

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.5270, -61.9400,
-11.8280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(163.5270, -61.9400,
-11.8280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61BCD4
RGB	97, 188, 212
RGB Percent	38%, 74%, 83%
CMY	0.6198, 0.2626, 0.1689
CMYK	0.54, 0.11, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	192°, 57%, 61%
HSV	192°, 54%, 83%
XYZ	34.7909, 43.2714, 68.7613
YIQ	163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

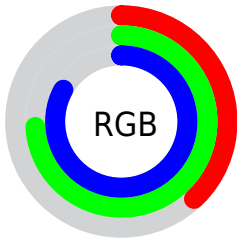
Format	Color
R _Y B	97, 148, 212
Decimal	6405332
CIE Lab	71.74, -20.52, -20.32
CIE LCh	72, 28.874, 224.717
Yxy	43.2714, 0.2370, 0.2947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284595412 (0xFF61BCD4)
YUV	163.5270, 23.8972, -58.3442
Hunter-Lab	65.7810, -20.7101, -15.9295

Details

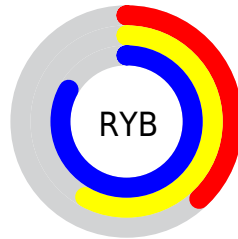
The YIQ color **163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **145.4730, 61.9400, 11.8280**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.6430, -56.5750, -15.4470**, and **105.8140, -70.2380, -15.6300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.9000, -73.3560, -14.1880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680**.

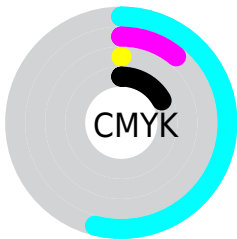
Distribution



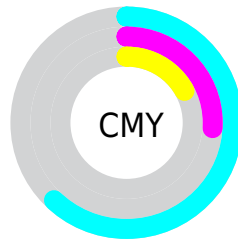
- Red (38%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280 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 163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163.5270,
-61.9400, -11.8280

■ 163.5270,
-61.9400, -11.8280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 135.2170,
-64.0030, -12.9870

■ 218.6430,
-56.5750, -15.4470

■ 105.5150,
-70.8340, -15.8420

■ 234.0700,
-41.7200, -14.8400

■ 78.9170, -72.0260,
-16.2660

■ 242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 61.9790, -57.4010,
-11.4890

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 45.1550, -43.0970,
-6.4010

■ 29.6190, -29.6640,
-2.0480

■ 12.4360, -15.7270,

4.1850

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.5270,
-61.9400, -11.8280

■ 163.5270,
-61.9400, -11.8280

■ 154.9000,
-73.3560, -14.1880

■ 172.1540,
-50.5240, -9.4680

■ 145.6860,
-84.4970, -16.0250

■ 181.3680,
-39.3830, -7.6310

■ 136.7600,
-96.5090, -18.5970

■ 190.2940,
-27.3710, -5.0590

■ 127.5460,
-107.6500, -20.4340

■ 199.5080,
-16.2300, -3.2220

■ 122.7840,
-114.2520, -21.9320

■ 208.1350, -4.8140,
-0.8620

■ 216.7620, 6.6020,
1.4980

■ 225.9760, 17.7430,
3.3350

■ 231.3140, 22.6030,
3.3630

■ 234.2490, 21.2280,
0.7480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162.2640, -54.1900, -20.1260



163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280



169.3750, -49.2880, 1.1760

Triad

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



163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280



180.1860, 26.6800, 23.0960



172.7410, 19.1220, -16.1580

Complementary

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



163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280



145.4730, 61.9400, 11.8280

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.



175.3460, 36.7720, -5.6280



163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280



179.3260, 40.6650, 17.4410

Square

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



163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280



179.7410, 3.0680, 21.5000



177.4430, 44.2890, 6.8250



169.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130

Rectangle

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



163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280



174.1430, -33.6550, 9.7130



177.4430, 44.2890, 6.8250



173.5570, 25.6320, -12.9920

Sweetspot

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



163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280



238.0450, -22.2360, -4.5080



167.1270, -39.0080, -52.9920



117.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620



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.



163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280



185.4080, -89.5860, -17.4100



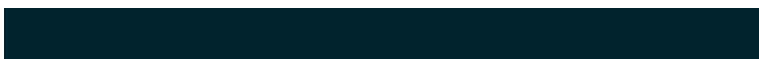
130.0680, -46.2650, 17.9830



102.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



98.7390, -92.0160, -17.4240



24.8600, -23.1530, -4.4090

Inverse Universe

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



141.7590, 39.3290, 52.6810



153.6820, 56.5640, 76.2440



178.3450, 46.5400, -17.4600



100.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



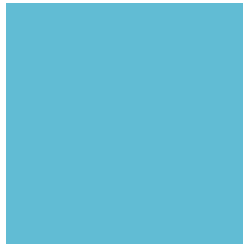
66.5190, 58.5810, 78.2370



16.7330, 14.7140, 19.6900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

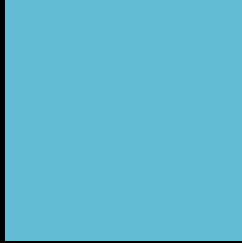
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

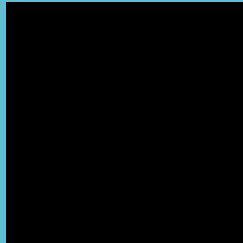
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280.

-11.8280.

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

163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280

Protanopia

175.4090, -11.0970, 8.3830

Deuteranopia

176.1300, -14.4450, 13.9950



Tritanopia

162.4190, -61.7560, -15.1640

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280

Protanomaly

170.7270, -29.8480, 1.2880

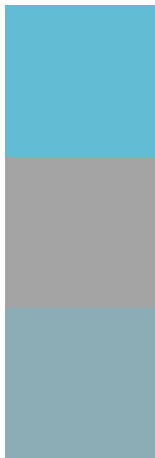
Deuteranomaly

171.4650, -31.8660, 4.8220

Tritanomaly

163.0600, -62.1230, -14.0190

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280

Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

164.0450, -22.2360, -4.5080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280 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(97, 188, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 188, 212)  
}
```

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(97, 188, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 188, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280 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(97, 188, 212) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 188, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 188, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 188, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 188, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 188,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 188, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 188,  
212) }
```

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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