

# Converting Colors

YIQ(168.3670, -46.8100,  
-10.6980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(168.3670, -46.8100,  
-10.6980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	75BCCA
RGB	117, 188, 202
RGB Percent	46%, 74%, 79%
CMY	0.5413, 0.2626, 0.2080
CMYK	0.42, 0.07, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	190°, 44%, 63%
HSV	190°, 42%, 79%
XYZ	35.9750, 44.0202, 62.4467
YIQ	168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

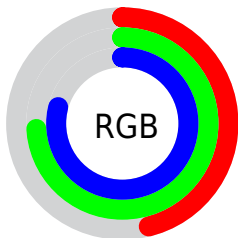
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	117, 156, 202
Decimal	7716042
CIELab	72.24, -18.67, -14.03
CIELCh	72, 23.355, 216.911
Yxy	44.0202, 0.2526, 0.3090
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285906122 (0xFF75BCCA)
YUV	168.3670, 16.5811, -45.0489
Hunter-Lab	66.3477, -19.3224, -9.3605

# Details

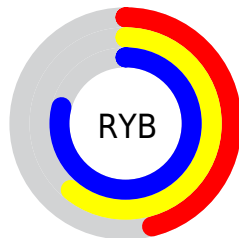
The YIQ color **168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **150.6330, 46.8100, 10.6980**, and the grayscale version is **168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.0250, -45.8470, -11.6310**, and **114.3560, -48.2770, -11.6450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.6260, -57.9050, -13.3690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.1080, -35.7150, -8.0270**.

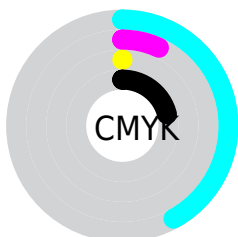
# Distribution



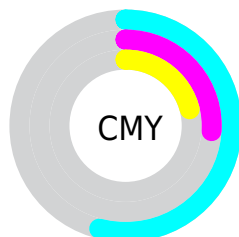
- Red (46%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980 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 168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 168.3670,  
-46.8100, -10.6980

■ 168.3670,  
-46.8100, -10.6980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 141.0680,  
-47.4060, -10.9100

■ 224.0250,  
-45.8470, -11.6310

■ 114.3560,  
-48.2770, -11.6450

■ 238.8540,  
-32.1840, -11.4480

■ 86.8610, -51.2570,  
-12.7050

■ 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 60.9530, -54.5120,  
-14.2880

■ 44.2430, -40.5290,  
-8.8890

■ 28.7070, -27.0960,  
-4.5360

■ 12.8120, -14.0300,

0.9620

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 168.3670,  
-46.8100, -10.6980

■ 168.3670,  
-46.8100, -10.6980

■ 160.6260,  
-57.9050, -13.3690

■ 176.1080,  
-35.7150, -8.0270

■ 152.2980,  
-68.7250, -15.5170

■ 184.4360,  
-24.8950, -5.8790

■ 144.2580,  
-80.4160, -18.4000

■ 192.4760,  
-13.2040, -2.9960

■ 136.5170,  
-91.5110, -21.0710

■ 200.2170, -2.1090,  
-0.3250

■ 128.1890,  
-102.3310, -23.2190

■ 208.5450, 8.7110,  
1.8230

■ 122.2310,  
-111.3170, -25.5650

■ 216.2860, 19.8060,  
4.4940

■ 223.1300, 29.1130,  
6.5290

■ 224.8910, 28.2880,  
4.9600

■ 227.2390, 27.1880,  
2.8680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168.0550, -37.3640, -16.6920



168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980



171.8010, -41.8600, -1.2840

# Triad

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



168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980



180.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700



175.5010, 20.0380, -10.7300

# Complementary

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



168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980



150.6330, 46.8100, 10.6980

# 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.



177.7140, 32.9200, -1.8960



168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980



180.5960, 31.0370, 15.7170

# Square

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



168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980



179.7570, -3.0290, 16.3550



179.0770, 36.6320, 7.9280



173.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910



# Rectangle

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



168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980



175.1770, -30.9950, 5.5570



179.0770, 36.6320, 7.9280



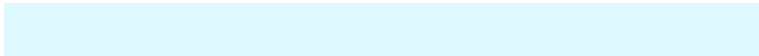
176.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000

# Sweetspot

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



168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980



242.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810



168.3770, -27.5480, -40.4120



119.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



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.



168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980



203.8030, -71.7050, -16.5770



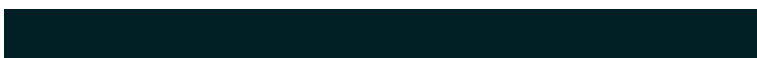
144.3000, -35.5350, 10.7450



97.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



100.5170, -91.5110, -21.0710



23.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180



# Inverse Universe

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



150.5090, 27.8690, 40.1010



176.2960, 42.4910, 61.4590



174.7000, 35.5350, -10.7450



95.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



65.4800, 54.3170, 78.4210

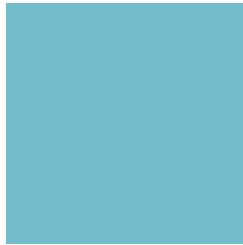


15.0100, 12.3760, 18.0080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

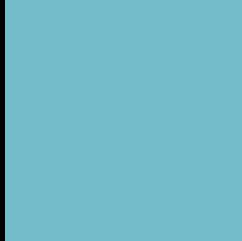
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980 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 168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980.

-10.6980.

# 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

168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980

### Protanopia

176.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

### Deuteranopia

177.8550, -6.4210, 11.7470



## Tritanopia

168.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980

## Protanomaly

173.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370

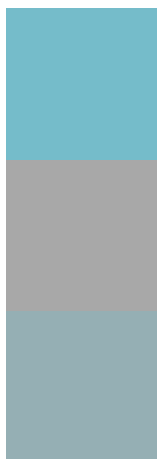
## Deuteranomaly

174.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220

## Tritanomaly

168.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980

## Achromatopsia

168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

167.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980 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(117, 188, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 188, 202)  
}
```

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(117, 188, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 188, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980 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(117, 188, 202) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 188, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 188, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 188, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 188, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 188,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 188, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
188, 202) }
```

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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