

Converting Colors

YIQ(165.6210, -50.3410,
-7.2770)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770)
contains.

YIQ(165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(165.6210, -50.3410,
-7.2770)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71B8D1
RGB	113, 184, 209
RGB Percent	44%, 72%, 82%
CMY	0.5570, 0.2783, 0.1806
CMYK	0.46, 0.12, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	196°, 51%, 63%
HSV	196°, 46%, 82%
XYZ	35.4534, 42.4022, 66.6012
YIQ	165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

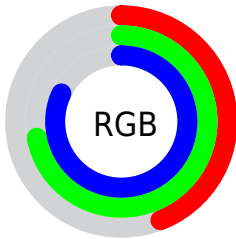
Format	Color
RYB	113, 154, 209
Decimal	7452881
CIELab	71.15, -15.71, -19.52
CIELCh	71, 25.058, 231.169
Yxy	42.4022, 0.2454, 0.2935
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285642961 (0xFF71B8D1)
YUV	165.6210, 21.3858, -46.1486
Hunter-Lab	65.1170, -16.7690, -15.0595

Details

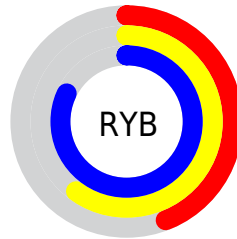
The YIQ color **165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **156.3790, 50.3410, 7.2770**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870**, and **111.3110, -52.4040, -8.4360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.4070, -61.4820, -9.1140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.8350, -39.2000, -5.4400**.

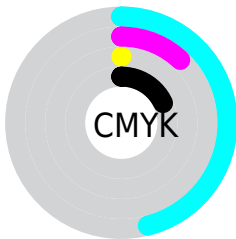
Distribution



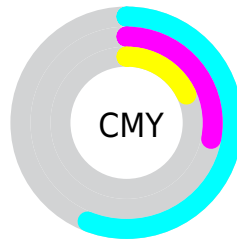
- Red (44%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770 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 165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 165.6210,
-50.3410, -7.2770

■ 165.6210,
-50.3410, -7.2770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.2080,
-50.6160, -7.8000

■ 220.4810,
-47.1310, -10.3870

■ 111.1970,
-52.0830, -8.7470

■ 237.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 82.7940, -58.3180,
-11.3900

■ 246.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 59.2890, -55.3380,
-10.3300

■ 43.0520, -41.3090,
-5.7650

■ 27.5160, -27.8760,
-1.4120

■ 9.8600, -13.9850,

5.6550

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.6210,
-50.3410, -7.2770

■ 165.6210,
-50.3410, -7.2770

■ 156.4070,
-61.4820, -9.1140

■ 174.8350,
-39.2000, -5.4400

■ 146.6060,
-72.3480, -10.4280

■ 184.6360,
-28.3340, -4.1260

■ 137.3920,
-83.4890, -12.2650

■ 193.8500,
-17.1930, -2.2890

■ 127.5910,
-94.3550, -13.5790

■ 203.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

■ 118.3770,
-105.4960, -15.4160

■ 212.5660, 4.2180,
0.6500

■ 114.8110,
-109.7140, -16.0660

■ 222.3670, 15.0840,
1.9640

■ 230.3850, 23.8410,
2.9530

■ 233.3200, 22.4660,
0.3380

■ 236.8420, 20.8160,
-2.8000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163.7210, -48.0470, -15.8150



165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770



170.4150, -37.5970, 4.0590

Triad

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



165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770



177.7790, 26.2680, 19.5480



171.4460, 12.7030, -15.4650

Complementary

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



165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770



156.3790, 50.3410, 7.2770

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.



173.3990, 29.2530, -7.0270



165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770



176.9510, 37.2270, 13.6670

Square

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



165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770



177.7260, 7.4240, 19.6480



175.6270, 37.7790, 3.6590



168.2030, -8.6620, -19.2380

Rectangle

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



165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770



173.7590, -23.7060, 11.1260



175.6270, 37.7790, 3.6590



171.8490, 18.9380, -12.8220

Sweetspot

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



165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770



238.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250



172.0880, -34.1040, -42.7440



117.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260



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.



165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770



192.0080, -73.5400, -10.8520



138.0320, -37.4160, 17.3040



99.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



92.5270, -88.3030, -13.1270



22.2840, -21.4110, -2.9390

Inverse Universe

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



149.7980, 34.4250, 42.4330



168.7160, 50.0560, 62.0240



183.9680, 37.4160, -17.3040



98.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



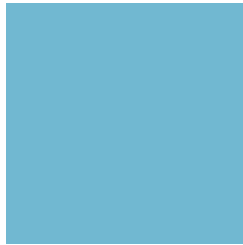
64.4820, 60.0030, 74.4910



15.6790, 14.8060, 18.0220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

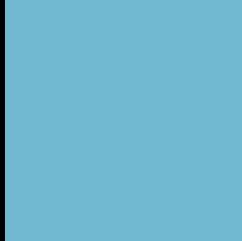
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

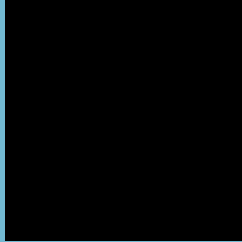
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770.

-7.2770.

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

165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770

Protanopia

174.1100, -11.6930, 8.1710

Deuteranopia

175.0870, -12.8860, 13.2740



Tritanopia

164.2850, -49.5150, -11.2350

Trichromacy



Original Color

165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770

Protanomaly

170.8200, -25.6760, 2.7720

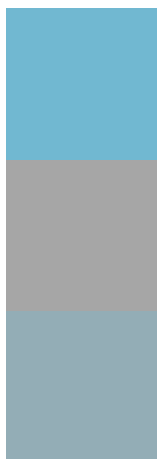
Deuteranomaly

171.6290, -26.4560, 5.8960

Tritanomaly

164.9260, -49.8820, -10.0900

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770

Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

166.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770 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(113, 184, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 184, 209)  
}
```

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(113, 184, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 184, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770 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(113, 184, 209) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 184, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 184, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 184, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 184, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 184,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 184, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
184, 209) }
```

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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