

# Converting Colors

YIQ(169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(169.0810, -48.2800,  
4.9360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7EB3E7
RGB	126, 179, 231
RGB Percent	49%, 70%, 91%
CMY	0.5060, 0.2979, 0.0943
CMYK	0.45, 0.22, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	210°, 69%, 70%
HSV	210°, 45%, 91%
XYZ	39.1407, 42.4492, 81.6881
YIQ	169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

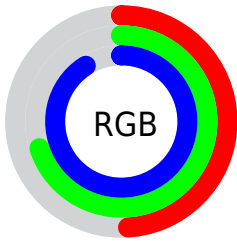
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	126, 161, 231
Decimal	8303591
CIE Lab	71.18, -3.78, -31.42
CIE LCh	71, 31.649, 263.137
Yxy	42.4492, 0.2397, 0.2600
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286493671 (0xFF7EB3E7)
YUV	169.0810, 30.5261, -37.7820
Hunter-Lab	65.1530, -6.7839, -28.7300

# Details

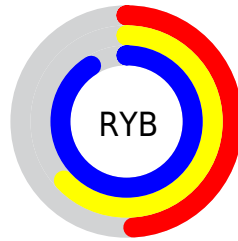
The YIQ color **169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **187.9190, 48.2800, -4.9360**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.7320, -37.4120, -4.8040**, and **114.5430, -49.7010, 3.1550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.7470, -58.9630, 5.8130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.4150, -37.5970, 4.0590**.

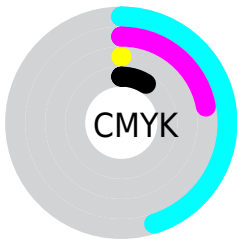
# Distribution



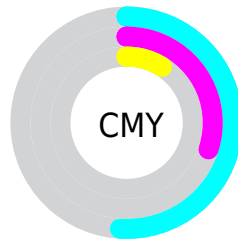
- Red (49%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360 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 169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 169.0810,  
-48.2800, 4.9360

■ 169.0810,  
-48.2800, 4.9360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 141.6680,  
-48.5550, 4.4130

■ 221.7320,  
-37.4120, -4.8040

■ 114.5430,  
-49.7010, 3.1550

■ 242.1430,  
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 88.1080, -52.9100,  
0.7380

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

■ 59.6940, -60.6120,  
-2.8520

■ 43.3430, -46.2620,  
1.4020

■ 28.2800, -32.7830,  
4.9210

■ 12.1570, -19.0750,

9.7970

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 169.0810,  
-48.2800, 4.9360

■ 169.0810,  
-48.2800, 4.9360

■ 155.7470,  
-58.9630, 5.8130

■ 182.4150,  
-37.5970, 4.0590

■ 141.8260,  
-69.3710, 7.2130

■ 196.3360,  
-27.1890, 2.6590

■ 128.4920,  
-80.0540, 8.0900

■ 209.6700,  
-16.5060, 1.7820

■ 114.5710,  
-90.4620, 9.4900

■ 223.5910, -6.0980,  
0.3820

■ 101.2370,  
-101.1450, 10.3670

■ 236.9250, 4.5850,  
-0.4950

■ 95.0130,  
-106.3260, 10.6500

■ 248.1550, 9.6290,  
-3.8030

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



160.7590, -68.4050, -10.3010



169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360



175.6120, -18.6180, 18.0380

# Triad

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



169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360



177.2080, 46.8090, 16.2250



166.2900, -13.5210, -24.7930

# Complementary

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



169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360



187.9190, 48.2800, -4.9360

# 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.



169.9960, 13.8500, -19.7340



169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360



175.5910, 46.6280, 2.9800

# Square

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



169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360



178.1330, 34.1990, 24.4950



172.9280, 34.8930, -10.1230



161.8490, -42.9560, -25.4840



# Rectangle

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



169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360



177.7240, 1.7380, 23.5780



172.9280, 34.8930, -10.1230



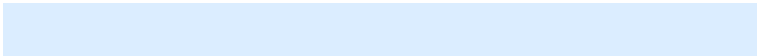
167.4930, -3.8470, -23.9030

# Sweetspot

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



169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360



233.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820



193.4490, -45.2460, -39.0540



114.9650, -10.0870, 1.0890



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

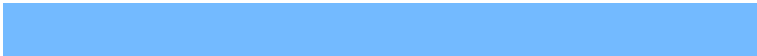


# Same Dimension

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



169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360



172.6370, -64.4650, 6.4070



139.1440, -34.2550, 31.6090



107.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



73.2360, -82.2090, 8.5990



21.0760, -23.5210, 2.2630



# Inverse Universe

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



163.4370, 45.5670, 38.7430



164.9540, 60.6490, 51.7610



217.8560, 34.2550, -31.6090



107.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



63.7810, 77.7940, 65.9380



18.2130, 22.0500, 18.8980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

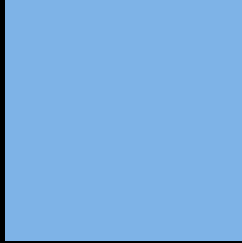
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

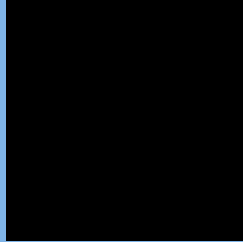
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360.



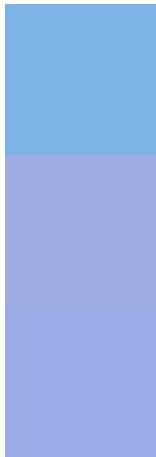
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.0810, -48.2800,



# 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

169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360

### Protanopia

174.1550, -24.7610, 13.7270

### Deuteranopia

174.1810, -27.6500, 16.5260



## Tritanopia

166.3780, -45.3430, -9.7510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360

## Protanomaly

172.5560, -33.3800, 10.2360

## Deuteranomaly

172.2400, -35.3060, 12.1020

## Tritanomaly

167.3550, -46.5360, -4.6480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360

## Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

169.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360 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(126, 179, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 179, 231)  
}
```

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(126, 179, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 179, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360 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(126, 179, 231) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 179, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 179, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 179, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 179, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 179,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 179, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
179, 231) }
```

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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