

# Converting Colors

YIQ(160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(160.7210, -82.4370,  
1.7150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53B6FF
RGB	83, 182, 255
RGB Percent	33%, 71%, 100%
CMY	0.6747, 0.2861, 0.0004
CMYK	0.67, 0.29, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	205°, 100%, 66%
HSV	205°, 67%, 100%
XYZ	38.3338, 42.5235, 100.7126
YIQ	160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

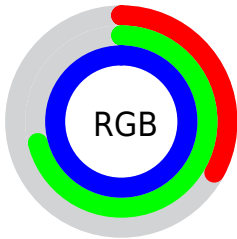
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	83, 146, 255
Decimal	5486335
CIE Lab	71.23, -6.58, -44.47
CIE LCh	71, 44.953, 261.589
Yxy	42.5235, 0.2111, 0.2342
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283676415 (0xFF53B6FF)
YUV	160.7210, 46.4795, -68.1613
Hunter-Lab	65.2101, -9.1863, -45.9224

# Details

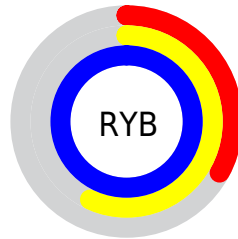
The YIQ color **160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **177.2790, 82.4370, -1.7150**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.0280, -59.0970, -13.7930**, and **98.2950, -99.0330, -5.8890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.4900, -94.9080, 1.9560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620**.

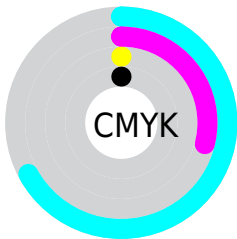
# Distribution



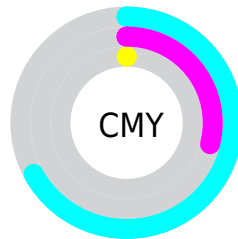
- Red (33%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150 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 160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 160.7210,  
-82.4370, 1.7150

■ 160.7210,  
-82.4370, 1.7150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 129.0080,  
-90.7350, -2.0870

■ 213.0280,  
-59.0970, -13.7930

■ 98.2950, -99.0330,  
-5.8890

■ 232.2760,  
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 81.0150, -83.4450,  
-2.0450

■ 241.5450,  
-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 63.8490, -68.1780,  
2.1100

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

■ 47.3840, -53.5070,  
6.0530

■ 32.2070, -39.7070,  
9.2610

■ 16.5570, -25.9530,

13.3030

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,  
12.4260

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,  
6.9410

■ 160.7210,  
-82.4370, 1.7150

■ 160.7210,  
-82.4370, 1.7150

■ 146.4900,  
-94.9080, 1.9560

■ 174.6530,  
-70.5620, 1.2620

■ 132.5580,  
-106.7830, 2.4090

■ 188.8840,  
-58.0910, 1.0210

■ 118.9140,  
-119.5290, 2.1270

■ 202.2290,  
-45.9410, 1.0910

■ 115.3590,  
-122.2800, 2.4240

■ 216.4600,  
-33.4700, 0.8500

■ 230.3920,  
-21.5950, 0.3970

■ 244.6230, -9.1240,  
0.1560

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



139.2490, -128.9230, -25.8750



160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150



175.2550, -30.4940, 24.0180

# Triad

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



160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150



176.2320, 64.5970, 24.2530



162.2150, -18.1040, -35.3520

# Complementary

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



160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150



177.2790, 82.4370, -1.7150

# 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.



168.0210, 20.7290, -28.7670



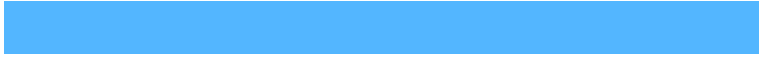
160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150



174.0400, 64.4170, 5.4810

# Square

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



160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150



178.0410, 46.6220, 36.1420



171.8940, 49.4280, -14.7320



150.1610, -70.7380, -39.6180



# Rectangle

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



160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150



179.1510, -0.6020, 32.9500



171.8940, 49.4280, -14.7320



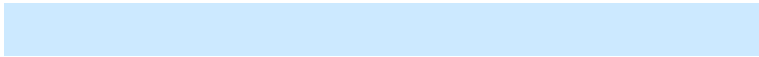
164.8700, -3.8910, -34.1230

# Sweetspot

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



160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150



226.8370, -24.3460, 0.6940



192.1720, -70.4120, -67.5640



111.1000, -14.9010, 0.2270



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.



160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150



141.4510, -99.1720, 2.1400



110.8260, -59.0620, 46.1700



120.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



86.3440, -91.5610, 1.8710



29.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530



# Inverse Universe

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



145.7140, 70.7330, 67.2530



123.4590, 85.1730, 80.8930



227.1740, 59.0620, -46.1700



119.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



69.6490, 78.5260, 74.7020

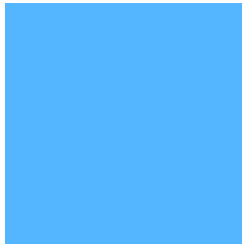


23.3540, 26.2670, 25.0750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

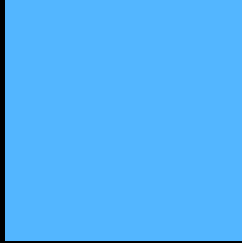
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150 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

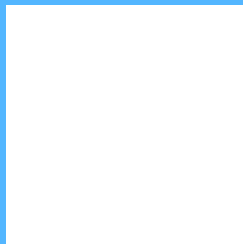
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.7210, -82.4370,



# 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

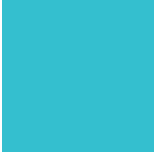
160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150

### Protanopia

173.2710, -36.5910, 18.8730

### Deuteranopia

171.2960, -46.9070, 18.6050



## **Tritanopia**

151.2630, -87.9800, -24.4920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150

## Protanomaly

168.7850, -52.9580, 12.6260

## Deuteranomaly

167.6640, -59.9270, 12.2730

## Tritanomaly

154.7290, -86.0560, -15.3040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150

## Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

161.2000, -29.8020, 0.4540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150 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(83, 182, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 182, 255)  
}
```

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(83, 182, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 182, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150 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(83, 182, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 182, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 182, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 182, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 182, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 182,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.7210, -82.4370, 1.7150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 182, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 182,  
255) }
```

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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