

Converting Colors

YIQ(162.1500, -44.7010,
-10.3730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730)
contains.

YIQ(162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730)	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(162.1500, -44.7010,
-10.3730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71B5C2
RGB	113, 181, 194
RGB Percent	44%, 71%, 76%
CMY	0.5570, 0.2901, 0.2394
CMYK	0.42, 0.07, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	190°, 40%, 60%
HSV	190°, 42%, 76%
XYZ	33.0669, 40.4604, 57.0776
YIQ	162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

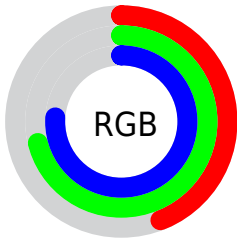
Format	Color
R_{YB}	113, 150, 194
Decimal	7452098
CIE _{Lab}	69.80, -18.15, -13.34
CIE _{LCh}	70, 22.525, 216.307
Yxy	40.4604, 0.2532, 0.3098
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285642178 (0xFF71B5C2)
YUV	162.1500, 15.7021, -43.1045
Hunter-Lab	63.6085, -18.5214, -8.6766

Details

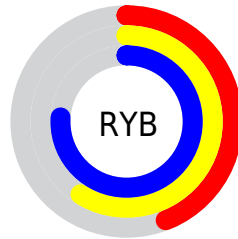
The YIQ color **162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **144.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.8510, -45.2970, -10.5850**, and **108.4380, -45.5720, -11.1080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.7080, -55.2000, -12.8320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.5920, -34.2020, -7.9140**.

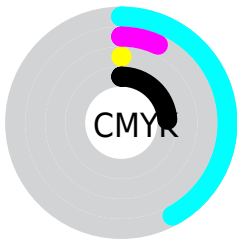
Distribution



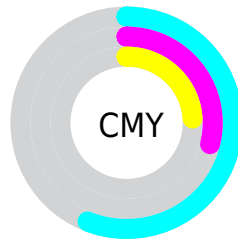
- Red (44%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 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 162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162.1500,
-44.7010, -10.3730

■ 162.1500,
-44.7010, -10.3730

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 135.1500,
-44.7010, -10.3730

■ 217.8510,
-45.2970, -10.5850

■ 108.4380,
-45.5720, -11.1080

■ 237.6580,
-34.5680, -12.2960

■ 81.3450, -49.7440,
-12.5920

■ 246.3290,
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 56.6330, -50.6150,
-13.3270

■ 40.5100, -36.9070,
-8.4510

■ 25.0880, -23.7950,
-3.7870

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,

7.2520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 162.1500,
-44.7010, -10.3730

■ 162.1500,
-44.7010, -10.3730

■ 154.7080,
-55.2000, -12.8320

■ 169.5920,
-34.2020, -7.9140

■ 146.9670,
-66.2950, -15.5030

■ 177.3330,
-23.1070, -5.2430

■ 139.5250,
-76.7940, -17.9620

■ 184.7750,
-12.6080, -2.7840

■ 131.7840,
-87.8890, -20.6330

■ 192.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 124.3420,
-98.3880, -23.0920

■ 200.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 117.7970,
-107.0990, -24.9150

■ 207.9870, 19.2100,
4.2820

■ 215.7280, 30.3050,
6.9530

■ 219.2830, 33.0560,
6.6560

■ 221.0440, 32.2310,
5.0870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161.9520, -35.5760, -16.0560



162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



165.1710, -40.0260, -1.4820

Triad

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



162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



174.1630, 16.3190, 18.1350



169.6150, 19.7170, -10.4190

Complementary

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



162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



144.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730

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.



171.3440, 31.0860, -1.6980



162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



173.9980, 29.8450, 15.2930

Square

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



162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



172.9310, -3.5790, 15.3090



172.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150



167.0580, 2.1120, -16.2560

Rectangle

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



162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



168.3620, -30.0780, 5.4580



172.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150



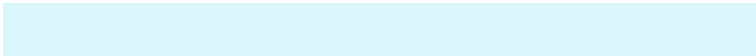
169.6480, 24.1180, -7.5780

Sweetspot

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



162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



239.4970, -17.6970, -4.1690



161.9150, -26.1270, -38.6310



119.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



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.



162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



202.5860, -69.5960, -16.2520



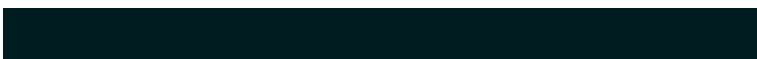
138.6700, -33.7010, 10.5470



92.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



97.5990, -88.8060, -20.5340



20.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810

Inverse Universe

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



144.9710, 26.4480, 38.3200



175.7580, 41.0700, 59.6780



168.3300, 33.7010, -10.5470



90.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



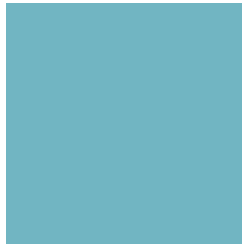
63.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170



13.0590, 10.6800, 15.7040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

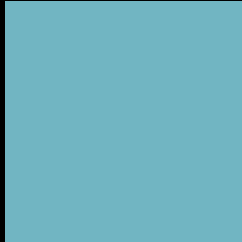
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

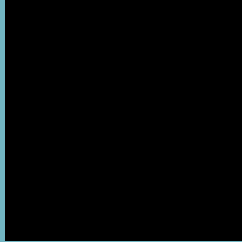
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730.

-10.3730.

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

162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730

Protanopia

170.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

Deuteranopia

171.6270, -5.7790, 11.1250



Tritanopia

162.2640, -45.0220, -10.0620

Trichromacy



Original Color

162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730

Protanomaly

167.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240

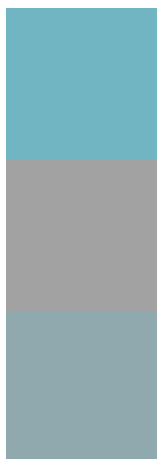
Deuteranomaly

167.8700, -19.9450, 3.5350

Tritanomaly

162.2640, -45.0220, -10.0620

Monochromacy



Original Color

162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730

Achromatopsia

162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

162.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 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(113, 181, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 181, 194)  
}
```

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(113, 181, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 181, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 is called "border".

The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

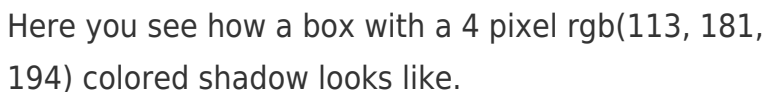
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(113, 181, 194) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 181, 194) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 181, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 181, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 181, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 181,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 181, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
181, 194) }
```

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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