

Converting Colors

YIQ(160.2310, -49.4230,
-12.9030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(160.2310, -49.4230,
-12.9030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	69B6C1
RGB	105, 182, 193
RGB Percent	41%, 71%, 76%
CMY	0.5884, 0.2861, 0.2433
CMYK	0.46, 0.06, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	187°, 41%, 58%
HSV	187°, 46%, 76%
XYZ	32.1748, 40.3176, 56.5078
YIQ	160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

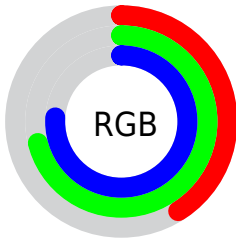
Format	Color
RYB	105, 146, 193
Decimal	6928065
CIELab	69.70, -20.91, -12.97
CIElCh	70, 24.606, 211.819
Yxy	40.3176, 0.2494, 0.3125
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285118145 (0xFF69B6C1)
YUV	160.2310, 16.1551, -48.4376
Hunter-Lab	63.4962, -20.6687, -8.3173

Details

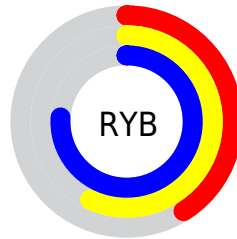
The YIQ color **160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **137.7690, 49.4230, 12.9030**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030**, and **105.7360, -52.4030, -13.9630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.0860, -38.6490, -9.9210**.

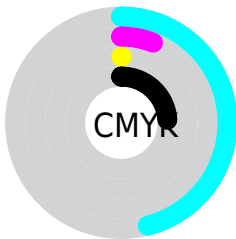
Distribution



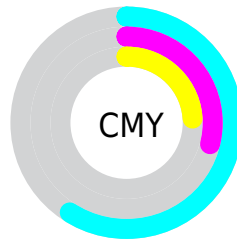
- Red (41%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030 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 160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160.2310,
-49.4230, -12.9030

■ 160.2310,
-49.4230, -12.9030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 132.9320,
-50.0190, -13.1150

■ 216.2310,
-49.4230, -12.9030

■ 105.6220,
-52.0820, -14.2740

■ 235.2660,
-39.3360, -13.9920

■ 75.2400, -62.8100,
-18.0900

■ 243.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 56.5190, -50.2940,
-13.6380

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 40.3960, -36.5860,
-8.7620

■ 25.5610, -23.7490,
-4.6210

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,

6.9410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.2310,
-49.4230, -12.9030

■ 160.2310,
-49.4230, -12.9030

■ 153.3760,
-60.1970, -15.8850

■ 167.0860,
-38.6490, -9.9210

■ 145.6350,
-71.2920, -18.5560

■ 174.8270,
-27.5540, -7.2500

■ 138.7800,
-82.0660, -21.5380

■ 181.6820,
-16.7800, -4.2680

■ 131.3380,
-92.5650, -23.9970

■ 189.1240, -6.2810,
-1.8090

■ 124.1840,
-103.9350, -27.1910

■ 195.9790, 4.4930,
1.1730

■ 121.2050,
-108.4280, -28.3640

■ 203.1330, 15.8630,
4.3670

■ 210.5750, 26.3620,
6.8260

■ 216.2340, 34.7520,
8.9600

■ 217.9950, 33.9270,
7.3910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161.0010, -37.2720, -18.3600



160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



163.2950, -46.3070, -3.2910

Triad

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



160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



173.8470, 14.3930, 20.0010



168.8820, 23.3390, -9.9810

Complementary

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



160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



137.7690, 49.4230, 12.9030

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.



171.1380, 34.6620, -0.4260



160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



173.7640, 30.6240, 17.6960

Square

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



160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



172.6040, -6.9720, 16.2280



172.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200



166.4990, 5.1840, -16.8640

Rectangle

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



160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



166.8990, -36.0840, 4.1720



172.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200



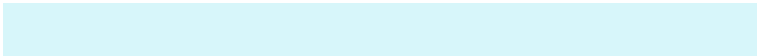
170.1000, 28.6570, -7.2390

Sweetspot

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



160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



237.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280



157.7960, -27.4100, -42.9140



116.9600, -11.6910, -2.8830



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



198.7590, -77.5730, -20.3650



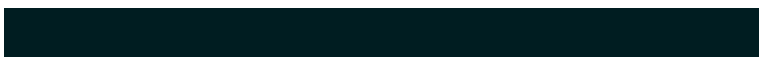
134.9900, -37.5980, 9.5860



93.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



101.1210, -90.4560, -23.6720



20.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Inverse Universe

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



140.0900, 27.7310, 42.6030



167.0560, 43.4070, 66.8870



163.0100, 37.5980, -9.5860



91.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



64.2130, 50.6950, 77.9830



13.1730, 10.3590, 16.0150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

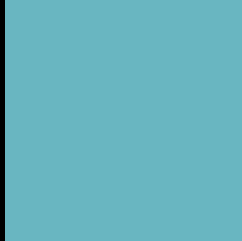
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

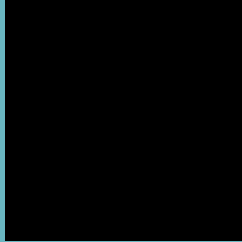
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030.

-12.9030.

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

160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030

Protanopia

169.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760

Deuteranopia

171.0400, -5.5040, 11.6480



Tritanopia

160.8720, -49.7900, -11.7580

Trichromacy



Original Color

160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030

Protanomaly

166.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820

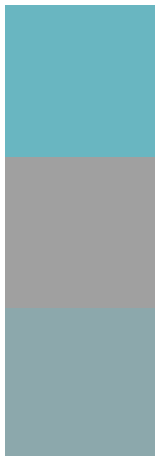
Deuteranomaly

166.9730, -21.7330, 2.8990

Tritanomaly

160.7580, -49.4690, -12.0690

Monochromacy



Original Color

160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030

Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

160.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030 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(105, 182, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 182, 193)  
}
```

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(105, 182, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 182, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030 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(105, 182, 193) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 182, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(105, 182, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 182, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 182, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 182,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 182, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
182, 193) }
```

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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