

Converting Colors

YIQ(167.4340, -38.6080,
16.8800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(167.4340, -38.6080,
16.8800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DA7EF
RGB	141, 167, 239
RGB Percent	55%, 65%, 94%
CMY	0.4471, 0.3450, 0.0630
CMYK	0.41, 0.30, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	224°, 75%, 74%
HSV	224°, 41%, 94%
XYZ	40.3766, 39.5327, 87.1226
YIQ	167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

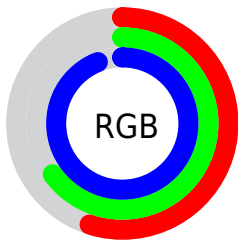
Format	Color
R _Y B	141, 162, 239
Decimal	9283567
CIE Lab	69.14, 8.90, -38.89
CIE LCh	69, 39.896, 282.896
Yxy	39.5327, 0.2417, 0.2367
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287473647 (0xFF8DA7EF)
YUV	167.4340, 35.2820, -23.1826
Hunter-Lab	62.8750, 4.5965, -38.1425

Details

The YIQ color **167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **212.5660, 38.6080, -16.8800**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.5860, -24.8970, 5.1750**, and **114.0810, -39.1120, 15.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.6920, -47.9620, 21.2060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185.1760, -29.2540, 12.5540**.

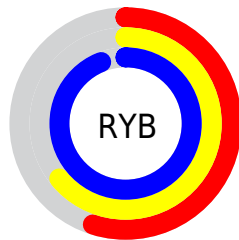
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (65%)

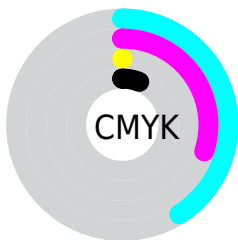
Blue (94%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (94%)

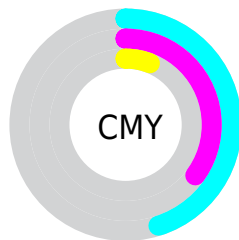


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800 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 167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167.4340,
-38.6080, 16.8800

■ 167.4340,
-38.6080, 16.8800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 140.4940,
-38.8370, 15.5230

■ 218.5860,
-24.8970, 5.1750

■ 114.0810,
-39.1120, 15.0000

■ 243.6930,
-15.3130, -3.3210

■ 88.2440, -41.1290,
13.0070

■ 61.7980, -45.8050,
9.6430

■ 38.8580, -46.0340,
8.2860

■ 24.2680, -32.5090,
10.9710

■ 6.9710, -18.2510,

16.8930

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 167.4340,
-38.6080, 16.8800

■ 167.4340,
-38.6080, 16.8800

■ 149.6920,
-47.9620, 21.2060

■ 185.1760,
-29.2540, 12.5540

■ 132.5370,
-57.5910, 25.0090

■ 202.3310,
-19.6250, 8.7510

■ 114.7950,
-66.9450, 29.3350

■ 220.0730,
-10.2710, 4.4250

■ 97.6400, -76.5740,
33.1380

■ 237.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 80.1970, -85.3320,
37.6760

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

■ 64.2270, -94.0440,
41.3800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153.6300, -80.9230, -3.6990



167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800



173.4130, 1.4160, 29.4160

Triad

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



167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800



169.4510, 59.0060, 9.9340



152.7360, -44.3760, -32.7920

Complementary

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



167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800



212.5660, 38.6080, -16.8800

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.



160.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650



167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800



167.5230, 49.3350, -7.5370

Square

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



167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800



171.1970, 54.5100, 25.3420



164.9450, 27.0550, -22.2650



137.0130, -99.4400, -37.0720

Rectangle

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



167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800



173.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680



164.9450, 27.0550, -22.2650



155.6790, -31.0340, -32.2980

Sweetspot

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



167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800



232.8170, -12.4260, 4.9340



206.7340, -50.0620, -28.8620



114.4000, -6.8780, 3.5060



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.



167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800



163.6210, -49.2000, 21.6160



159.0490, -17.7500, 35.3540



111.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630



49.7390, -72.5390, 31.5970



15.1890, -22.1010, 9.5710

Inverse Universe

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



173.2660, 50.0620, 28.8620



171.1370, 63.9070, 36.7630



220.9510, 17.7500, -35.3540



111.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



60.6020, 93.9350, 54.2470



18.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

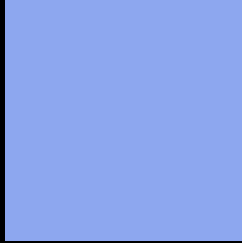
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

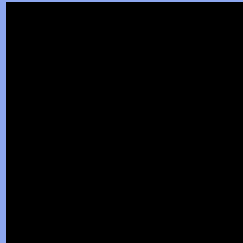
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.4340, -38.6080,

16.8800.

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

167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800

Protanopia

168.2280, -35.0320, 18.1520

Deuteranopia

167.7330, -38.0120, 17.0920



Tritanopia

163.3580, -33.4230, -5.5110

Trichromacy



Original Color

167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800

Protanomaly

167.6300, -36.2240, 17.7280

Deuteranomaly

167.7330, -38.0120, 17.0920

Tritanomaly

165.0300, -35.0750, 2.4050

Monochromacy



Original Color

167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800

Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

167.2730, -13.7100, 6.1780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800 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(141, 167, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 167, 239)  
}
```

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(141, 167, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 167, 239) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800 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(141, 167, 239) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 167, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 167, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 167, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 167, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 167,  
239) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 167, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
167, 239) }
```

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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