

# Converting Colors

YIQ(160.4230, -41.2160,  
-12.9600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(160.4230, -41.2160,  
-12.9600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71B4B8
RGB	113, 180, 184
RGB Percent	44%, 71%, 72%
CMY	0.5570, 0.2940, 0.2786
CMYK	0.39, 0.02, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	183°, 33%, 58%
HSV	183°, 39%, 72%
XYZ	31.7791, 39.6209, 51.2967
YIQ	160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

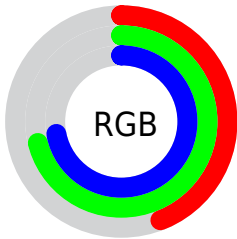
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	113, 147, 184
Decimal	7451832
CIE Lab	69.20, -20.20, -8.73
CIE LCh	69, 22.007, 203.367
Yxy	39.6209, 0.2590, 0.3229
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285641912 (0xFF71B4B8)
YUV	160.4230, 11.6235, -41.5900
Hunter-Lab	62.9451, -20.0346, -4.2564

# Details

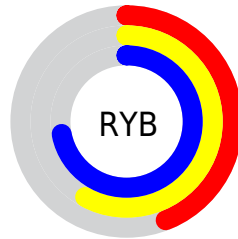
The YIQ color **160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **136.5770, 41.2160, 12.9600**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.1240, -41.8120, -13.1720**, and **107.1240, -41.8120, -13.1720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.4540, -51.6690, -16.2530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.3920, -30.7630, -9.6670**.

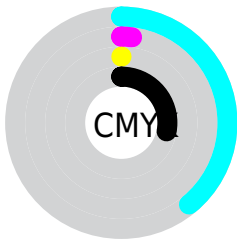
# Distribution



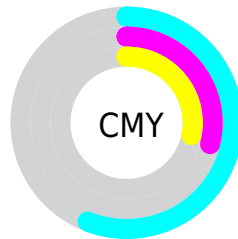
- Red (44%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600 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 160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 160.4230,  
-41.2160, -12.9600

■ 160.4230,  
-41.2160, -12.9600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 133.4230,  
-41.2160, -12.9600

■ 216.1240,  
-41.8120, -13.1720

■ 107.1240,  
-41.8120, -13.1720

■ 237.3590,  
-35.1640, -12.5080

■ 80.6290, -44.7920,  
-14.2320

■ 246.0300,  
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 55.1340, -47.7720,  
-15.2920

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 38.4240, -33.7890,  
-9.8930

■ 23.5890, -20.9520,  
-5.7520

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,

4.7640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.4230,  
-41.2160, -12.9600

■ 160.4230,  
-41.2160, -12.9600

■ 154.4540,  
-51.6690, -16.2530

■ 166.3920,  
-30.7630, -9.6670

■ 148.1860,  
-62.7180, -19.7580

■ 172.6600,  
-19.7140, -6.1620

■ 142.2170,  
-73.1710, -23.0510

■ 178.6290, -9.2610,  
-2.8690

■ 135.9490,  
-84.2200, -26.5560

■ 184.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 129.9800,  
-94.6730, -29.8490

■ 190.8660, 12.2410,  
3.9290

■ 124.0110,  
-105.1260, -33.1420

■ 196.8350, 22.6940,  
7.2220

■ 123.1140,  
-106.9140, -33.7780

■ 203.1030, 33.7430,  
10.7270

■ 207.5770, 41.2160,  
12.9600

■ 208.1640, 40.9410,  
12.4370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161.4320, -28.2400, -16.8480



160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600



161.9810, -42.5470, -5.3550

# Triad

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



160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600



172.1450, 7.5620, 17.1460



168.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320

# Complementary

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



160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600



136.5770, 41.2160, 12.9600

# 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.



170.3490, 32.6900, 2.2740



160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600



172.4150, 24.2970, 16.7210

# Square

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



160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600



169.8590, -12.2440, 12.6520



171.3310, 33.1010, 11.3490



166.5320, 9.5850, -14.0230



# Rectangle

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



160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600



164.9050, -36.2210, 1.1470



171.3310, 33.1010, 11.3490



169.2080, 28.4730, -3.9030

# Sweetspot

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



160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600



230.1550, -16.7340, -5.1020



155.1330, -20.8090, -35.8890



114.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600



203.2890, -64.5060, -20.3940



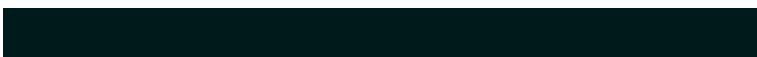
139.8780, -31.5910, 5.3450



88.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



104.0730, -90.5010, -28.3650



18.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900



# Inverse Universe

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



141.8670, 20.8090, 35.8890



174.1590, 32.4510, 56.1870



157.1220, 31.5910, -5.3450



86.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



63.4020, 45.7890, 78.7890

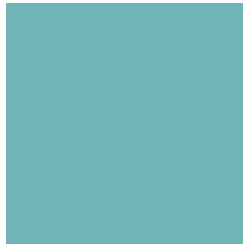


11.3360, 8.3420, 14.0220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

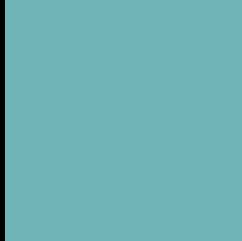
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

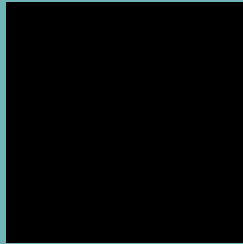
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600.



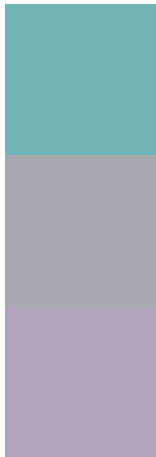
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600.

-12.9600.

# 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

160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600

### Protanopia

168.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

### Deuteranopia

170.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970



## Tritanopia

161.4600, -42.6380, -9.2140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600

## Protanomaly

165.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990

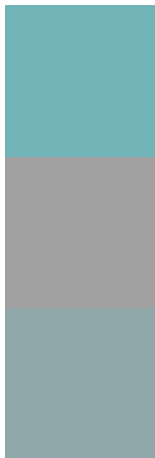
## Deuteranomaly

166.7410, -15.2680, 1.3720

## Tritanomaly

160.8190, -42.2710, -10.3590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600 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(113, 180, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 180, 184)  
}
```

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(113, 180, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 180, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600 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(113, 180, 184) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 180, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 180, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 180, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 180, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 180,  
184) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 180, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
180, 184) }
```

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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