

# Converting Colors

YIQ(167.5940, -116.7730,  
-25.8050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(167.5940, -116.7730,  
-25.8050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	28D8FD
RGB	40, 216, 253
RGB Percent	16%, 85%, 99%
CMY	0.8434, 0.1526, 0.0083
CMYK	0.84, 0.15, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	190°, 98%, 57%
HSV	190°, 84%, 99%
XYZ	43.1556, 56.6827, 101.4900
YIQ	167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

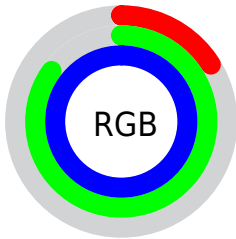
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	40, 136, 253
Decimal	2676989
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	80.00, -29.50, -29.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	80, 41.964, 225.339
Yxy	56.6827, 0.2144, 0.2815
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280867069 (0xFF28D8FD)
YUV	167.5940, 42.1052, -111.8999
Hunter-Lab	75.2879, -29.4361, -27.2229

# Details

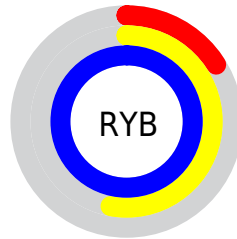
The YIQ color **167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **125.4060, 116.7730, 25.8050**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.1300, -77.4800, -27.5600**, and **116.8510, -107.1910, -23.2470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.7710, -130.5730, -29.0130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.4170, -102.9730, -22.5970**.

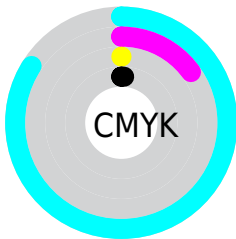
# Distribution



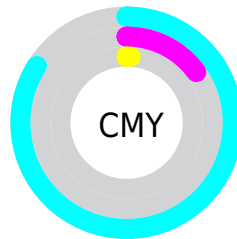
- Red (16%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050 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 167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 167.5940,  
-116.7730, -25.8050

■ 167.5940,  
-116.7730, -25.8050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 135.8920,  
-123.6040, -28.6600

■ 216.1300,  
-77.4800, -27.5600

■ 116.8510,  
-107.1910, -23.2470

■ 226.2960,  
-57.2160, -20.3520

■ 97.9240, -91.0990,  
-17.5230

■ 235.8640,  
-38.1440, -13.5680

■ 80.1710, -75.5570,  
-12.8450

■ 245.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 62.6460, -60.6570,  
-7.5450

■ 45.7080, -46.0320,  
-2.7680

■ 30.6450, -32.5530,

0.7510

■ 7.5920, -15.8660,  
12.2140

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,  
6.9410

■ 167.5940,  
-116.7730, -25.8050

■ 167.5940,  
-116.7730, -25.8050

■ 157.7710,  
-130.5730, -29.0130

■ 177.4170,  
-102.9730, -22.5970

■ 151.5250,  
-138.6880, -30.6240

■ 187.8270,  
-89.4480, -19.9120

■ 197.9490,  
-75.0520, -16.4920

■ 208.3590,  
-61.5270, -13.8070

■ 218.1820,  
-47.7270, -10.5990

■ 228.3040,  
-33.3310, -7.1790

■ 238.7140,  
-19.8060, -4.4940

■ 248.5370, -6.0060,  
-1.2860

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



169.5510, -98.0190, -35.2910



167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050



183.4580, -74.6870, -6.5830

# Triad

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



167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050



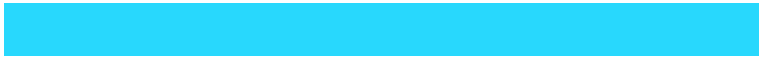
201.0010, 34.9310, 33.2590



193.4780, 26.8720, -24.4560

# Complementary

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



167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050



125.4060, 116.7730, 25.8050

# 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.



197.0240, 52.1780, -9.5020



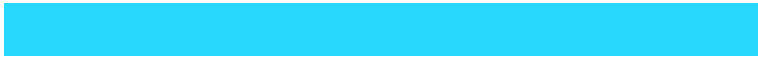
167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050



195.3810, 48.0000, 22.1760

# Square

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



167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050



203.3750, 4.5790, 32.6670



195.9730, 57.3560, 6.7960



188.4720, -8.5220, -32.7940

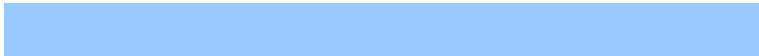


# Rectangle

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



167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050



192.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410



195.9730, 57.3560, 6.7960



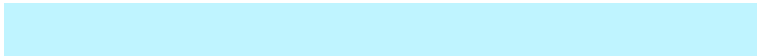
194.6750, 36.6830, -20.5410

# Sweetspot

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



167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050



229.4070, -35.1190, -7.8150



169.0210, -69.8100, -100.5140



112.2300, -21.3190, -4.6070



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

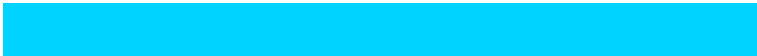


# Same Dimension

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



167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050



152.9270, -139.8800, -31.0480



105.9590, -87.8980, 29.1100



122.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



114.5200, -104.7610, -23.2330



38.4070, -35.1190, -7.8150



# Inverse Universe

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



123.7510, 70.4520, 99.8920



100.2990, 84.2490, 119.6810



187.0410, 87.8980, -29.1100



120.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



75.1210, 63.1180, 89.6300

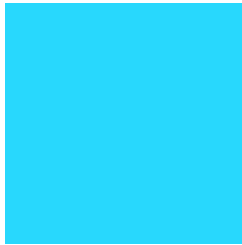


25.1780, 21.1310, 30.0510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

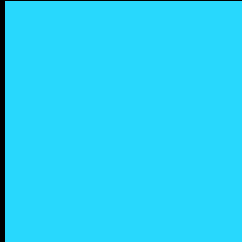
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050 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 167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050.



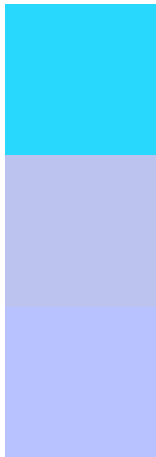
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050.

-25.8050.

# 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

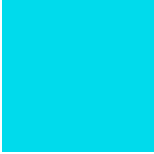
167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050

### Protanopia

197.5100, -18.5710, 11.6770

### Deuteranopia

197.6650, -26.1370, 16.6390



## **Tritanopia**

155.4570, -135.9810, -41.1410

# Trichromacy



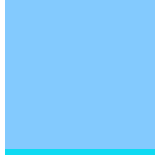
## Original Color

167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050



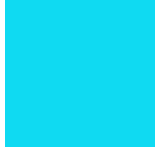
## Protanomaly

186.9290, -53.9640, -2.1880



## Deuteranomaly

186.6990, -59.0080, 1.1200



## Tritanomaly

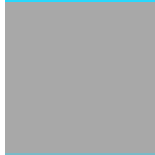
160.0390, -128.6920, -35.5720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050



## Achromatopsia

168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

167.4600, -42.6380, -9.2140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050 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(40, 216, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 216, 253)  
}
```

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(40, 216, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 216, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050 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(40, 216, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 216, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 216, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 216, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 216, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 216,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.5940, -116.7730, -25.8050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 216, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 216,  
253) }
```

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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