

Converting Colors

YIQ(168.4810, -73.4940,
-11.6860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(168.4810, -73.4940,
-11.6860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BC4E6
RGB	91, 196, 230
RGB Percent	36%, 77%, 90%
CMY	0.6433, 0.2312, 0.0984
CMYK	0.60, 0.15, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	195°, 73%, 63%
HSV	195°, 60%, 90%
XYZ	38.3301, 47.4296, 81.9378
YIQ	168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

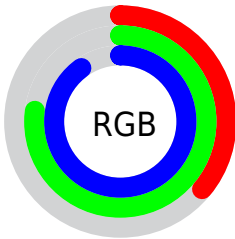
Format	Color
R_{YB}	91, 151, 230
Decimal	6014182
CIE _{Lab}	74.46, -20.52, -25.94
CIE _{LCh}	74, 33.081, 231.653
Yxy	47.4296, 0.2286, 0.2828
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284204262 (0xFF5BC4E6)
YUV	168.4810, 30.3289, -67.9508
Hunter-Lab	68.8692, -21.1744, -22.3325

Details

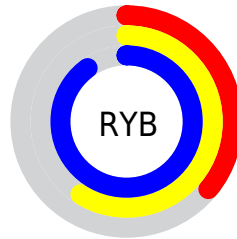
The YIQ color **168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **152.5190, 73.4940, 11.6860**, and the grayscale version is **168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.0290, -60.8380, -20.7900**, and **103.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.0820, -85.5520, -13.4240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.8800, -61.4360, -9.9480**.

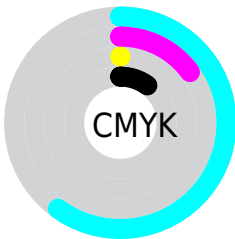
Distribution



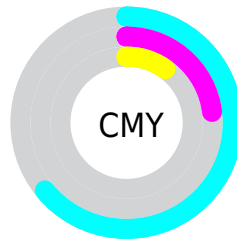
- Red (36%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860 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 168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168.4810,
-73.4940, -11.6860

■ 168.4810,
-73.4940, -11.6860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.9750,
-77.9410, -13.6930

■ 223.0290,
-60.8380, -20.7900

■ 103.1900,
-94.9040, -20.1520

■ 233.1730,
-43.5080, -15.4760

■ 84.9640, -79.4080,
-14.6400

■ 242.1430,
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 67.9120, -64.4620,
-10.1740

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 50.9740, -49.8370,
-5.3970

■ 34.7370, -35.8080,
-0.8320

■ 20.9620, -23.2000,

1.9520

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 168.4810,
-73.4940, -11.6860

■ 168.4810,
-73.4940, -11.6860

■ 158.0820,
-85.5520, -13.4240

■ 178.8800,
-61.4360, -9.9480

■ 148.2700,
-97.8850, -15.6850

■ 188.6920,
-49.1030, -7.6870

■ 137.8710,
-109.9430, -17.4230

■ 199.0910,
-37.0450, -5.9490

■ 128.3580,
-121.6800, -19.4720

■ 208.9030,
-24.7120, -3.6880

■ 219.3020,
-12.6540, -1.9500

■ 229.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 239.5130, 11.7370,
2.0490

■ 243.9320, 11.8750,
-0.4530

■ 246.8670, 10.5000,
-3.0680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166.1850, -70.1450, -22.8250



168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860



177.5150, -52.4980, 4.2860

Triad

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



168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860



187.3720, 35.0240, 26.0640



179.1380, 16.3260, -20.5540

Complementary

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



168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860



152.5190, 73.4940, 11.6860

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.



181.8960, 37.9190, -9.8970



168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860



185.9310, 49.1470, 17.9070

Square

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



168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860



187.7960, 10.4030, 26.2350



184.2000, 49.2870, 4.3510



174.9480, -12.5580, -25.7260

Rectangle

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



168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860



182.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080



184.2000, 49.2870, 4.3510



180.0250, 24.0740, -17.7980

Sweetspot

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



168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860



234.7890, -24.3910, -3.9990



176.2410, -48.4970, -62.7450



115.2200, -15.3590, -2.4870



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.



168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860



172.9710, -98.4810, -15.8970



128.5650, -54.7940, 23.8780



109.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



99.6510, -94.5840, -14.9360



28.7070, -27.0960, -4.5360

Inverse Universe

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



144.5310, 49.1390, 62.1230



140.6880, 65.5950, 83.2830



192.4350, 54.7940, -23.8780



107.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



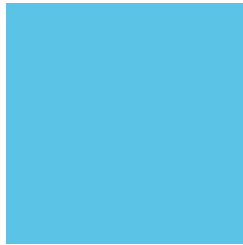
68.9110, 63.3490, 79.9330



19.6950, 17.8770, 22.9410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

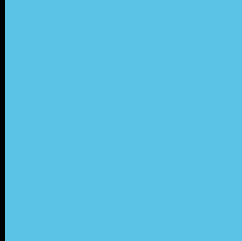
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860 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 168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860.



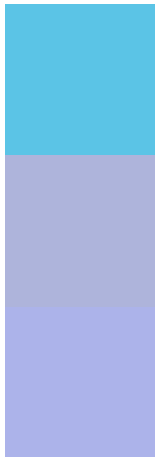
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860.

-11.6860.

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

168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860

Protanopia

182.6520, -16.0950, 10.8570

Deuteranopia

183.1770, -21.8270, 15.6210



Tritanopia

166.4390, -73.6760, -19.4040

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860

Protanomaly

177.6600, -36.9090, 2.6030

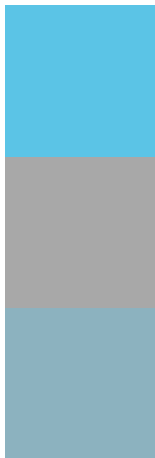
Deuteranomaly

177.9140, -40.4400, 6.0240

Tritanomaly

167.3190, -73.2180, -16.6900

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860

Achromatopsia

168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

168.1200, -26.8210, -4.0130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860 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(91, 196, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 196, 230)  
}
```

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(91, 196, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 196, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860 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(91, 196, 230) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 196, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 196, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 196, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 196, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 196,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 196, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 196,  
230) }
```

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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