

Converting Colors

YIQ(169.1100, -56.3920,
-13.2560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(169.1100, -56.3920,
-13.2560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6BC1D1
RGB	107, 193, 209
RGB Percent	42%, 76%, 82%
CMY	0.5806, 0.2430, 0.1806
CMYK	0.49, 0.08, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	189°, 53%, 62%
HSV	189°, 49%, 82%
XYZ	36.6366, 45.8791, 67.2071
YIQ	169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

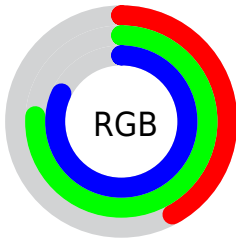
Format	Color
RYB	107, 154, 209
Decimal	7061969
CIELab	73.47, -21.75, -16.03
CIELCh	73, 27.021, 216.396
Yxy	45.8791, 0.2447, 0.3064
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285252049 (0xFF6BC1D1)
YUV	169.1100, 19.6658, -54.4705
Hunter-Lab	67.7341, -21.9862, -11.4148

Details

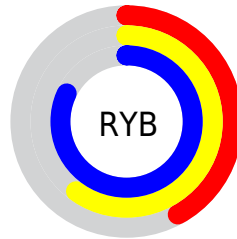
The YIQ color **169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **146.8900, 56.3920, 13.2560**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.8560, -52.8610, -16.6770**, and **113.0170, -60.5640, -14.7400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.0700, -68.0830, -16.1390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730**.

Distribution



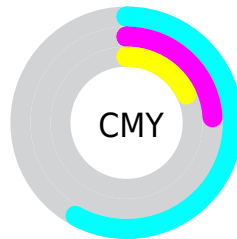
- Red (42%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560 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 169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 169.1100,
-56.3920, -13.2560

■ 169.1100,
-56.3920, -13.2560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 141.3980,
-57.2630, -13.9910

■ 224.8560,
-52.8610, -16.6770

■ 113.0170,
-60.5640, -14.7400

■ 236.4620,
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 81.6240, -72.7590,
-19.5030

■ 245.4320,
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 63.9850, -57.5380,
-14.5140

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 47.1610, -43.2340,
-9.4260

■ 31.6250, -29.8010,
-5.0730

■ 16.9040, -17.2850,

-0.6210

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 169.1100,
-56.3920, -13.2560

■ 169.1100,
-56.3920, -13.2560

■ 161.0700,
-68.0830, -16.1390

■ 177.1500,
-44.7010, -10.3730

■ 153.0300,
-79.7740, -19.0220

■ 185.7770,
-33.2850, -8.0130

■ 144.4030,
-91.1900, -21.3820

■ 193.8170,
-21.5940, -5.1300

■ 136.3630,
-102.8810, -24.2650

■ 201.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

■ 128.3230,
-114.5720, -27.1480

■ 209.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 127.1380,
-115.4890, -27.0490

■ 218.2250, 12.6080,
2.7840

■ 226.2650, 24.2990,
5.6670

■ 228.6240, 24.6660,
4.5220

■ 230.3850, 23.8410,
2.9530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169.0540, -44.7910, -19.7590



169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560



173.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610

Triad

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



169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560



184.6520, 19.4360, 22.2200



178.8880, 23.2020, -13.0060

Complementary

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



169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560



146.8900, 56.3920, 13.2560

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.



180.7530, 37.1840, -2.0800



169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560



183.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700

Square

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



169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560



183.1530, -4.0840, 18.9560



182.6540, 42.3170, 9.5250



175.9500, 2.2960, -19.5920

Rectangle

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



169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560



177.7680, -37.0930, 5.9390



182.6540, 42.3170, 9.5250



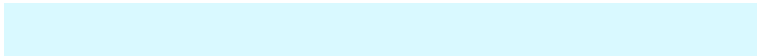
179.5190, 28.7950, -9.7410

Sweetspot

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



169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560



240.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180



168.5840, -32.8650, -48.6810



118.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840



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.



169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560



196.6490, -83.0750, -19.7710



139.7600, -42.6420, 12.8940



100.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



102.5060, -92.9780, -22.0180



24.6320, -22.5110, -5.0310

Inverse Universe

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



147.3020, 33.1860, 48.3700



164.3280, 48.6330, 71.2970



176.2400, 42.6420, -12.8940



98.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



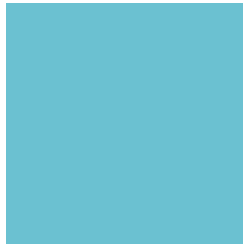
66.4200, 54.5460, 79.7780



16.1350, 13.5220, 19.2660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

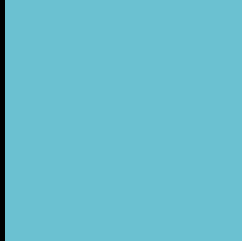
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560 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 169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560.

-13.2560.

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

169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560

Protanopia

180.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Deuteranopia

181.1260, -8.6220, 13.0900



Tritanopia

169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560

Trichromacy



Original Color

169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560

Protanomaly

176.0110, -24.8960, -0.3520

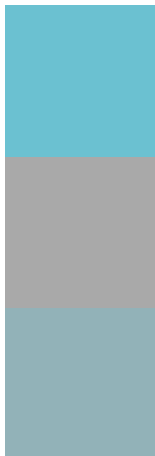
Deuteranomaly

177.0480, -26.3180, 3.3940

Tritanomaly

169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560

Monochromacy



Original Color

169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560

Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

169.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560 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(107, 193, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 193, 209)  
}
```

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(107, 193, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 193, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560 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(107, 193, 209) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 193, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 193, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 193, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 193, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 193,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 193, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
193, 209) }
```

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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