

# Converting Colors

YIQ(160.2860, -50.1150,  
10.6610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(160.2860, -50.1150,  
10.6610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	77A7EA
RGB	119, 167, 234
RGB Percent	47%, 65%, 92%
CMY	0.5334, 0.3450, 0.0826
CMYK	0.49, 0.29, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	215°, 73%, 69%
HSV	215°, 49%, 92%
XYZ	36.2698, 37.5024, 83.1208
YIQ	160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

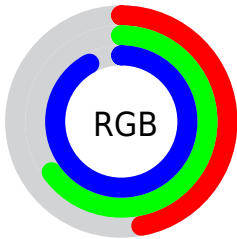
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	119, 153, 234
Decimal	7841770
CIE Lab	67.65, 2.09, -38.56
CIE LCh	68, 38.616, 273.110
Yxy	37.5024, 0.2312, 0.2390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286031850 (0xFF77A7EA)
YUV	160.2860, 36.3410, -36.2078
Hunter-Lab	61.2392, -1.4494, -37.6077

# Details

The YIQ color **160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **192.7140, 50.1150, -10.6610**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.0080, -38.0090, 0.5110**, and **105.7370, -53.0030, 7.9330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.1910, -59.9730, 13.1070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.3810, -40.2570, 8.2150**.

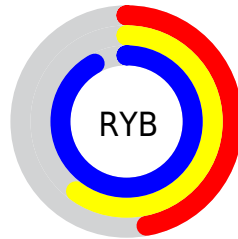
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (65%)

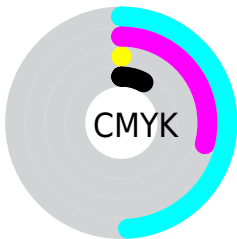
Blue (92%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (92%)

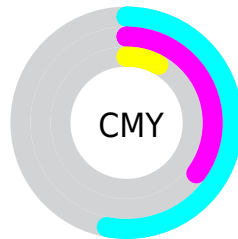


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610 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 160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 160.2860,  
-50.1150, 10.6610

■ 160.2860,  
-50.1150, 10.6610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 133.1610,  
-51.2610, 9.4030

■ 212.0080,  
-38.0090, 0.5110

■ 105.7370,  
-53.0030, 7.9330

■ 237.1150,  
-28.4250, -7.9850

■ 77.2090, -60.3840,  
4.0320

■ 249.0200,  
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 54.1660, -58.8250,  
3.3110

■ 38.2880, -44.4290,  
6.7310

■ 23.8120, -31.2250,  
9.7270

■ 8.2760, -17.7920,

14.0800

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.2860,  
-50.1150, 10.6610

■ 160.2860,  
-50.1150, 10.6610

■ 145.1910,  
-59.9730, 13.1070

■ 175.3810,  
-40.2570, 8.2150

■ 130.3840,  
-70.7020, 14.8180

■ 190.1880,  
-29.5280, 6.5040

■ 115.2890,  
-80.5600, 17.2640

■ 205.2830,  
-19.6700, 4.0580

■ 100.4820,  
-91.2890, 18.9750

■ 220.0900, -8.9410,  
2.3470

■ 85.3870,  
-101.1470, 21.4210

■ 235.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 84.2020,  
-102.0640, 21.5200

■ 249.0840, 8.3910,  
-3.3930

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



144.6130, -91.4210, -11.6850



160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610



167.5470, -10.8250, 25.4870

# Triad

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



160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610



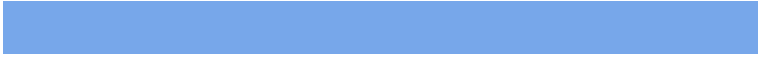
166.2430, 56.8960, 15.1360



152.6900, -29.5670, -31.3510

# Complementary

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



160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610



192.7140, 50.1150, -10.6610

# 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.



158.0610, 6.0570, -27.1830



160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610



164.6530, 52.0850, -2.3070

# Square

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



160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610



167.9560, 47.9990, 27.7030



162.0000, 34.3900, -17.5300



141.7080, -73.5360, -32.9600



# Rectangle

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



160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610



169.3990, 13.1990, 30.6310



162.0000, 34.3900, -17.5300



154.5620, -17.4630, -30.4470

# Sweetspot

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



160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610



230.7240, -16.5980, 3.4500



193.9150, -52.4900, -39.9300



112.9050, -9.8580, 2.4460



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.



160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610



158.4940, -65.2000, 14.2240



134.5020, -32.1470, 37.4610



109.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



65.2460, -79.0010, 16.5430



19.0700, -23.3840, 5.2880



# Inverse Universe

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



158.8570, 53.1320, 39.3080



156.9180, 69.4980, 51.0820



218.4980, 32.1470, -37.4610



109.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



62.7830, 83.4800, 62.0080

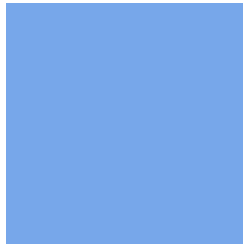


18.6540, 25.1220, 18.2900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610 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 160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610 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

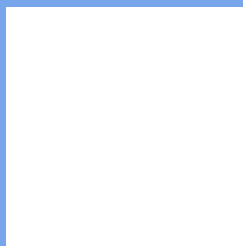
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.2860, -50.1150,



# 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

160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610

### Protanopia

164.0710, -33.1520, 17.1200

### Deuteranopia

163.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800



## Tritanopia

155.7800, -46.5350, -10.1750

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610

## Protanomaly

162.6680, -39.3870, 14.4770

## Deuteranomaly

161.9280, -43.0550, 14.8730

## Tritanomaly

157.3380, -47.8660, -2.5700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.3540, -18.4320, 3.6480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610 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(119, 167, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 167, 234)  
}
```

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(119, 167, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 167, 234) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610 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(119, 167, 234) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 167, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 167, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 167, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 167, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 167,  
234) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 167, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
167, 234) }
```

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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