

# Converting Colors

YIQ(159.1120, -40.3970,  
21.7710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(159.1120, -40.3970,  
21.7710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	869CF1
RGB	134, 156, 241
RGB Percent	53%, 61%, 95%
CMY	0.4745, 0.3882, 0.0551
CMYK	0.44, 0.35, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	228°, 79%, 74%
HSV	228°, 44%, 94%
XYZ	37.5902, 35.1959, 87.9862
YIQ	159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

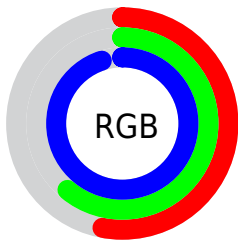
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	134, 152, 241
Decimal	8822001
CIELab	65.90, 13.99, -45.08
CIELCh	66, 47.200, 287.244
Yxy	35.1959, 0.2338, 0.2189
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287012081 (0xFF869CF1)
YUV	159.1120, 40.3708, -22.0232
Hunter-Lab	59.3261, 9.2803, -46.4043

# Details

The YIQ color  $159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $6699FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $215.8880, 40.3970, -21.7710$ , and the grayscale version is  $159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $209.4490, -25.7690, 9.9670$ , and  $105.6340, -42.0470, 18.6330$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $140.7830, -49.4760, 26.6200$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $177.4410, -31.3180, 16.9220$ .

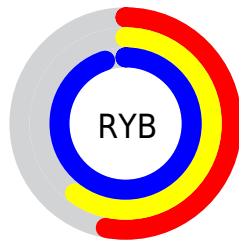
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (61%)

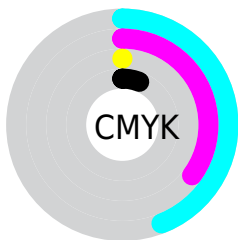
Blue (95%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (95%)

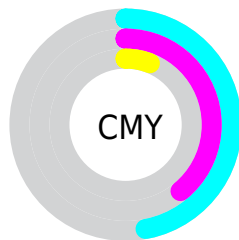


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710 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 159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 159.1120,  
-40.3970, 21.7710

■ 159.1120,  
-40.3970, 21.7710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 132.1720,  
-40.6260, 20.4140

■ 209.4490,  
-25.7690, 9.9670

■ 105.6340,  
-42.0470, 18.6330

■ 235.1430,  
-16.4600, 0.9480

■ 79.4980, -44.6600,  
16.4280

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

■ 49.5670, -58.2760,  
9.8840

■ 34.2760, -44.1550,  
12.7810

■ 19.6860, -30.6300,  
15.4660

■ 9.4330, -19.6720,

15.1120

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,  
9.5280

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 159.1120,  
-40.3970, 21.7710

■ 159.1120,  
-40.3970, 21.7710

■ 140.7830,  
-49.4760, 26.6200

■ 177.4410,  
-31.3180, 16.9220

■ 122.4540,  
-58.5550, 31.4690

■ 195.7700,  
-22.2390, 12.0730

■ 104.1250,  
-67.6340, 36.3180

■ 214.0990,  
-13.1600, 7.2240

■ 85.2090, -76.4380,  
41.6900

■ 233.0150, -4.3560,  
1.8520

■ 66.8800, -85.5170,  
46.5390

■ 251.3440, 4.7230,  
-2.9970

■ 56.8240, -91.1110,  
48.8010

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



131.5640, -116.0880, -10.6800



159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710



165.0380, 7.1460, 35.7060

# Triad

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



159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710



159.7030, 66.9840, 8.5200



133.8680, -71.4710, -42.8550

# Complementary

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



159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710



215.8880, 40.3970, -21.7710

# 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.



148.0260, -13.1980, -36.1580



159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710



157.4000, 53.8750, -12.7250

# Square

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



159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710



161.3400, 64.4130, 27.5890



153.9570, 26.7810, -28.3150



127.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620



# Rectangle

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



159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710



164.5050, 33.6920, 39.1960



153.9570, 26.7810, -28.3150



140.6660, -47.3550, -39.3790

# Sweetspot

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



159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710



229.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020



206.3850, -56.3890, -29.8370



111.7420, -7.8410, 4.4390



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.



159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710



151.8260, -51.0350, 27.3410



155.1680, -16.4670, 39.6370



110.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



43.2820, -69.5140, 37.3500



13.4280, -21.2760, 11.1400



# Inverse Universe

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



168.5010, 56.7100, 29.5260



163.5570, 71.4720, 37.3280



219.8320, 16.4670, -39.6370



111.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



59.3480, 97.4660, 50.8260

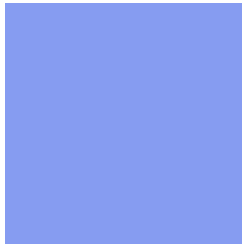


18.1120, 29.5240, 15.6040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710 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 159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710 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 159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.1120, -40.3970,



# 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

159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710

### Protanopia

158.6170, -43.3770, 20.7110

### Deuteranopia

157.1710, -48.0530, 17.3470



## Tritanopia

154.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710

## Protanomaly

158.9160, -42.7810, 20.9230

## Deuteranomaly

157.7800, -45.3940, 18.7180

## Tritanomaly

156.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710

## Achromatopsia

159.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

159.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710 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(134, 156, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 156, 241)  
}
```

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(134, 156, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 156, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710 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(134, 156, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 156, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 156, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 156, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 156, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 156,  
241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 159.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 156, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
156, 241) }
```

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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