■ 27.5160, -27.8760,
-1.4120

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,

9.8390

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.1570,
-63.7740, -11.6300

■ 158.1570,
-63.7740, -11.6300

■ 148.9430,
-74.9150, -13.4670

■ 167.3710,
-52.6330, -9.7930

■ 140.3160,
-86.3310, -15.8270

■ 175.9980,
-41.2170, -7.4330

■ 131.1020,
-97.4720, -17.6640

■ 185.2120,
-30.0760, -5.5960

■ 122.4750,
-108.8880, -20.0240

■ 193.8390,
-18.6600, -3.2360

■ 119.5070,
-111.9140, -20.2500

■ 202.7540, -8.1150,
-1.6110

■ 211.3810, 3.3010,
0.7490

■ 220.5950, 14.4420,
2.5860

■ 228.6240, 24.6660,
4.5220

■ 231.5590, 23.2910,
1.9070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157.1820, -56.8950, -20.6630



158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300



164.7880, -49.0130, 1.6990

Triad

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



158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300



174.7840, 27.8720, 23.5200



168.0290, 18.2510, -16.8930

Complementary

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



158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300



140.8430, 63.7740, 11.6300

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.



170.5200, 36.2220, -6.6740



158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300



173.8100, 42.1780, 17.5540

Square

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



158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300



174.7520, 4.5350, 22.4470



172.8020, 44.6560, 5.6800



164.4650, -6.6440, -22.7720

Rectangle

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



158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300



169.2680, -32.5090, 10.9710



172.8020, 44.6560, 5.6800



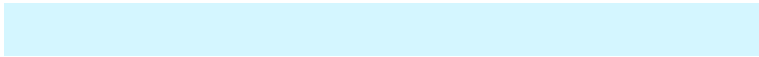
168.8450, 24.7610, -13.7270

Sweetspot

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



158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300



236.8600, -23.1530, -4.4090



162.8170, -41.0710, -54.1510



116.7040, -13.8460, -2.3740



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.



158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300



180.9670, -92.6580, -16.8020



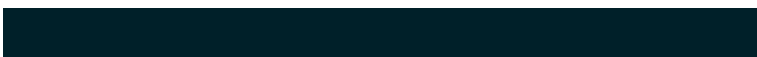
123.5240, -47.5490, 19.2270



99.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



96.6360, -90.2280, -16.7880



23.4580, -21.9610, -3.9850

Inverse Universe

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



136.1830, 41.0710, 54.1510



149.1170, 59.7730, 78.6610



175.4760, 47.5490, -19.2270



98.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



65.2800, 57.7560, 76.6680



15.9070, 14.1640, 18.6440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

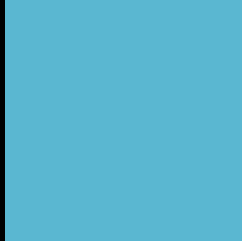
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

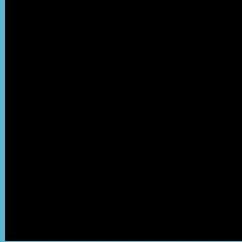
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300.

-11.6300.

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

158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300

Protanopia

170.3380, -12.3350, 8.7930

Deuteranopia

171.3470, -16.5540, 13.6700



Tritanopia

157.1090, -63.8190, -16.3230

Trichromacy



Original Color

158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300

Protanomaly

165.6560, -31.0860, 1.6980

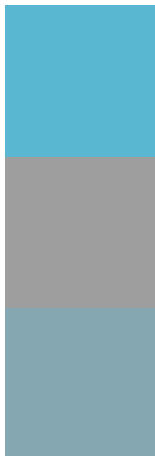
Deuteranomaly

166.6820, -33.9750, 4.4970

Tritanomaly

157.1630, -63.9110, -14.6550

Monochromacy



Original Color

158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300

Achromatopsia

158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

157.9740, -23.4740, -4.0980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300 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(90, 183, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 183, 209)  
}
```

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(90, 183, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 183, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300 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(90, 183, 209) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 183, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 183, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 183, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 183, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 183,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 158.1570, -63.7740, -11.6300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 183, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 183,  
209) }
```

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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