

# Converting Colors

YIQ(169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(169.0140, -55.3410,  
6.2510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	78B4F1
RGB	120, 180, 241
RGB Percent	47%, 71%, 95%
CMY	0.5295, 0.2940, 0.0552
CMYK	0.50, 0.25, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	210°, 81%, 71%
HSV	210°, 50%, 94%
XYZ	39.9354, 42.9907, 89.3590
YIQ	169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

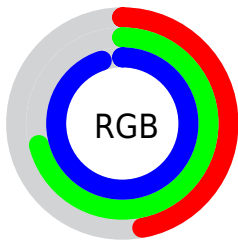
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	120, 160, 241
Decimal	7910641
CIE Lab	71.55, -2.87, -36.30
CIE LCh	72, 36.418, 265.476
Yxy	42.9907, 0.2318, 0.2495
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286100721 (0xFF78B4F1)
YUV	169.0140, 35.4891, -42.9853
Hunter-Lab	65.5673, -6.0229, -34.9068

# Details

The YIQ color **169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **191.9860, 55.3410, -6.2510**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.8240, -40.6670, -6.3870**, and **113.5790, -58.5500, 3.8340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.7940, -66.3450, 7.4390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.2340, -44.3370, 5.0630**.

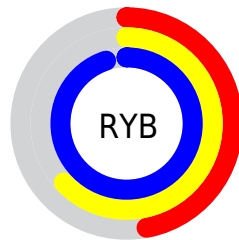
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (71%)

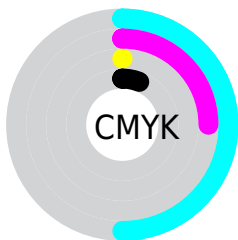
Blue (95%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (95%)

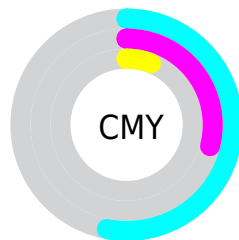


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510 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 169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 169.0140,  
-55.3410, 6.2510

■ 169.0140,  
-55.3410, 6.2510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 141.1880,  
-55.8910, 5.2050

■ 220.8240,  
-40.6670, -6.3870

■ 113.5790,  
-58.5500, 3.8340

■ 240.6480,  
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 84.0400, -67.3980,  
-1.0140

■ 249.6180,  
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 61.3070, -63.7760,  
-0.5760

■ 44.9560, -49.4260,  
3.6780

■ 29.7790, -35.6260,  
6.8860

■ 14.2430, -22.1930,

11.2390

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,  
10.1500

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

■ 169.0140,  
-55.3410, 6.2510

■ 169.0140,  
-55.3410, 6.2510

■ 154.7940,  
-66.3450, 7.4390

■ 183.2340,  
-44.3370, 5.0630

■ 140.5740,  
-77.3490, 8.6270

■ 197.4540,  
-33.3330, 3.8750

■ 126.3540,  
-88.3530, 9.8150

■ 211.6740,  
-22.3290, 2.6870

■ 112.1340,  
-99.3570, 11.0030

■ 226.4810,  
-11.6000, 0.9760

■ 97.9140,  
-110.3610, 12.1910

■ 240.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 252.2300, 5.0440,  
-3.3080

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



156.4950, -85.2770, -12.9010



169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510



177.4210, -19.3980, 21.1620

# Triad

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



169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510



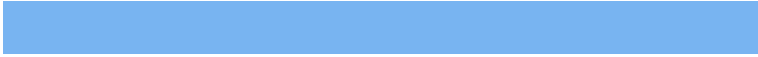
177.8560, 53.7320, 17.4120



165.4310, -18.4720, -28.6800

# Complementary

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



169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510



191.9860, 55.3410, -6.2510

# 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.



170.0620, 13.4840, -24.1160



169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510



176.0000, 52.7260, 2.5980

# Square

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



169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510



179.3620, 40.9840, 28.1840



173.7880, 38.1030, -13.2330



158.5700, -55.4720, -29.9360



# Rectangle

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



169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510



179.9140, 4.2590, 27.4510



173.7880, 38.1030, -13.2330



167.1180, -7.2850, -27.6770

# Sweetspot

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



169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510



232.4850, -17.4230, 1.8810



197.8670, -52.5350, -44.6230



114.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

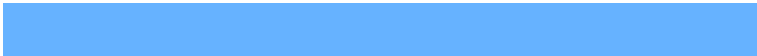


# Same Dimension

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



169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510



164.0540, -70.0130, 7.8350



133.7940, -38.8410, 37.6310



112.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



74.3930, -84.0890, 9.6310



22.8200, -25.6760, 2.7720



# Inverse Universe

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



163.0190, 52.8560, 44.3120



156.4110, 66.7920, 56.0720



227.2060, 38.8410, -37.6310



112.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



65.3900, 80.4530, 67.3090

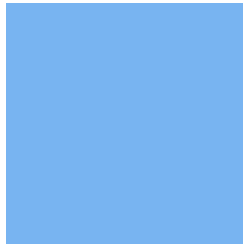


19.9360, 24.3880, 20.5800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

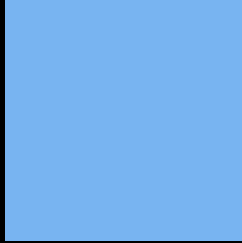
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

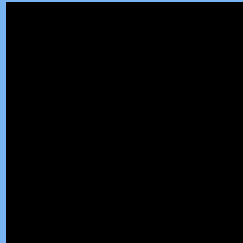
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

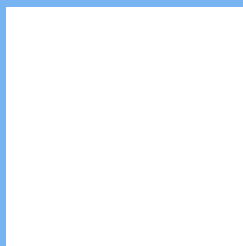
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510.



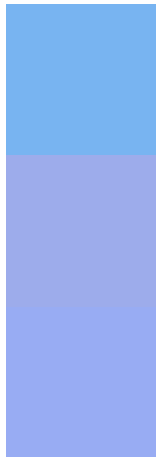
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510.



# 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

169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510

### Protanopia

174.6970, -29.1630, 16.4130

### Deuteranopia

174.1140, -34.7110, 17.8410



## Tritanopia

164.7900, -52.4950, -12.2950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510

## Protanomaly

172.7990, -38.3780, 12.7100

## Deuteranomaly

172.1730, -42.3670, 13.4170

## Tritanomaly

166.1200, -53.1840, -5.3120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510

## Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

168.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510 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(120, 180, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 180, 241)  
}
```

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(120, 180, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 180, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510 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(120, 180, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 180, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 180, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 180, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 180, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 180,  
241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 180, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
180, 241) }
```

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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