

# Converting Colors

YIQ(162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(162.7840, -60.3850,  
9.5590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6FADF6
RGB	111, 173, 246
RGB Percent	44%, 68%, 96%
CMY	0.5648, 0.3215, 0.0356
CMYK	0.55, 0.30, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	212°, 88%, 70%
HSV	212°, 55%, 96%
XYZ	38.1238, 39.9242, 92.8248
YIQ	162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

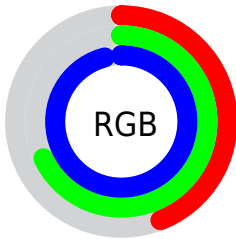
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	111, 153, 246
Decimal	7319030
CIE Lab	69.42, 0.57, -42.37
CIE LCh	69, 42.376, 270.773
Yxy	39.9242, 0.2231, 0.2336
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285509110 (0xFF6FADF6)
YUV	162.7840, 41.0255, -45.4146
Hunter-Lab	63.1856, -2.8746, -42.8719

# Details

The YIQ color **162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **194.2160, 60.3850, -9.5590**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.7360, -43.2350, -3.8990**, and **106.0280, -67.1240, 5.0360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147.6780, -71.7100, 11.0580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.8900, -49.0600, 8.0600**.

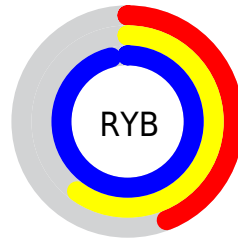
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (68%)

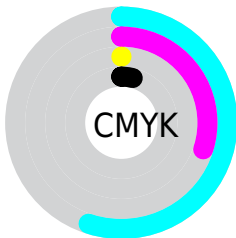
Blue (96%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (96%)

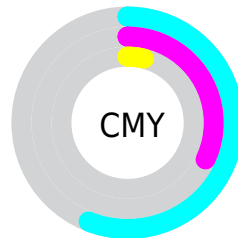


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590 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 162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 162.7840,  
-60.3850, 9.5590

■ 162.7840,  
-60.3850, 9.5590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 134.9470,  
-62.4020, 7.5660

■ 213.7360,  
-43.2350, -3.8990

■ 106.0280,  
-67.1240, 5.0360

■ 238.5550,  
-32.7800, -11.6600

■ 74.8200, -78.4020,  
0.1740

■ 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 58.2410, -63.4100,  
3.8060

■ 42.4770, -49.3350,  
7.5370

■ 27.8870, -35.8100,  
10.2220

■ 10.4760, -21.2310,

15.8330

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,  
10.5600

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530

■ 162.7840,  
-60.3850, 9.5590

■ 162.7840,  
-60.3850, 9.5590

■ 147.6780,  
-71.7100, 11.0580

■ 177.8900,  
-49.0600, 8.0600

■ 132.2840,  
-82.1640, 13.2920

■ 193.2840,  
-38.6060, 5.8260

■ 117.1780,  
-93.4890, 14.7910

■ 208.3900,  
-27.2810, 4.3270

■ 102.3710,  
-104.2180, 16.5020

■ 223.1970,  
-16.5520, 2.6160

■ 94.3750,  
-110.0410, 17.4070

■ 238.3030, -5.2270,  
1.1170

■ 252.8000, 3.4390,  
-1.7530

■ 253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



134.3250, -126.0810, -22.3130



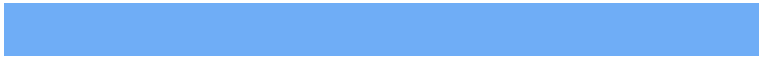
162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590



172.2630, -15.7770, 27.1270

# Triad

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



162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590



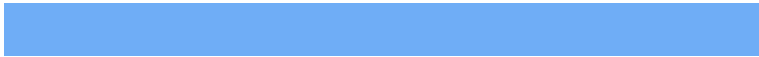
170.4610, 62.2140, 17.8780



155.8100, -30.0250, -34.0650

# Complementary

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



162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590



194.2160, 60.3850, -9.5590

# 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.



162.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590



162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590



169.1160, 58.0910, -1.0210

# Square

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



162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590



173.0320, 50.8410, 31.2650



166.6970, 39.6170, -18.6470

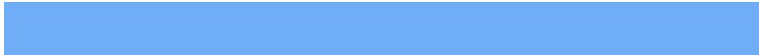


142.1580, -83.8510, -38.7550



# Rectangle

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



162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590



174.4960, 11.5480, 33.0200



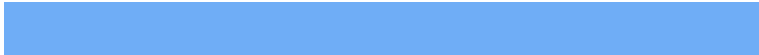
166.6970, 39.6170, -18.6470



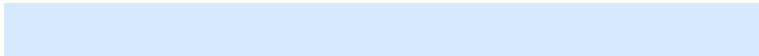
158.3510, -15.4910, -33.1470

# Sweetspot

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



162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590



229.8270, -18.3860, 2.8140



198.4530, -60.2370, -48.2130



112.3070, -11.0500, 2.0220



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

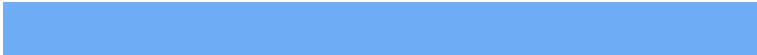


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

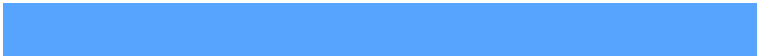


# Same Dimension

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



162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590



151.3510, -75.1030, 11.9770



127.5860, -40.9510, 42.8330



114.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



71.6860, -83.3560, 12.8680



22.5750, -26.3640, 4.2280



# Inverse Universe

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



158.4330, 60.5580, 47.9020



146.0100, 75.4110, 59.5630



229.1150, 40.3550, -43.0450



114.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



65.4180, 83.2500, 66.1780



20.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

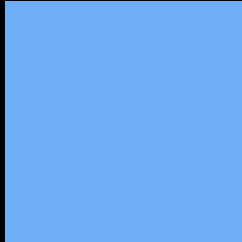
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

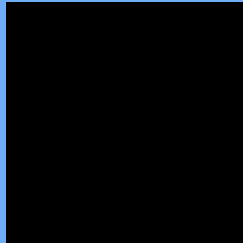
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

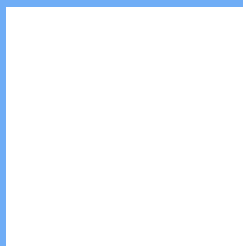
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.7840, -60.3850,



# 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

162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590

### Protanopia

168.1570, -36.2700, 18.5620

### Deuteranopia

167.4380, -44.4310, 17.7850



## Tritanopia

157.0990, -57.8590, -14.2030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590

## Protanomaly

166.5580, -44.8890, 15.0710

## Deuteranomaly

165.9210, -50.3450, 14.8310

## Tritanomaly

159.4830, -58.6400, -5.5520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590

## Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

163.0870, -22.0540, 3.2100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590 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(111, 173, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 173, 246)  
}
```

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(111, 173, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 173, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590 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".

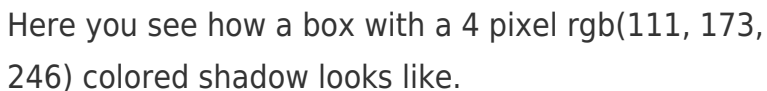
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(111, 173, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 173, 246) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 173, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 173, 246); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 173, 246); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 173, 246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.7840, -60.3850, 9.5590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 173, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
173, 246) }
```

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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