

Converting Colors

YIQ(169.4500, -63.0410,
-8.3930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930)
contains.

YIQ(169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930)	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(169.4500, -63.0410,
-8.3930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	68C0E1
RGB	104, 192, 225
RGB Percent	41%, 75%, 88%
CMY	0.5923, 0.2469, 0.1179
CMYK	0.54, 0.15, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	196°, 67%, 64%
HSV	196°, 54%, 88%
XYZ	38.1421, 46.0881, 78.0695
YIQ	169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

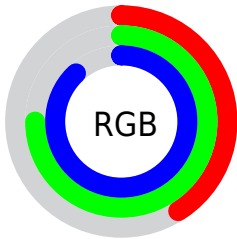
Format	Color
RYB	104, 155, 225
Decimal	6865121
CIELab	73.60, -17.42, -24.52
CIElCh	74, 30.076, 234.612
Yxy	46.0881, 0.2350, 0.2840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285055201 (0xFF68C0E1)
YUV	169.4500, 27.3862, -57.3996
Hunter-Lab	67.8882, -18.5165, -20.6600

Details

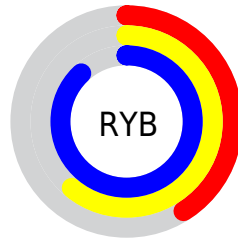
The YIQ color **169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **159.5500, 63.0410, 8.3930**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.3830, -52.9070, -15.8430**, and **111.7480, -69.8720, -11.2480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.0510, -75.0990, -10.1310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.5500, -51.5790, -6.8670**.

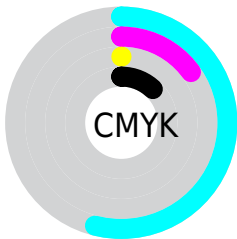
Distribution



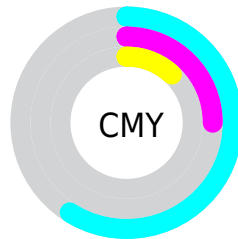
- Red (41%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930 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 169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 169.4500,
-63.0410, -8.3930

■ 169.4500,
-63.0410, -8.3930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 141.1400,
-65.1040, -9.5520

■ 223.9700,
-53.1820, -16.3660

■ 111.7480,
-69.8720, -11.2480

■ 236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 82.6330, -76.9780,
-14.6260

■ 245.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 64.9940, -61.7570,
-9.6370

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 48.7570, -47.7280,
-5.0720

■ 33.1070, -33.9740,
-1.0300

■ 18.7450, -21.0910,

2.2770

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 169.4500,
-63.0410, -8.3930

■ 169.4500,
-63.0410, -8.3930

■ 159.0510,
-75.0990, -10.1310

■ 179.5500,
-51.5790, -6.8670

■ 148.9510,
-86.5610, -11.6570

■ 189.9490,
-39.5210, -5.1290

■ 138.5520,
-98.6190, -13.3950

■ 200.0490,
-28.0590, -3.6030

■ 128.4520,
-110.0810, -14.9210

■ 211.0350,
-16.2760, -2.3880

■ 121.9180,
-117.3250, -15.7970

■ 221.1350, -4.8140,
-0.8620

■ 231.5340, 7.2440,
0.8760

■ 239.8400, 15.1300,
1.1300

■ 243.3620, 13.4800,
-2.0080

■ 246.8840, 11.8300,
-5.1460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166.5990, -62.4430, -19.2350



169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930



176.6470, -44.0620, 5.5860

Triad

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



169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930



185.1930, 33.9700, 23.1380



176.9250, 12.6120, -19.3240

Complementary

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



169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930



159.5500, 63.0410, 8.3930

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.



179.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250



169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930



183.7840, 45.0670, 14.7550

Square

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



169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930



184.8130, 11.7330, 24.1570



181.8080, 44.5190, 2.6550



173.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710

Rectangle

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



169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930



181.0840, -25.9990, 14.1370



181.8080, 44.5190, 2.6550



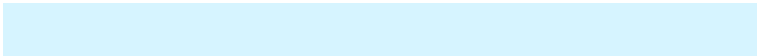
177.8120, 20.3600, -16.5680

Sweetspot

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



169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930



236.2840, -21.4110, -2.9390



178.6750, -43.5470, -53.3310



116.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



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.



169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930



178.9510, -86.5610, -11.6570



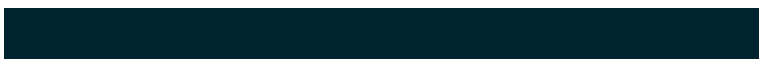
134.2300, -46.5410, 22.9870



106.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



95.2000, -91.6960, -12.2080



26.0170, -25.0330, -3.3770

Inverse Universe

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



150.2110, 43.8680, 53.0200



152.4280, 60.0950, 72.8230



194.7700, 46.5410, -22.9870



105.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



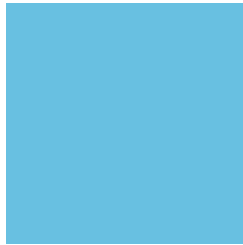
67.2160, 63.8080, 77.1200



18.3420, 17.3730, 21.0610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

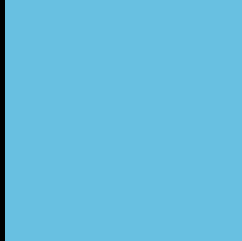
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930 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 169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930.



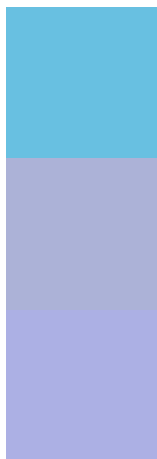
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930.

-8.3930.

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

169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930

Protanopia

180.4240, -15.4530, 10.2350

Deuteranopia

180.7320, -19.0760, 15.3240



Tritanopia

168.0060, -62.0310, -15.6870

Trichromacy



Original Color

169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930

Protanomaly

176.3400, -33.0120, 3.5640

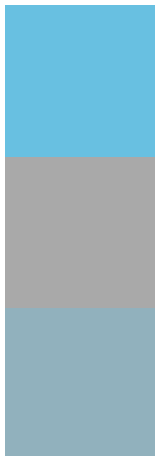
Deuteranomaly

176.6650, -35.3050, 6.5750

Tritanomaly

168.5870, -62.1690, -13.1850

Monochromacy



Original Color

169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930

Achromatopsia

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

168.8000, -22.9240, -3.0520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930 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(104, 192, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 192, 225)  
}
```

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(104, 192, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 192, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930 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(104, 192, 225) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 192, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 192, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 192, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 192, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 192,  
225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.4500, -63.0410, -8.3930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 192, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
192, 225) }
```

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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