

Converting Colors

YIQ(165.6270, -50.4780,
-10.3020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(165.6270, -50.4780,
-10.3020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6FBACC
RGB	111, 186, 204
RGB Percent	44%, 73%, 80%
CMY	0.5649, 0.2705, 0.2002
CMYK	0.46, 0.09, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	192°, 48%, 62%
HSV	192°, 46%, 80%
XYZ	35.0083, 42.8649, 63.5210
YIQ	165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

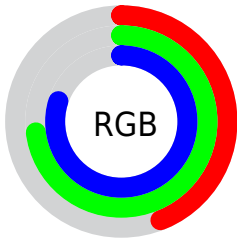
Format	Color
RYB	111, 153, 204
Decimal	7322316
CIELab	71.46, -18.59, -16.32
CIELCh	71, 24.732, 221.280
Yxy	42.8649, 0.2476, 0.3032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285512396 (0xFF6FBACC)
YUV	165.6270, 18.9179, -47.9079
Hunter-Lab	65.4713, -19.1286, -11.6940

Details

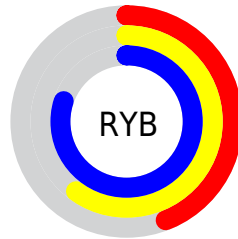
The YIQ color **165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **149.3730, 50.4780, 10.3020**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.0570, -48.8730, -11.8570**, and **111.3170, -52.5410, -11.4610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.2990, -61.2980, -12.4500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.9550, -39.6580, -8.1540**.

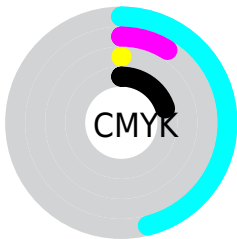
Distribution



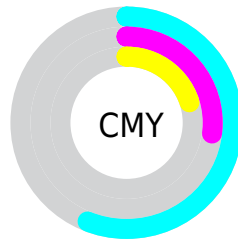
- Red (44%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020 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 165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 165.6270,
-50.4780, -10.3020

■ 165.6270,
-50.4780, -10.3020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.2140,
-50.7530, -10.8250

■ 221.0570,
-48.8730, -11.8570

■ 111.3170,
-52.5410, -11.4610

■ 237.3590,
-35.1640, -12.5080

■ 81.7290, -59.6930,
-14.0050

■ 246.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 60.0070, -54.6040,
-12.6200

■ 43.7700, -40.5750,
-8.0550

■ 28.2340, -27.1420,
-3.7020

■ 10.5780, -13.2510,

3.3650

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.6270,
-50.4780, -10.3020

■ 165.6270,
-50.4780, -10.3020

■ 157.2990,
-61.2980, -12.4500

■ 173.9550,
-39.6580, -8.1540

■ 148.6720,
-72.7140, -14.8100

■ 182.5820,
-28.2420, -5.7940

■ 140.3440,
-83.5340, -16.9580

■ 190.9100,
-17.4220, -3.6460

■ 131.7170,
-94.9500, -19.3180

■ 199.5370, -6.0060,
-1.2860

■ 123.3890,
-105.7700, -21.4660

■ 207.8650, 4.8140,
0.8620

■ 120.1110,
-110.8590, -22.8510

■ 216.1930, 15.6340,
3.0100

■ 224.8200, 27.0500,
5.3700

■ 226.8800, 26.8210,
4.0130

■ 229.2280, 25.7210,
1.9210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165.3040, -42.4990, -17.2430



165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020



169.5560, -42.5480, 0.1720

Triad

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



165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020



178.6690, 20.7660, 20.1420



172.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110

Complementary

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



165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020



149.3730, 50.4780, 10.3020

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.



175.3610, 32.4160, -3.7760



165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020



178.4500, 34.3840, 15.6320

Square

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



165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020



177.7790, -0.0950, 18.2490



176.9200, 38.5120, 6.8960



170.7370, -1.4180, -18.3620

Rectangle

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



165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020



173.5300, -30.4910, 7.4370



176.9200, 38.5120, 6.8960



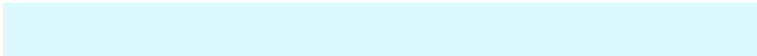
174.0670, 24.2560, -10.0800

Sweetspot

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



165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020



240.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710



167.5290, -31.0320, -43.3520



118.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



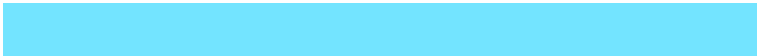
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020



197.2910, -76.0150, -15.5590



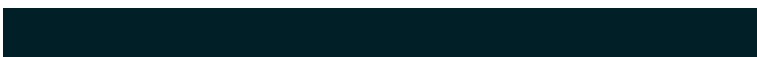
138.6250, -37.8280, 13.7560



97.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



97.5820, -90.1360, -18.4560



22.5290, -20.7230, -4.3950

Inverse Universe

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



147.3570, 31.3530, 43.0410



169.7420, 47.1670, 64.8230



176.3750, 37.8280, -13.7560



95.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



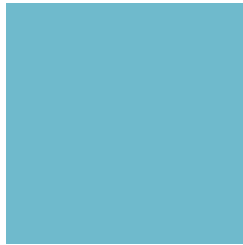
64.9100, 55.9220, 76.8660



14.8960, 12.6970, 17.6970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

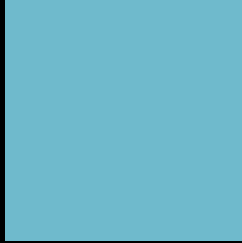
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

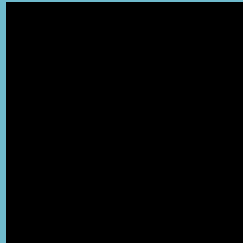
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020.

-10.3020.

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

165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020

Protanopia

174.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180

Deuteranopia

175.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670



Tritanopia

164.9860, -50.1110, -11.4470

Trichromacy



Original Color

165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020

Protanomaly

171.6090, -23.7040, 0.0720

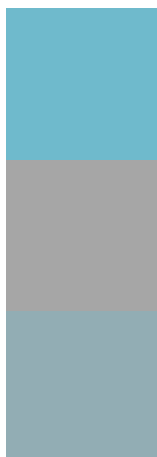
Deuteranomaly

172.2440, -23.9340, 4.2420

Tritanomaly

165.1000, -50.4320, -11.1360

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020

Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

165.7250, -18.3390, -3.5470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020 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(111, 186, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 186, 204)  
}
```

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(111, 186, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 186, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020 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(111, 186, 204) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 186, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 186, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 186, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 186, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 186,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 186, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
186, 204) }
```

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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