

# Converting Colors

YIQ(161.7890, -77.1170,  
-6.5970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(161.7890, -77.1170,  
-6.5970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	54BBEC
RGB	84, 187, 236
RGB Percent	33%, 73%, 93%
CMY	0.6708, 0.2665, 0.0748
CMYK	0.64, 0.21, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	199°, 80%, 63%
HSV	199°, 64%, 93%
XYZ	36.5584, 43.4924, 85.7581
YIQ	161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

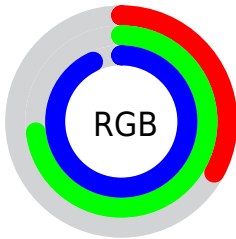
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	84, 145, 236
Decimal	5553132
CIELab	71.89, -15.20, -33.17
CIELCh	72, 36.488, 245.376
Yxy	43.4924, 0.2205, 0.2623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283743212 (0xFF54BBEC)
YUV	161.7890, 36.5860, -68.2210
Hunter-Lab	65.9488, -16.4598, -30.9351

# Details

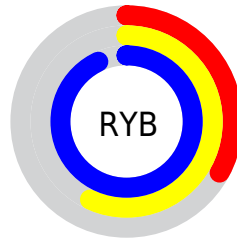
The YIQ color **161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **158.2110, 77.1170, 6.5970**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.6640, -61.0680, -16.6200**, and **99.1780, -94.6300, -14.1020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.9170, -89.2210, -7.5010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.6610, -65.0130, -5.6930**.

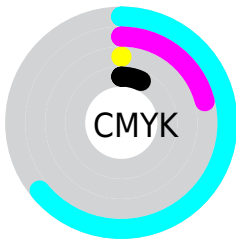
# Distribution



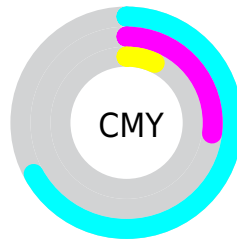
- Red (33%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970 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 161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 161.7890,  
-77.1170, -6.5970

■ 161.7890,  
-77.1170, -6.5970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 131.3860,  
-83.3520, -9.2400

■ 215.6640,  
-61.0680, -16.6200

■ 99.1780, -94.6300,  
-14.1020

■ 231.6780,  
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 81.4250, -79.0880,  
-9.4240

■ 240.9470,  
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 63.7860, -63.8670,  
-4.4350

■ 249.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 47.4350, -49.5170,  
-0.1810

■ 31.6710, -35.4420,  
3.5500

■ 16.1350, -22.0090,

7.9030

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,  
8.9060

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 161.7890,  
-77.1170, -6.5970

■ 161.7890,  
-77.1170, -6.5970

■ 149.9170,  
-89.2210, -7.5010

■ 173.6610,  
-65.0130, -5.6930

■ 138.9310,  
-101.0040, -8.7160

■ 184.6470,  
-53.2300, -4.4780

■ 127.0590,  
-113.1080, -9.6200

■ 196.5190,  
-41.1260, -3.5740

■ 120.8240,  
-119.7560, -10.2840

■ 207.5050,  
-29.3430, -2.3590

219.3770,  
-17.2390, -1.4550

231.2490, -5.1350,  
-0.5510

242.2350, 6.6480,  
0.6640

248.7250, 8.0240,  
-2.2480

252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



152.3380, -92.5650, -23.9970



161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970



173.0480, -43.5130, 12.1590

# Triad

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



161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970



179.3040, 46.8990, 25.6110



169.9190, 3.5810, -26.3630

# Complementary

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



161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970



158.2110, 77.1170, 6.5970

# 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.



173.4450, 31.6390, -17.2330



161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970



178.2920, 55.2000, 12.8320

# Square

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



161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970



181.0320, 24.4780, 29.9660



176.1580, 49.1050, -3.3670



164.4450, -30.2550, -29.8950



# Rectangle

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



161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970



177.8340, -19.1230, 21.6850



176.1580, 49.1050, -3.3670



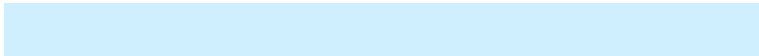
171.0620, 13.4840, -24.1160

# Sweetspot

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



161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970



231.2560, -24.2080, -1.8080



178.6960, -57.2080, -64.5680



113.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



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.



161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970



159.4150, -99.4910, -8.6030



117.7640, -56.4920, 32.6280



111.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



92.8350, -91.9260, -8.0380



27.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340



# Inverse Universe

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



141.1900, 57.5290, 64.2570



132.7660, 74.1230, 82.9150



202.2360, 56.4920, -32.6280



110.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



68.1410, 68.3930, 76.6250

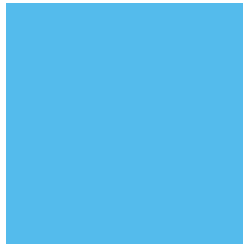


20.2500, 20.6280, 22.6440



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

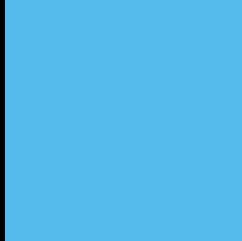
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

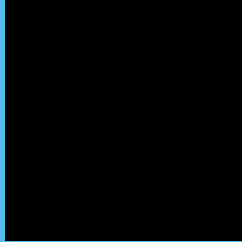
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

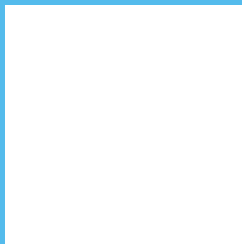
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970.



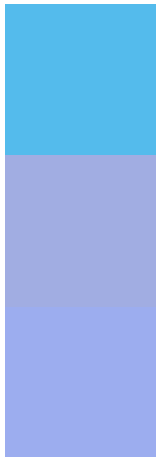
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.7890, -77.1170,

-6.5970.

# 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

161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970

### Protanopia

175.4540, -24.1650, 13.9390

### Deuteranopia

175.4410, -31.3180, 16.9220



## Tritanopia

157.0470, -78.4440, -21.1000

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970

## Protanomaly

170.4730, -43.5120, 6.6320

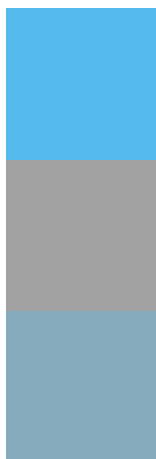
## Deuteranomaly

170.4880, -47.8680, 8.4840

## Tritanomaly

158.5080, -78.1240, -15.8840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970

## Achromatopsia

162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

161.9890, -27.8300, -2.2460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970 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(84, 187, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 187, 236)  
}
```

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(84, 187, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 187, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970 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(84, 187, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 187, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 187, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 187, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 187, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 187,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 187, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 187,  
236) }
```

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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