

# Converting Colors

YIQ(161.0810, -66.6160,  
-15.1920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(161.0810, -66.6160,  
-15.1920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58BDD1
RGB	88, 189, 209
RGB Percent	35%, 74%, 82%
CMY	0.6551, 0.2586, 0.1807
CMYK	0.58, 0.10, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	190°, 57%, 58%
HSV	190°, 58%, 82%
XYZ	33.7255, 43.0853, 66.8140
YIQ	161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

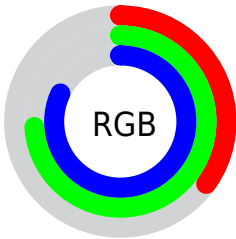
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	88, 143, 209
Decimal	5815761
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	71.61, -23.66, -18.90
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 30.283, 218.612
Yxy	43.0853, 0.2348, 0.3000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284005841 (0xFF58BDD1)
YUV	161.0810, 23.6241, -64.0920
Hunter-Lab	65.6394, -23.1555, -14.4035

# Details

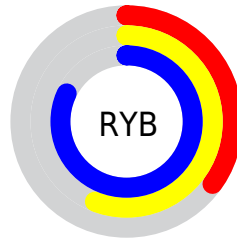
The YIQ color **161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **135.9190, 66.6160, 15.1920**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.1370, -61.0220, -17.4540**, and **96.9150, -86.8800, -22.4000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.0410, -78.3070, -18.0750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.1210, -54.9250, -12.3090**.

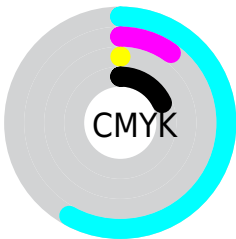
# Distribution



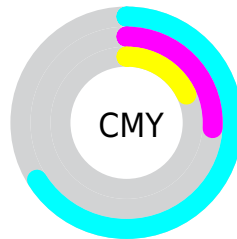
- Red (35%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920 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 161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 161.0810,  
-66.6160, -15.1920

■ 161.0810,  
-66.6160, -15.1920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 132.1730,  
-69.8710, -16.7750

■ 217.7240,  
-61.2970, -17.9770

■ 96.8010, -86.5590,  
-22.7110

■ 231.6780,  
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 79.1620, -71.3380,  
-17.7220

■ 240.6480,  
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 61.6370, -56.4380,  
-12.4220

■ 249.6180,  
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 45.4000, -42.4090,  
-7.8570

■ 29.2770, -28.7010,  
-2.9810

■ 11.6210, -14.8100,

4.0860

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 161.0810,  
-66.6160, -15.1920

■ 161.0810,  
-66.6160, -15.1920

■ 153.0410,  
-78.3070, -18.0750

■ 169.1210,  
-54.9250, -12.3090

■ 144.4140,  
-89.7230, -20.4350

■ 177.7480,  
-43.5090, -9.9490

■ 136.3740,  
-101.4140, -23.3180

■ 185.7880,  
-31.8180, -7.0660

■ 127.7470,  
-112.8300, -25.6780

■ 194.4150,  
-20.4020, -4.7060

■ 126.5510,  
-115.2140, -26.5260

■ 202.1560, -9.3070,  
-2.0350

■ 210.7830, 2.1090,  
0.3250

■ 218.8230, 13.8000,  
3.2080

■ 227.4500, 25.2160,  
5.5680

■ 229.2110, 24.3910,  
3.9990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161.6830, -54.0520, -22.6280



161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920



167.2600, -56.3940, -2.2020

# Triad

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



161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920



179.9730, 22.9660, 24.3260



173.0190, 24.2110, -14.7730

# Complementary

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



161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920



135.9190, 66.6160, 15.1920

# 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.



175.6670, 40.3020, -3.5220



161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920



178.9070, 40.5270, 19.9430

# Square

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



161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920



179.2180, -2.7090, 21.5710



177.6930, 46.5810, 9.3410



169.9990, 0.6000, -21.8960



# Rectangle

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



161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920



171.9680, -40.5320, 7.6920



177.6930, 46.5810, 9.3410



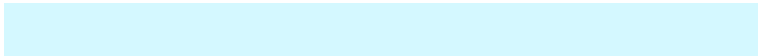
173.8350, 30.7210, -11.6070

# Sweetspot

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



161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920



238.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550



161.0790, -39.0530, -57.6850



117.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

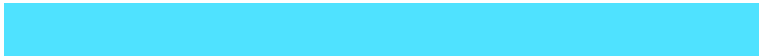


# Same Dimension

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



161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920



185.3530, -96.9210, -22.1450



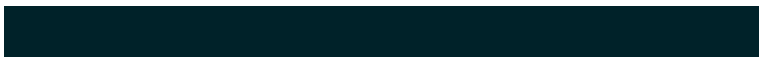
126.4480, -50.3910, 15.6650



100.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



101.9190, -92.7030, -21.4950



24.6320, -22.5110, -5.0310



# Inverse Universe

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



135.6930, 39.6950, 57.0630



148.3820, 57.7090, 83.0290



170.5520, 50.3910, -15.6650



98.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



66.3060, 54.8670, 79.4670



16.1350, 13.5220, 19.2660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

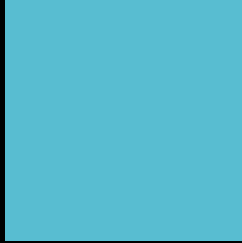
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

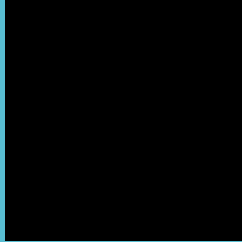
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920.

-15.1920.

# 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

161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920

### Protanopia

174.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390

### Deuteranopia

176.0870, -12.8860, 13.2740



## Tritanopia

160.6140, -66.7990, -17.3830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920



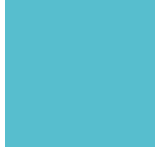
## Protanomaly

169.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150



## Deuteranomaly

170.8130, -32.9660, 2.7300



## Tritanomaly

161.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920



## Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

160.7350, -24.2990, -5.6670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920 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, 189, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 189, 209)  
}
```

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, 189, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 189, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920 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, 189, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 189, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 189, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 189, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 189, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 189,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 189, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 189,  
209) }
```

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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