

# Converting Colors

YIQ(159.8500, -43.5560,  
-3.5880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(159.8500, -43.5560,  
-3.5880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	74AECA
RGB	116, 174, 202
RGB Percent	45%, 68%, 79%
CMY	0.5452, 0.3175, 0.2080
CMYK	0.43, 0.14, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	199°, 45%, 62%
HSV	199°, 43%, 79%
XYZ	32.9939, 38.2544, 61.4912
YIQ	159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

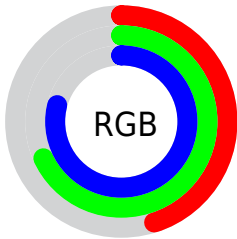
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	116, 151, 202
Decimal	7646922
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.21, -11.56, -20.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 23.215, 240.124
Y <sub>xy</sub>	38.2544, 0.2486, 0.2882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285837002 (0xFF74AECA)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	159.8500, 20.7800, -38.4564
Hunter-Lab	61.8501, -13.0169, -15.6508

# Details

The YIQ color **159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **158.1500, 43.5560, 3.5880**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100**, and **106.7250, -44.7020, -4.8460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.7610, -53.5510, -4.1670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.9390, -33.5610, -3.0090**.

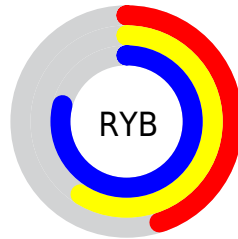
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (68%)

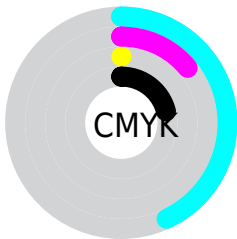
Blue (79%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (79%)

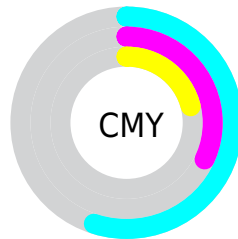


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880 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 159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 159.8500,  
-43.5560, -3.5880

■ 159.8500,  
-43.5560, -3.5880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 132.8500,  
-43.5560, -3.5880

■ 215.2090,  
-43.1890, -4.7330

■ 106.7250,  
-44.7020, -4.8460

■ 238.5550,  
-32.7800, -11.6600

■ 80.1160, -47.3610,  
-6.2170

■ 247.2260,  
-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 53.9090, -51.2120,  
-8.0120

■ 37.6720, -37.1830,  
-3.4470

■ 23.4240, -24.6210,  
0.1710

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,

8.2840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 159.8500,  
-43.5560, -3.5880

■ 159.8500,  
-43.5560, -3.5880

■ 149.7610,  
-53.5510, -4.1670

■ 169.9390,  
-33.5610, -3.0090

■ 140.2590,  
-63.8210, -5.2690

■ 179.4410,  
-23.2910, -1.9070

■ 129.8710,  
-74.4120, -6.0600

■ 189.8290,  
-12.7000, -1.1160

■ 120.3690,  
-84.6820, -7.1620

■ 199.3310, -2.4300,  
-0.0140

■ 110.2800,  
-94.6770, -7.7410

■ 209.4200, 7.5650,  
0.5650

■ 102.8600,  
-102.2420, -8.3060

■ 218.9220, 17.8350,  
1.6670

■ 228.4130, 26.6380,  
1.8220

■ 231.9350, 24.9880,  
-1.3160

■ 236.0440, 23.0630,  
-4.9770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



156.9110, -45.5260, -11.9420



159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880



164.4870, -28.9320, 6.7160

# Triad

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



159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880



169.5680, 28.2400, 16.8480



162.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950

# Complementary

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



159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880



158.1500, 43.5560, 3.5880

# 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.



165.4090, 23.2930, -9.1470



159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880



168.9460, 35.6230, 9.6950

# Square

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



159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880



169.4230, 12.6510, 18.5310



167.1810, 33.1030, 0.2950



160.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330



# Rectangle

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



159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880



166.8910, -15.2700, 12.4260



167.1810, 33.1030, 0.2950



163.6140, 12.2900, -13.4860

# Sweetspot

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



159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880



238.6760, -16.6430, -1.2430



169.5600, -32.3170, -36.5810



117.6120, -10.5910, -0.7910



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

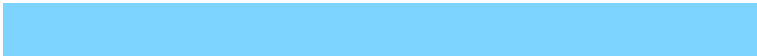


# Same Dimension

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



159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880



191.4760, -65.9300, -5.5940



135.1960, -32.0060, 18.3780



97.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



84.6680, -84.0860, -6.9500



19.5940, -19.3480, -1.7800



# Inverse Universe

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



148.3260, 32.6380, 36.2700



173.9020, 49.2320, 54.9280



182.8040, 32.0060, -18.3780



95.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



62.4020, 62.9840, 70.0240



14.3260, 14.3020, 16.1420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

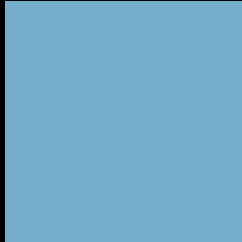
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880 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 159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880.

-3.5880.

# 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

159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880

### Protanopia

166.0390, -12.9310, 8.5810

### Deuteranopia

166.7880, -13.4820, 13.0620



## Tritanopia

158.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880

## Protanomaly

163.9450, -24.5300, 4.0300

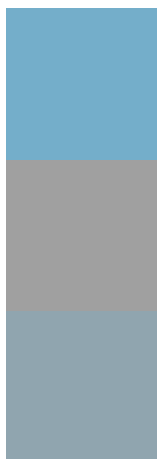
## Deuteranomaly

163.9390, -24.3930, 7.0550

## Tritanomaly

158.9270, -42.4550, -7.0230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

159.8610, -15.7260, -1.3420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880 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(116, 174, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 174, 202)  
}
```

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(116, 174, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 174, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880 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(116, 174, 202) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 174, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 174, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 174, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 174, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 174,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 159.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 174, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
174, 202) }
```

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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