

Converting Colors

YIQ(168.9660, -90.9170,
-9.8050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050)
contains.

YIQ(168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(168.9660, -90.9170,
-9.8050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4CC8FD
RGB	76, 200, 253
RGB Percent	30%, 78%, 99%
CMY	0.7022, 0.2155, 0.0082
CMYK	0.70, 0.21, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	198°, 98%, 64%
HSV	198°, 70%, 99%
XYZ	41.3549, 49.9519, 100.3050
YIQ	168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

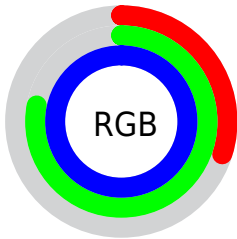
Format	Color
RYB	76, 149, 253
Decimal	5032189
CIELab	76.04, -17.84, -35.91
CIElCh	76, 40.103, 243.579
Yxy	49.9519, 0.2158, 0.2607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283222269 (0xFF4CC8FD)
YUV	168.9660, 41.4288, -81.5312
Hunter-Lab	70.6766, -19.2388, -34.6713

Details

The YIQ color **168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **160.0340, 90.9170, 9.8050**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320**, and **108.0460, -103.0660, -15.4020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.3820, -103.8920, -11.4440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.1370, -78.2170, -8.6890**.

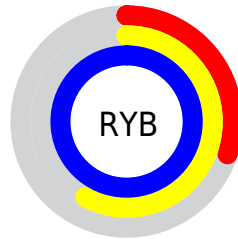
Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (78%)

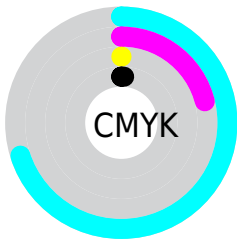
Blue (99%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (99%)

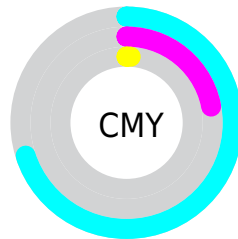


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (1%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050 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 168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168.9660,
-90.9170, -9.8050

■ 168.9660,
-90.9170, -9.8050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 134.8610,
-103.9830, -15.3030

■ 221.8110,
-66.1560, -23.5320

■ 108.0460,
-103.0660, -15.4020

■ 231.0800,
-47.6800, -16.9600

■ 89.7060, -87.2490,
-10.2010

■ 240.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 72.5400, -71.9820,
-6.0460

■ 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 55.4880, -57.0360,
-1.5800

■ 39.1370, -42.6860,
2.6740

■ 25.2480, -29.7570,

5.1470

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 168.9660,
-90.9170, -9.8050

■ 168.9660,
-90.9170, -9.8050

■ 157.3820,
-103.8920, -11.4440

■ 181.1370,
-78.2170, -8.6890

■ 144.9120,
-117.1880, -12.7720

■ 193.0200,
-64.6460, -6.8380

■ 132.7410,
-129.8880, -13.8880

■ 205.1910,
-51.9460, -5.7220

■ 216.7750,
-38.9710, -4.0830

■ 228.9460,
-26.2710, -2.9670

■ 240.8290,
-12.7000, -1.1160

■ 253.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

Harmonies

Analogous

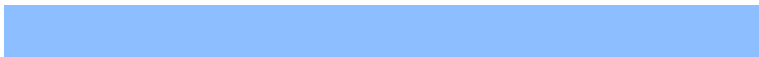
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



155.4710, -112.2330, -30.9930



168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050



182.7590, -50.0690, 9.8270

Triad

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



168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050



190.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270



180.0070, 6.1490, -28.8510

Complementary

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



168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050



160.0340, 90.9170, 9.8050

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.



184.8430, 36.2700, -18.5620



168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050



188.7980, 59.6470, 14.8390

Square

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



168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050



192.6240, 25.8070, 33.4150



187.5070, 55.4320, -2.3920



174.2660, -31.3090, -32.8210

Rectangle

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



168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050



189.1370, -24.3500, 22.8020



187.5070, 55.4320, -2.3920



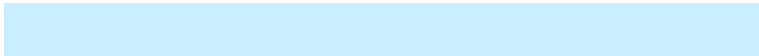
181.7480, 17.2440, -26.1800

Sweetspot

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



168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050



229.4620, -27.7840, -3.0800



185.5990, -64.7250, -77.0210



112.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540



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.



168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050



153.4460, -109.9440, -11.8960



118.4840, -67.2670, 35.1730



121.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640



100.4320, -98.1610, -10.6810



33.7110, -32.9190, -3.6310

Inverse Universe

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



143.0590, 65.6880, 76.0880



122.0860, 79.3940, 92.0180



210.5160, 67.2670, -35.1730



119.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



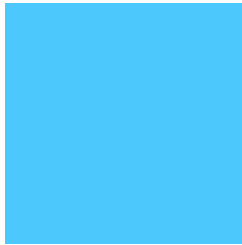
72.3850, 70.8220, 82.1660



24.2660, 23.6990, 27.5630

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

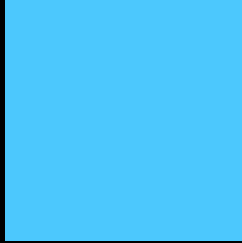
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

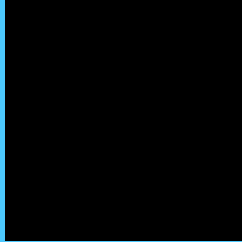
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

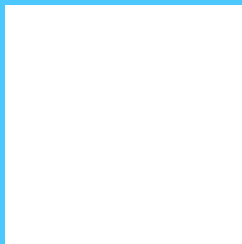
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050.

-9.8050.

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

168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050

Protanopia

186.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710

Deuteranopia

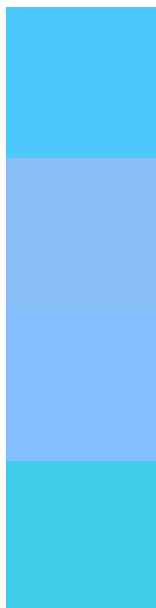
186.1140, -34.7110, 17.8410



Tritanopia

162.6750, -95.1320, -27.0360

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050

Protanomaly

180.1240, -49.8390, 5.6570

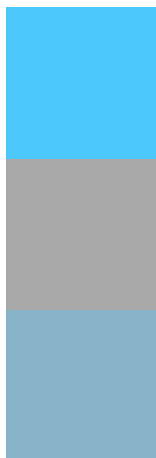
Deuteranomaly

179.9540, -55.1120, 7.6080

Tritanomaly

165.1470, -93.3450, -20.8730

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050

Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

168.8250, -33.2400, -3.3200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050 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(76, 200, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 200, 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(76, 200, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 200, 253) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050 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(76, 200, 253) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 200, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 200, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 200, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 200, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 200,  
253) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 200, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 200,  
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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