

# Converting Colors

YIQ(161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(161.7460, -40.0270,  
4.0450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7EAAD5
RGB	126, 170, 213
RGB Percent	49%, 67%, 84%
CMY	0.5059, 0.3332, 0.1649
CMYK	0.41, 0.20, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	210°, 51%, 66%
HSV	210°, 41%, 84%
XYZ	34.9835, 37.9921, 68.4076
YIQ	161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

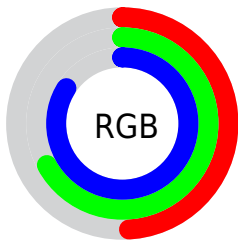
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	126, 155, 213
Decimal	8301269
CIELab	68.01, -3.81, -26.44
CIELCh	68, 26.715, 261.807
Yxy	37.9921, 0.2474, 0.2687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286491349 (0xFF7EAAD5)
YUV	161.7460, 25.2682, -31.3492
Hunter-Lab	61.6378, -6.5556, -22.6555

# Details

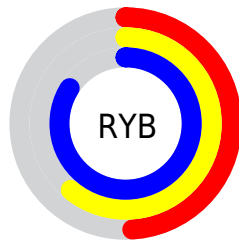
The YIQ color **161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **177.2540, 40.0270, -4.0450**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.5630, -35.2580, 0.2140**, and **108.8060, -40.2560, 2.6880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.5970, -49.7930, 4.8230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.4820, -30.5360, 2.7440**.

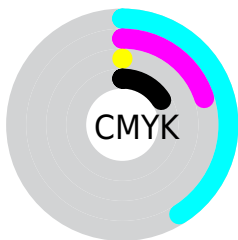
# Distribution



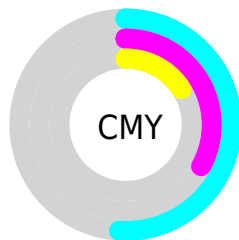
- Red (49%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450 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 161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 161.7460,  
-40.0270, 4.0450

■ 161.7460,  
-40.0270, 4.0450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 135.2190,  
-39.9810, 3.2110

■ 215.5630,  
-35.2580, 0.2140

■ 108.8060,  
-40.2560, 2.6880

■ 240.9580,  
-26.5450, -9.0170

■ 82.7950, -41.7230,  
1.7410

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,  
-3.3920

■ 54.7830, -50.6170,  
-2.2730

■ 37.5240, -39.5220,  
0.3980

■ 22.5750, -26.3640,  
4.2280

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,

10.4610

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,  
3.8310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 161.7460,  
-40.0270, 4.0450

■ 161.7460,  
-40.0270, 4.0450

■ 149.5970,  
-49.7930, 4.8230

■ 174.4820,  
-30.5360, 2.7440

■ 136.5620,  
-59.8800, 5.9120

■ 186.9300,  
-20.1740, 2.1780

■ 123.8260,  
-69.3710, 7.2130

■ 199.6660,  
-10.6830, 0.8770

■ 111.6770,  
-79.1370, 7.9910

■ 211.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 98.9410, -88.6280,  
9.2920

■ 224.5510, 8.5740,  
-1.2020

■ 87.6780, -98.0730,  
9.7590

■ 236.9990, 18.9360,  
-1.7680

■ 243.7550, 16.5070,  
-7.3090

■ 249.6250, 13.7570,  
-12.5390

■ 250.2120, 13.4820,  
-13.0620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



156.0550, -54.5590, -7.9270



161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450



166.8740, -16.6000, 14.5040

# Triad

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



161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450



168.7340, 39.3360, 13.9920



159.6650, -10.0830, -21.0190

# Complementary

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



161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450



177.2540, 40.0270, -4.0450

# 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.



162.9190, 12.7490, -16.2990



161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450



166.9970, 39.6130, 3.4610

# Square

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



161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450



169.6760, 28.0560, 20.1840



165.0570, 30.2160, -7.9600



156.2740, -33.7870, -20.9470



# Rectangle

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



161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450



168.7190, 0.1340, 19.6060



165.0570, 30.2160, -7.9600



160.4980, -2.2430, -19.9310

# Sweetspot

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



161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450



236.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730



181.8570, -37.4070, -32.4390



117.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

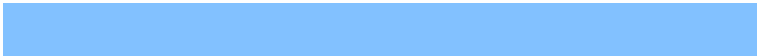


# Same Dimension

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



161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450



181.2310, -57.4500, 5.9260



136.5050, -28.2020, 26.5340



100.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



70.5630, -78.8160, 7.6800



17.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



# Inverse Universe

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



157.0290, 37.7280, 32.1280



174.5570, 54.2770, 46.0930



202.4950, 28.2020, -26.5340



99.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



61.0470, 73.9890, 63.3090



15.3650, 18.5660, 15.9580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

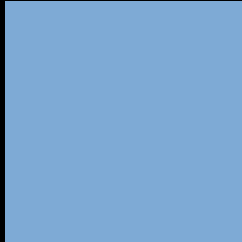
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

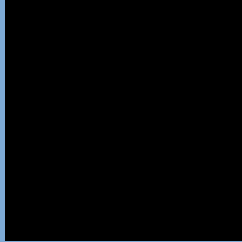
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450.



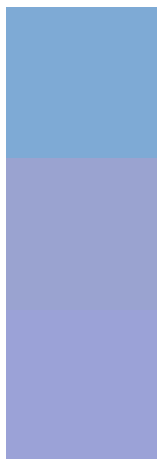
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.7460, -40.0270,



# 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

161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450

### Protanopia

165.4390, -19.8090, 12.0870

### Deuteranopia

165.9490, -21.1850, 14.9990



## Tritanopia

159.1510, -37.2740, -7.3060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450

## Protanomaly

164.4380, -27.2360, 9.0200

## Deuteranomaly

164.3070, -28.2450, 10.7870

## Tritanomaly

160.4870, -38.1000, -3.3480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450

## Achromatopsia

162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

162.0400, -14.6720, 1.5840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450 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(126, 170, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 170, 213)  
}
```

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(126, 170, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 170, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450 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(126, 170, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 170, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 170, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 170, 213); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 170, 213); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 170, 213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 170, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
170, 213) }
```

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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