

# Converting Colors

YIQ(164.5710, -56.0720,  
-8.0400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(164.5710, -56.0720,  
-8.0400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AB9D5
RGB	106, 185, 213
RGB Percent	42%, 73%, 84%
CMY	0.5845, 0.2744, 0.1649
CMYK	0.50, 0.13, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	196°, 56%, 63%
HSV	196°, 50%, 84%
XYZ	35.2970, 42.5743, 69.2667
YIQ	164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

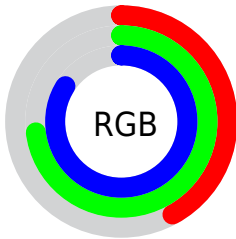
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	106, 151, 213
Decimal	6994389
CIE Lab	71.27, -16.75, -21.55
CIE LCh	71, 27.295, 232.147
Yxy	42.5743, 0.2399, 0.2893
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285184469 (0xFF6AB9D5)
YUV	164.5710, 23.8755, -51.3668
Hunter-Lab	65.2490, -17.6247, -17.2665

# Details

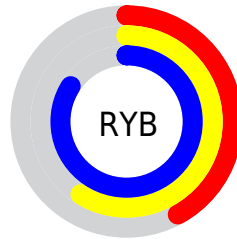
The YIQ color **164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **154.4290, 56.0720, 8.0400**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.2740, -50.9820, -12.1820**, and **108.9510, -60.1980, -10.3580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.7700, -66.9380, -9.3540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.3720, -45.2060, -6.7260**.

# Distribution



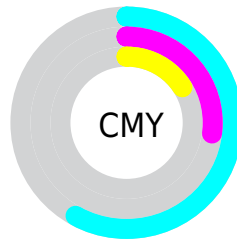
- Red (42%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400 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 164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 164.5710,  
-56.0720, -8.0400

■ 164.5710,  
-56.0720, -8.0400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 136.8590,  
-56.9430, -8.7750

■ 219.2740,  
-50.9820, -12.1820

■ 108.9510,  
-60.1980, -10.3580

■ 236.1630,  
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 77.8570, -71.7970,  
-14.9090

■ 244.8340,  
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 60.3320, -56.8970,  
-9.6090

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 43.9810, -42.5470,  
-5.3550

■ 28.4450, -29.1140,  
-1.0020

■ 10.7890, -15.2230,

6.0650

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 164.5710,  
-56.0720, -8.0400

■ 164.5710,  
-56.0720, -8.0400

■ 154.7700,  
-66.9380, -9.3540

■ 174.3720,  
-45.2060, -6.7260

■ 145.2570,  
-78.6750, -11.4030

■ 183.8850,  
-33.4690, -4.6770

■ 135.4560,  
-89.5410, -12.7170

■ 193.6860,  
-22.6030, -3.3630

■ 126.2420,  
-100.6820, -14.5540

■ 202.9000,  
-11.4620, -1.5260

■ 116.4410,  
-111.5480, -15.8680

■ 212.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 222.2140, 11.1410,  
1.8370

■ 232.0150, 22.0070,  
3.1510

■ 234.9500, 20.6320,  
0.5360

■ 238.4720, 18.9820,  
-2.6020

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162.1440, -53.7320, -17.4120



164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400



170.5610, -40.9440, 4.1440

# Triad

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



164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400



178.3880, 28.9270, 20.9190



171.3920, 12.7950, -17.1330

# Complementary

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



164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400



154.4290, 56.0720, 8.0400

# 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.



174.1280, 31.4540, -8.3700



164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400



177.3320, 40.5280, 14.4160

# Square

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



164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400



178.2640, 8.8450, 21.4290



176.0680, 40.8510, 3.0510



168.2520, -10.3580, -21.5420



# Rectangle

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



164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400



174.2150, -24.9900, 12.3700



176.0680, 40.8510, 3.0510



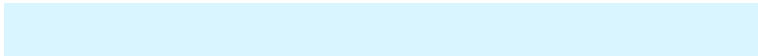
172.0940, 19.6260, -14.2780

# Sweetspot

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



164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400



237.7680, -19.8980, -2.8260



171.8870, -38.0920, -47.5640



117.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380



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.



164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400



185.7730, -80.1880, -11.5160



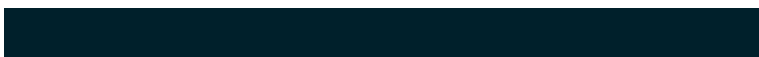
134.0470, -41.7720, 19.1560



101.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



93.4560, -89.5410, -12.7170



23.6860, -22.6030, -3.3630



# Inverse Universe

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



146.9990, 38.4130, 47.2530



160.6290, 54.9150, 67.5790



184.9530, 41.7720, -19.1560



100.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



65.4930, 61.4700, 75.4380

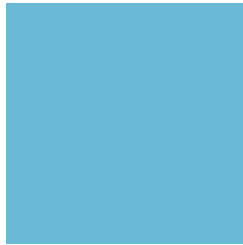


16.5050, 15.3560, 19.0680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

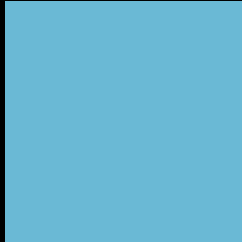
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

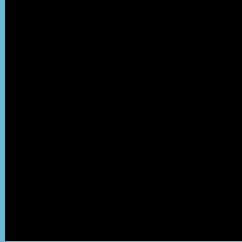
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400.

-8.0400.

# 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

164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400

### Protanopia

174.1530, -13.2520, 8.8920

### Deuteranopia

174.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940



## Tritanopia

163.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400

**Protanomaly**

170.8520, -28.7020, 2.5460

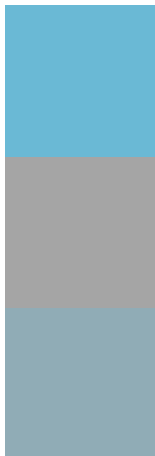
**Deuteranomaly**

170.8890, -30.1240, 6.2920

**Tritanomaly**

163.4630, -55.8880, -11.3760

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400

**Achromatopsia**

165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

164.7680, -19.8980, -2.8260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400 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(106, 185, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 185, 213)  
}
```

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(106, 185, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 185, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400 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".

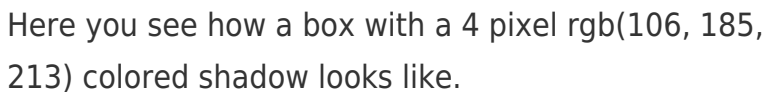
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(106, 185, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 185, 213) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 185, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 185, 213); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 185, 213); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 185, 213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 185, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
185, 213) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor