

# Converting Colors

YIQ(159.0080, -46.0360,  
19.3400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(159.0080, -46.0360,  
19.3400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F9FF3
RGB	127, 159, 243
RGB Percent	50%, 62%, 95%
CMY	0.5020, 0.3764, 0.0473
CMYK	0.48, 0.35, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	223°, 83%, 73%
HSV	223°, 48%, 95%
XYZ	37.3201, 35.7798, 89.6832
YIQ	159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

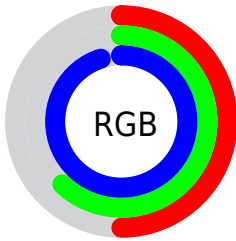
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	127, 152, 243
Decimal	8364019
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.35, 11.17, -45.49
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	66, 46.843, 283.795
Yxy	35.7798, 0.2293, 0.2198
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286554099 (0xFF7F9FF3)
YUV	159.0080, 41.4081, -28.0710
Hunter-Lab	59.8162, 6.6901, -47.0229

# Details

The YIQ color  $159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $6699FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $210.9920, 46.0360, -19.3400$ , and the grayscale version is  $159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $209.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260$ , and  $105.2310, -48.2820, 15.9900$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $141.2660, -55.3900, 23.6660$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $176.7500, -36.6820, 15.0140$ .

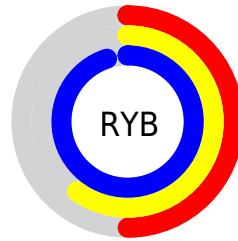
# Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (62%)

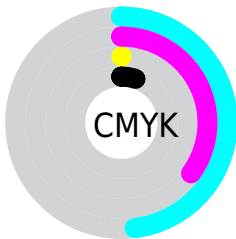
Blue (95%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (95%)

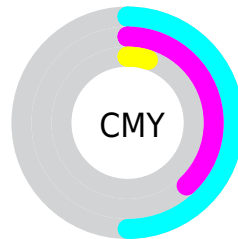


Cyan (48%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400 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 159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 159.0080,  
-46.0360, 19.3400

■ 159.0080,  
-46.0360, 19.3400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 131.7690,  
-46.8610, 17.7710

■ 209.4160,  
-30.1700, 7.1260

■ 105.2310,  
-48.2820, 15.9900

■ 235.1100,  
-20.8610, -1.8930

■ 77.6000, -53.8750,  
12.7250

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

■ 50.8550, -59.1470,  
9.1490

■ 35.6780, -45.3470,  
12.3570

■ 21.6750, -32.0970,  
14.5190

■ 10.1340, -20.2680,

14.9000

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,  
10.1500

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

■ 159.0080,  
-46.0360, 19.3400

■ 159.0080,  
-46.0360, 19.3400

■ 141.2660,  
-55.3900, 23.6660

■ 176.7500,  
-36.6820, 15.0140

■ 123.8120,  
-65.6150, 27.2570

■ 194.2040,  
-26.4570, 11.4230

■ 106.0700,  
-74.9690, 31.5830

■ 211.9460,  
-17.1030, 7.0970

■ 88.9150, -84.5980,  
35.3860

■ 229.1010, -7.4740,  
3.2940

■ 71.1730, -93.9520,  
39.7120

■ 246.8430, 1.8800,  
-1.0320

■ 67.0310, -96.4280,  
40.5320

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



128.5520, -124.9820, -14.6940



159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400



166.0590, 2.6530, 34.5330

# Triad

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



159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400



161.1700, 67.1670, 10.7110



138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070

# Complementary

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



159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400



210.9920, 46.0360, -19.3400

# 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.



150.0760, -7.4670, -35.3950



159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400



159.3510, 55.5710, -10.4210

# Square

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



159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400



162.9100, 62.8080, 29.1440



155.8650, 30.0360, -26.7320



127.9410, -108.1050, -39.7290



# Rectangle

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



159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400



165.9390, 29.4740, 38.5460



155.8650, 30.0360, -26.7320



144.2000, -40.1110, -38.5030

# Sweetspot

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



159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400



228.9740, -14.3060, 5.9660



204.5540, -58.5430, -34.8550



112.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040



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.



159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400



150.0100, -57.5450, 24.1750



147.6990, -22.3360, 41.3760



113.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400



51.1410, -73.7310, 31.1730



16.1180, -23.3390, 9.9810



# Inverse Universe

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



165.3320, 58.8640, 34.5440



157.9150, 73.5800, 43.1800



222.3010, 22.3360, -41.3760



114.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



61.4280, 94.4850, 55.2930



19.4650, 30.0280, 17.4840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

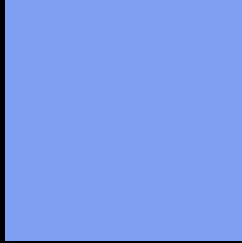
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400 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 159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400.



# 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

159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400

### Protanopia

159.8020, -42.4600, 20.6120

### Deuteranopia

158.1000, -49.2910, 17.7570



## Tritanopia

154.0580, -41.4460, -8.7900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400

## Protanomaly

159.2040, -43.6520, 20.1880

## Deuteranomaly

158.6980, -48.0990, 18.1810

## Tritanomaly

156.1970, -42.9150, 1.3170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400

## Achromatopsia

159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

158.9460, -17.1030, 7.0970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400 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(127, 159, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 159, 243)  
}
```

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(127, 159, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 159, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400 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(127, 159, 243) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 159, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 159, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 159, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 159, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 159,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 159.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 159, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
159, 243) }
```

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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