

Converting Colors

YIQ(158.9460, -52.6340,
-4.2660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(158.9460, -52.6340,
-4.2660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AB0D2
RGB	106, 176, 210
RGB Percent	42%, 69%, 82%
CMY	0.5844, 0.3097, 0.1767
CMYK	0.50, 0.16, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	200°, 54%, 62%
HSV	200°, 50%, 82%
XYZ	33.0960, 38.7743, 66.6734
YIQ	158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

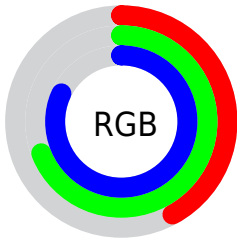
Format	Color
RYB	106, 148, 210
Decimal	6992082
CIELab	68.59, -12.84, -23.99
CIELCh	69, 27.214, 241.850
Yxy	38.7743, 0.2389, 0.2799
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285182162 (0xFF6AB0D2)
YUV	158.9460, 25.1696, -46.4336
Hunter-Lab	62.2690, -14.0981, -19.8954

Details

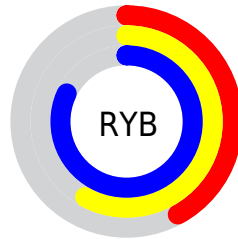
The YIQ color **158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **157.0540, 52.6340, 4.2660**, and the grayscale version is **159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.9910, -48.5070, -7.4750**, and **103.9240, -55.5680, -6.1600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.5580, -63.2250, -5.0570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.3340, -42.0430, -3.4750**.

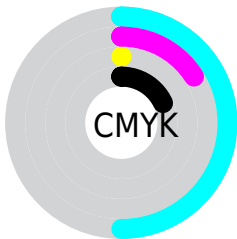
Distribution



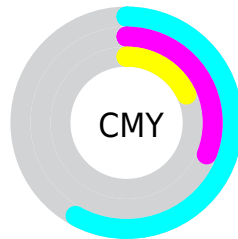
- Red (42%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660 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 158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 158.9460,
-52.6340, -4.2660

■ 158.9460,
-52.6340, -4.2660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 131.2340,
-53.5050, -5.0010

■ 213.9910,
-48.5070, -7.4750

■ 104.2120,
-56.4390, -6.8950

■ 235.8640,
-38.1440, -13.5680

■ 72.8190, -68.6340,
-11.6580

■ 244.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 55.8810, -54.0090,
-6.8810

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 39.6440, -39.9800,
-2.3160

■ 24.6950, -26.8220,
1.5140

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,

9.8390

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.9460,
-52.6340, -4.2660

■ 158.9460,
-52.6340, -4.2660

■ 148.5580,
-63.2250, -5.0570

■ 169.3340,
-42.0430, -3.4750

■ 138.1700,
-73.8160, -5.8480

■ 179.7220,
-31.4520, -2.6840

■ 127.7820,
-84.4070, -6.6390

■ 190.1100,
-20.8610, -1.8930

■ 117.9810,
-95.2730, -7.9530

■ 199.9110, -9.9950,
-0.5790

■ 107.5930,
-105.8640, -8.7440

■ 210.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 106.7070,
-106.1850, -8.4330

■ 220.6870, 11.1870,
1.0030

■ 231.0750, 21.7780,
1.7940

■ 235.7820, 21.0450,
-1.4430

■ 239.8910, 19.1200,
-5.1040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155.0560, -56.3000, -14.9240



158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660



165.0890, -33.5630, 8.0450

Triad

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



158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660



170.7860, 33.5580, 19.5900



163.3310, 5.5970, -18.8430

Complementary

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



158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660



157.0540, 52.6340, 4.2660

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.



165.6110, 25.5400, -11.3240



158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660



169.4090, 41.6290, 10.9810

Square

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



158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660



171.3850, 15.8140, 21.7820



167.9920, 38.0090, -0.5110



159.9460, -18.2440, -21.7960

Rectangle

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



158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660



168.4010, -16.6460, 15.3380



167.9920, 38.0090, -0.5110



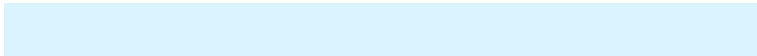
163.8050, 13.0700, -16.6100

Sweetspot

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



158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660



236.5940, -19.3480, -1.7800



170.8100, -39.1930, -44.1290



116.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920



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.



158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660



181.3870, -75.9250, -6.1730



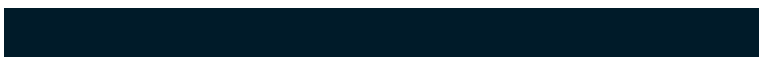
129.0090, -38.6090, 22.4070



99.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



85.4830, -85.0030, -6.8510



20.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700

Inverse Universe

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



145.0760, 39.5140, 43.8180



161.3640, 56.9790, 63.2110



186.9910, 38.6090, -22.4070



98.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



63.1140, 63.8550, 70.7590



15.3370, 15.7690, 17.0890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

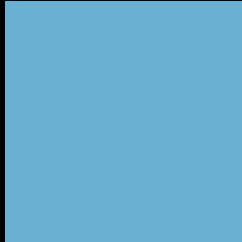
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

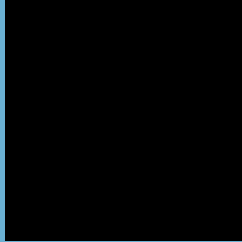
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660.



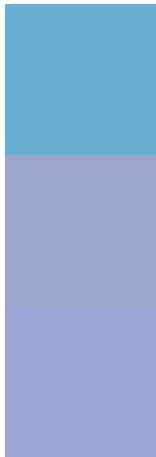
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660.

-4.2660.

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

158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660

Protanopia

167.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230

Deuteranopia

167.2050, -19.0300, 14.4900



Tritanopia

157.2740, -50.9820, -12.1820

Trichromacy



Original Color

158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660

Protanomaly

164.1340, -29.4360, 4.8360

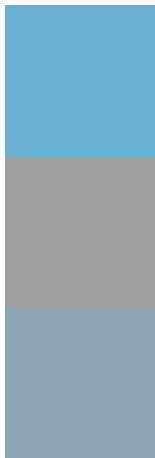
Deuteranomaly

164.3450, -31.4080, 7.5360

Tritanomaly

157.9690, -51.4410, -9.3690

Monochromacy



Original Color

158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660

Achromatopsia

159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

159.0070, -19.0730, -1.2570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660 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(106, 176, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 176, 210)  
}
```

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(106, 176, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 176, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660 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(106, 176, 210) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 176, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 176, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 176, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 176, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 176,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 158.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 176, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
176, 210) }
```

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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