

Converting Colors

YIQ(165.3100, -59.8310,
-11.5030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(165.3100, -59.8310,
-11.5030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	65BDD4
RGB	101, 189, 212
RGB Percent	40%, 74%, 83%
CMY	0.6041, 0.2587, 0.1689
CMYK	0.52, 0.11, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	192°, 56%, 61%
HSV	192°, 52%, 83%
XYZ	35.4423, 43.9251, 68.8547
YIQ	165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

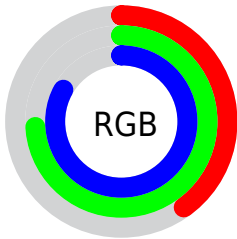
Format	Color
RYB	101, 150, 212
Decimal	6667732
CIELab	72.18, -20.19, -19.64
CIElCh	72, 28.166, 224.197
Yxy	43.9251, 0.2391, 0.2963
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284857812 (0xFF65BDD4)
YUV	165.3100, 23.0182, -56.3999
Hunter-Lab	66.2761, -20.5271, -15.2036

Details

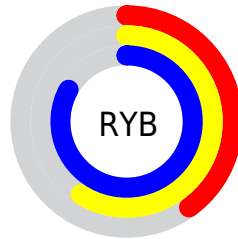
The YIQ color **165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **147.6900, 59.8310, 11.5030**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.4260, -54.4660, -15.1220**, and **108.4940, -66.3410, -14.6690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.6830, -71.2470, -13.8630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.9370, -48.4150, -9.1430**.

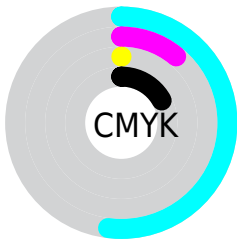
Distribution



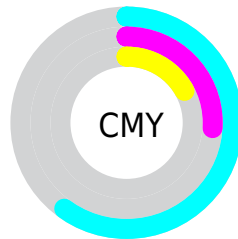
- Red (40%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030 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 165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 165.3100,
-59.8310, -11.5030

■ 165.3100,
-59.8310, -11.5030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 137.2990,
-61.2980, -12.4500

■ 220.4260,
-54.4660, -15.1220

■ 108.4940,
-66.3410, -14.6690

■ 234.9670,
-39.9320, -14.2040

■ 79.5040, -72.3010,
-16.7890

■ 243.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 62.5660, -57.6760,
-12.0120

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 45.7420, -43.3720,
-6.9240

■ 30.2060, -29.9390,
-2.5710

■ 13.6100, -16.2770,

3.1390

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.3100,
-59.8310, -11.5030

■ 165.3100,
-59.8310, -11.5030

■ 156.6830,
-71.2470, -13.8630

■ 173.9370,
-48.4150, -9.1430

■ 147.4690,
-82.3880, -15.7000

■ 183.1510,
-37.2740, -7.3060

■ 138.5430,
-94.4000, -18.2720

■ 192.0770,
-25.2620, -4.7340

■ 129.9160,
-105.8160, -20.6320

■ 201.2910,
-14.1210, -2.8970

■ 122.7840,
-114.2520, -21.9320

■ 209.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

■ 218.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 227.7590, 19.8520,
3.6600

■ 231.9010, 22.3280,
2.8400

■ 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.



164.1610, -52.4020, -19.4900



165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030



170.8590, -47.7750, 1.2890

Triad

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



165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030



181.2890, 24.8920, 22.4600



174.2680, 19.0760, -15.3240

Complementary

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



165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030



147.6900, 59.8310, 11.5030

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.



177.1610, 35.8550, -5.5290



165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030



180.0270, 40.0690, 17.2290

Square

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



165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030



180.4420, 2.4720, 21.2880



178.8450, 43.0970, 6.4010



171.0740, -3.9850, -21.4010

Rectangle

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



165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030



175.3280, -32.7380, 9.6140



178.8450, 43.0970, 6.4010



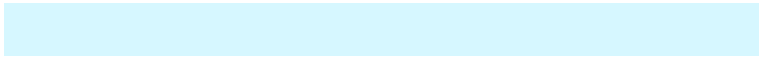
175.0840, 25.5860, -12.1580

Sweetspot

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



165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030



238.0450, -22.2360, -4.5080



168.6650, -37.5870, -51.2110



117.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



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.



165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030



187.4900, -86.8810, -16.8730



133.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620



102.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



99.3260, -92.2910, -17.9470



24.8600, -23.1530, -4.4090

Inverse Universe

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



144.2210, 37.9080, 50.9000



156.7310, 54.8680, 73.9400



179.9750, 44.7060, -17.2620



100.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



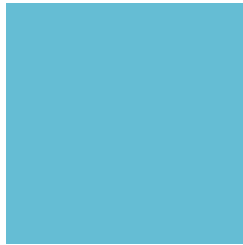
66.6330, 58.2600, 78.5480



16.7330, 14.7140, 19.6900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

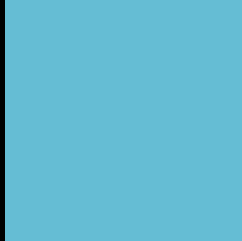
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

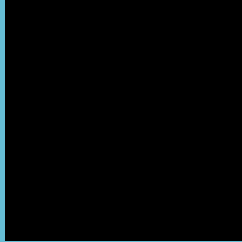
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030.

-11.5030.

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

165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030

Protanopia

176.8820, -11.0510, 7.5490

Deuteranopia

177.3150, -13.5280, 13.8960



Tritanopia

164.5010, -59.0510, -14.6270

Trichromacy



Original Color

165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030

Protanomaly

172.7980, -28.6100, 0.8780

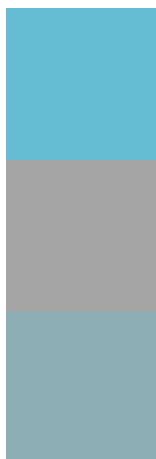
Deuteranomaly

172.9490, -30.3530, 4.9350

Tritanomaly

165.1420, -59.4180, -13.4820

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030

Achromatopsia

165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

165.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030 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(101, 189, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 189, 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(101, 189, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 189, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030 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(101, 189, 212) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 189, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 189, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 189, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 189, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 189,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.3100, -59.8310, -11.5030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 189, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
189, 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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