

Converting Colors

YIQ(160.6880, -69.6430,
-9.8910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910)
contains.

YIQ(160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(160.6880, -69.6430,
-9.8910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58BADD
RGB	88, 186, 221
RGB Percent	35%, 73%, 87%
CMY	0.6551, 0.2704, 0.1336
CMYK	0.60, 0.16, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	196°, 66%, 61%
HSV	196°, 60%, 87%
XYZ	34.6278, 42.4236, 74.7161
YIQ	160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

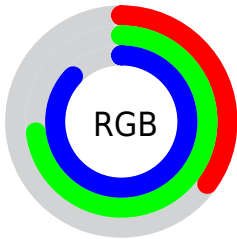
Format	Color
RYB	88, 144, 221
Decimal	5815005
CIELab	71.16, -18.59, -26.13
CIELCh	71, 32.066, 234.566
Yxy	42.4236, 0.2282, 0.2795
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284005085 (0xFF58BADD)
YUV	160.6880, 29.7338, -63.7474
Hunter-Lab	65.1334, -19.0849, -22.4195

Details

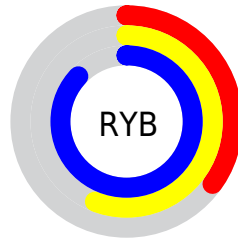
The YIQ color **160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **148.3120, 69.6430, 9.8910**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.6750, -59.6010, -15.6730**, and **96.9950, -89.8610, -17.9330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.5880, -81.1050, -11.4170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170.7880, -58.1810, -8.3650**.

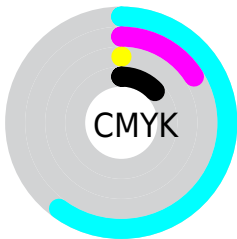
Distribution



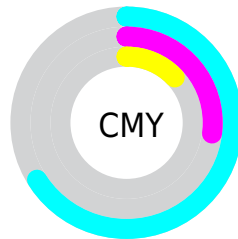
- Red (35%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910 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 160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160.6880,
-69.6430, -9.8910

■ 160.6880,
-69.6430, -9.8910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 131.4810,
-73.4940, -11.6860

■ 215.6750,
-59.6010, -15.6730

■ 96.9950, -89.8610,
-17.9330

■ 231.9770,
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 78.6550, -74.0440,
-12.7320

■ 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 61.7170, -59.4190,
-7.9550

■ 249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 45.3660, -45.0690,
-3.7010

■ 29.7160, -31.3150,
0.3410

■ 11.3590, -16.8280,

7.6200

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.6880,
-69.6430, -9.8910

■ 160.6880,
-69.6430, -9.8910

■ 150.5880,
-81.1050, -11.4170

■ 170.7880,
-58.1810, -8.3650

■ 140.4880,
-92.5670, -12.9430

■ 180.8880,
-46.7190, -6.8390

■ 130.9750,
-104.3040, -14.9920

■ 190.4010,
-34.9820, -4.7900

■ 120.8750,
-115.7660, -16.5180

■ 200.5010,
-23.5200, -3.2640

■ 210.6010,
-12.0580, -1.7380

■ 221.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 231.1000, 11.4620,
1.5260

■ 237.6230, 17.2390,
1.4550

■ 241.1450, 15.5890,
-1.6830

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157.3100, -68.9990, -21.5670



160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910



169.4940, -48.0050, 5.4590

Triad

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



160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910



178.6170, 35.7120, 24.6080



170.1700, 13.3000, -20.7800

Complementary

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



160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910



148.3120, 69.6430, 9.8910

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.



173.1020, 34.3430, -11.1690



160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910



176.9800, 47.4510, 15.6030

Square

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



160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910



178.6390, 12.2830, 25.2030



175.4770, 46.9490, 2.6690



165.6920, -14.7130, -25.2170

Rectangle

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



160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910



174.1270, -27.5580, 14.8580



175.4770, 46.9490, 2.6690



171.0570, 21.0480, -18.0240

Sweetspot

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



160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910



234.2020, -24.1160, -3.4760



169.8330, -47.1680, -59.2960



114.6330, -15.0840, -1.9640



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.



160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910



171.8080, -96.4640, -13.9040



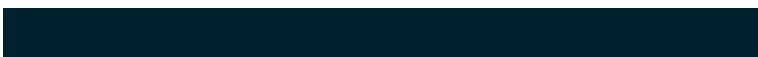
122.5330, -51.7680, 24.1040



104.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



94.8580, -90.7330, -13.1410



25.2020, -24.1160, -3.4760

Inverse Universe

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



138.9390, 47.8100, 58.6740



141.5200, 66.0080, 81.3040



186.4670, 51.7680, -24.1040



103.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



66.3190, 62.0200, 76.4840



17.6300, 16.5020, 20.3260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

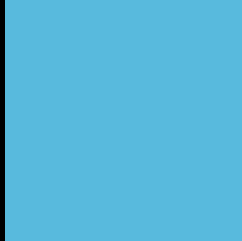
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

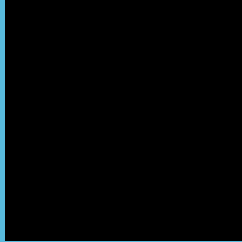
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910.

-9.8910.

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

160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910

Protanopia

173.4670, -17.0120, 10.9560

Deuteranopia

174.0630, -21.5060, 15.3100



Tritanopia

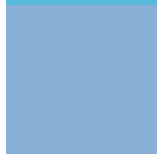
158.4180, -69.1830, -18.2310

Trichromacy



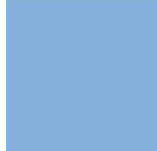
Original Color

160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910



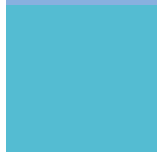
Protanomaly

168.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490



Deuteranomaly

169.3980, -38.9270, 6.1370



Tritanomaly

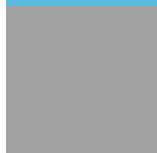
159.4120, -69.0460, -15.2060

Monochromacy



Original Color

160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910



Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

160.7180, -25.6290, -3.5890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910 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(88, 186, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 186, 221)  
}
```

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(88, 186, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 186, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910 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(88, 186, 221) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 186, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 186, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 186, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 186, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 186,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.6880, -69.6430, -9.8910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 186, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 186,  
221) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor