

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.5190, -50.2940,
-13.6380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(163.5190, -50.2940,
-13.6380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6BBAC4
RGB	107, 186, 196
RGB Percent	42%, 73%, 77%
CMY	0.5806, 0.2704, 0.2316
CMYK	0.45, 0.05, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	187°, 43%, 59%
HSV	187°, 45%, 77%
XYZ	33.5815, 42.2379, 58.5758
YIQ	163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

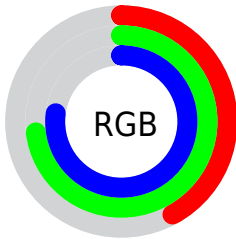
Format	Color
RYB	107, 149, 196
Decimal	7060164
CIELab	71.03, -21.68, -12.60
CIELCh	71, 25.072, 210.172
Yxy	42.2379, 0.2499, 0.3143
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285250244 (0xFF6BBAC4)
YUV	163.5190, 16.0131, -49.5672
Hunter-Lab	64.9907, -21.5004, -7.9443

Details

The YIQ color **163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **139.4810, 50.2940, 13.6380**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.6330, -50.6150, -13.3270**, and **108.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.3650, -61.6640, -16.8320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170.6730, -38.9240, -10.4440**.

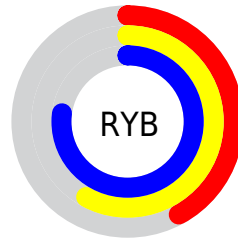
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (73%)

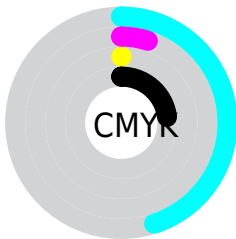
Blue (77%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (77%)

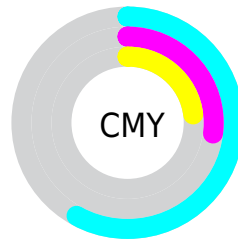


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 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 163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163.5190,
-50.2940, -13.6380

■ 163.5190,
-50.2940, -13.6380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.2200,
-50.8900, -13.8500

■ 219.6330,
-50.6150, -13.3270

■ 108.9100,
-52.9530, -15.0090

■ 236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 78.2400, -62.8100,
-18.0900

■ 244.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 59.2090, -52.3570,
-14.7970

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 42.4990, -38.3740,
-9.3980

■ 26.9630, -24.9410,
-5.0450

■ 7.6600, -10.5460,

3.9020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.5190,
-50.2940, -13.6380

■ 163.5190,
-50.2940, -13.6380

■ 156.3650,
-61.6640, -16.8320

■ 170.6730,
-38.9240, -10.4440

■ 149.5100,
-72.4380, -19.8140

■ 177.5280,
-28.1500, -7.4620

■ 141.7690,
-83.5330, -22.4850

■ 185.2690,
-17.0550, -4.7910

■ 134.9140,
-94.3070, -25.4670

■ 192.1240, -6.2810,
-1.8090

■ 127.7600,
-105.6770, -28.6610

■ 199.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

■ 124.4820,
-110.7660, -30.0460

■ 206.4320, 16.4590,
4.5790

■ 213.2870, 27.2330,
7.5610

■ 217.7500, 33.2390,
8.8470

■ 219.5110, 32.4140,
7.2780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164.4740, -37.2260, -19.1940



163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



166.3980, -48.0950, -3.9270

Triad

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



163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



177.6620, 13.4760, 20.1000



172.6650, 25.4480, -9.6560

Complementary

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



163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



139.4810, 50.2940, 13.6380

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.



175.0350, 36.4500, 0.2100



163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



177.2910, 30.5780, 18.5300

Square

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



163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



176.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150



176.4410, 38.6030, 10.7550



169.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510

Rectangle

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



163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



170.0020, -37.8720, 3.5360



176.4410, 38.6030, 10.7550



173.6980, 29.8490, -6.8150

Sweetspot

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



163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



241.8880, -20.3560, -5.5400



160.2690, -27.3640, -43.7480



119.6610, -12.2870, -3.0950



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



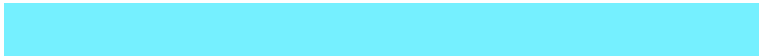
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



204.9330, -78.1230, -21.4110



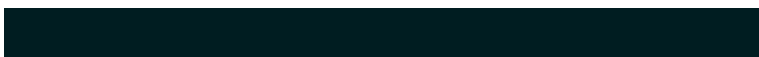
138.2780, -38.4690, 8.8510



93.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



102.2950, -91.0060, -24.7180



20.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Inverse Universe

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



142.6170, 27.6850, 43.4370



172.2840, 42.7650, 67.5090



164.7220, 38.4690, -8.8510



91.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



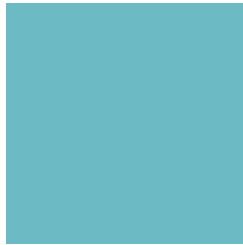
64.4410, 50.0530, 78.6050



13.1730, 10.3590, 16.0150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 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 163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

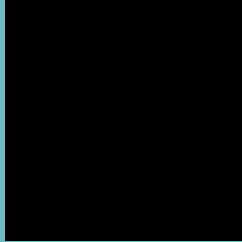
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380.



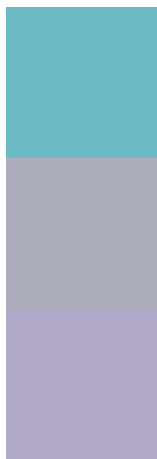
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380.

-13.6380.

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

163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380

Protanopia

173.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

Deuteranopia

174.9260, -5.1830, 11.3370



Tritanopia

163.6870, -50.7070, -11.6590

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380

Protanomaly

169.8110, -21.4570, -2.1050

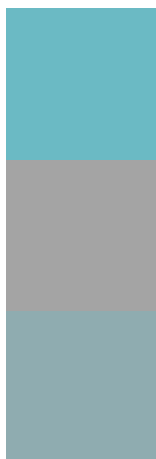
Deuteranomaly

170.8590, -21.4120, 2.5880

Tritanomaly

163.5730, -50.3860, -11.9700

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380

Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

163.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 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(107, 186, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 186, 196)  
}
```

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(107, 186, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 186, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 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(107, 186, 196) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 186, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 186, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 186, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 186, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 186,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 186, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
186, 196) }
```

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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