

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.0260, -64.7830,
-9.8630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(163.0260, -64.7830,
-9.8630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5FBBDA
RGB	95, 187, 218
RGB Percent	37%, 73%, 85%
CMY	0.6276, 0.2665, 0.1454
CMYK	0.56, 0.14, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	195°, 62%, 61%
HSV	195°, 56%, 85%
XYZ	35.1381, 43.0455, 72.7371
YIQ	163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

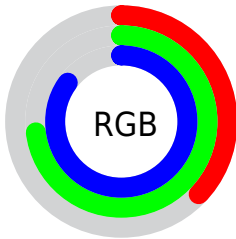
Format	Color
RYB	95, 148, 218
Decimal	6274010
CIELab	71.59, -18.67, -23.83
CIELCh	72, 30.270, 231.914
Yxy	43.0455, 0.2328, 0.2852
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284464090 (0xFF5FBBDA)
YUV	163.0260, 27.1022, -59.6588
Hunter-Lab	65.6090, -19.2170, -19.8052

Details

The YIQ color **163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630** 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 **149.9740, 64.7830, 9.8630**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.7570, -56.8960, -15.1360**, and **103.8180, -76.0610, -14.7250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.5130, -76.5200, -11.9120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.1260, -53.3210, -8.3370**.

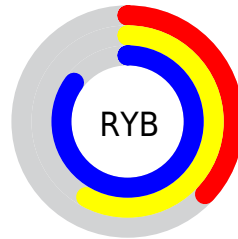
Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (73%)

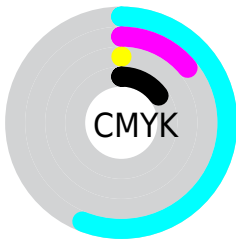
Blue (85%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (85%)

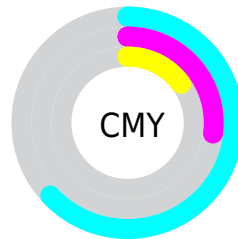


Cyan (56%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630 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 163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163.0260,
-64.7830, -9.8630

■ 163.0260,
-64.7830, -9.8630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 134.4170,
-67.4420, -11.2340

■ 217.7570,
-56.8960, -15.1360

■ 103.5190,
-76.6570, -14.9370

■ 233.4720,
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 79.0140, -73.6770,
-13.8770

■ 242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 61.9620, -58.7310,
-9.4110

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 45.7250, -44.7020,
-4.8460

■ 30.0750, -30.9480,
-0.8040

■ 12.3050, -16.7360,

5.9520

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.0260,
-64.7830, -9.8630

■ 163.0260,
-64.7830, -9.8630

■ 153.5130,
-76.5200, -11.9120

■ 173.1260,
-53.3210, -8.3370

■ 143.4130,
-87.9820, -13.4380

■ 182.6390,
-41.5840, -6.2880

■ 134.1990,
-99.1230, -15.2750

■ 191.8530,
-30.4430, -4.4510

■ 124.0990,
-110.5850, -16.8010

■ 201.9530,
-18.9810, -2.9250

■ 120.5330,
-114.8030, -17.4510

■ 211.4660, -7.2440,
-0.8760

■ 221.5660, 4.2180,
0.6500

■ 231.0790, 15.9550,
2.6990

■ 236.6940, 18.4770,
1.0450

■ 239.6290, 17.1020,
-1.5700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160.3710, -61.8010, -19.8570



163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630



170.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150

Triad

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



163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630



179.2360, 32.4110, 23.8590



171.8220, 14.4000, -18.6880

Complementary

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



163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630



149.9740, 64.7830, 9.8630

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.



174.5690, 34.5260, -8.9780



163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630



178.4250, 44.7000, 15.9000

Square

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



163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630



179.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430



176.6340, 45.0690, 3.7010



168.3010, -12.0540, -23.8460

Rectangle

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



163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630



174.8880, -28.3830, 13.2890



176.6340, 45.0690, 3.7010



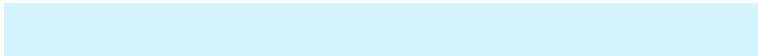
172.7090, 22.1480, -15.9320

Sweetspot

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



163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630



235.6860, -22.6030, -3.3630



170.7350, -43.7760, -54.6880



116.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



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.



163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630



177.4450, -91.0080, -13.6640



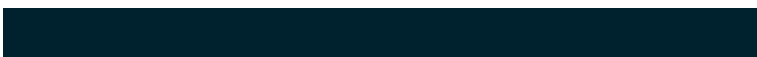
127.2190, -48.0080, 22.0400



104.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



96.0320, -91.2830, -14.1870



25.2020, -24.1160, -3.4760

Inverse Universe

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



142.2650, 43.7760, 54.6880



148.4330, 61.6990, 76.7950



185.7810, 48.0080, -22.0400



103.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



66.5470, 61.3780, 77.1060



17.6300, 16.5020, 20.3260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

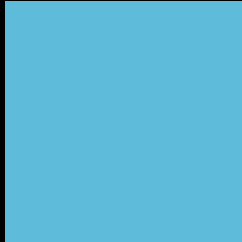
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

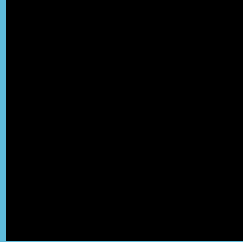
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630.



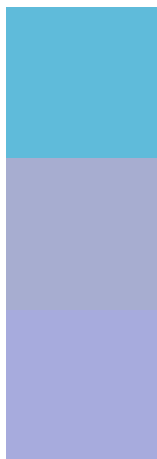
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630.

-9.8630.

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

163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630

Protanopia

175.1960, -14.8110, 9.6130

Deuteranopia

175.5040, -18.4340, 14.7020



Tritanopia

161.2230, -64.1400, -16.0120

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630

Protanomaly

170.8130, -32.9660, 2.7300

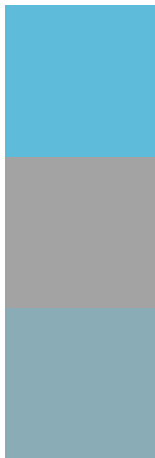
Deuteranomaly

171.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410

Tritanomaly

161.8040, -64.2780, -13.5100

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630

Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

163.0880, -23.7950, -3.7870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630 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(95, 187, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 187, 218)  
}
```

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(95, 187, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 187, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630 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(95, 187, 218) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 187, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 187, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 187, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 187, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 187,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 187, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 187,  
218) }
```

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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