

Converting Colors

YIQ(169.6160, -51.9450,
-11.2490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(169.6160, -51.9450,
-11.2490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71BFD0
RGB	113, 191, 208
RGB Percent	44%, 75%, 82%
CMY	0.5570, 0.2508, 0.1845
CMYK	0.46, 0.08, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	191°, 50%, 63%
HSV	191°, 46%, 82%
XYZ	36.8206, 45.3350, 66.4483
YIQ	169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

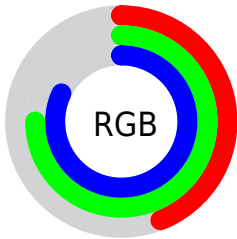
Format	Color
RYB	113, 156, 208
Decimal	7454672
CIELab	73.11, -19.61, -16.00
CIELCh	73, 25.312, 219.213
Yxy	45.3350, 0.2478, 0.3051
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285644752 (0xFF71BFD0)
YUV	169.6160, 18.9233, -49.6522
Hunter-Lab	67.3313, -20.2158, -11.3806

Details

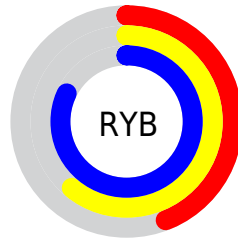
The YIQ color **169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **151.3840, 51.9450, 11.2490**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.8890, -48.4600, -13.8360**, and **114.4200, -54.3290, -12.0970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.9890, -63.3610, -13.6090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.2430, -40.5290, -8.8890**.

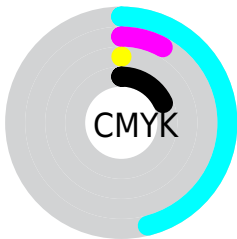
Distribution



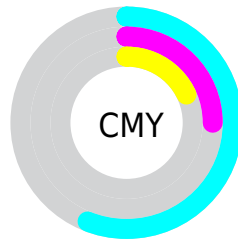
- Red (44%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490 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 169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 169.6160,
-51.9450, -11.2490

■ 169.6160,
-51.9450, -11.2490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 142.2030,
-52.2200, -11.7720

■ 225.4760,
-48.7350, -14.3590

■ 114.4200,
-54.3290, -12.0970

■ 237.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 85.7180, -61.1600,
-14.9520

■ 246.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 62.8110, -56.9880,
-13.4680

■ 46.4600, -42.6380,
-9.2140

■ 30.4510, -29.2510,
-4.0270

■ 15.6160, -16.4140,

0.1140

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 169.6160,
-51.9450, -11.2490

■ 169.6160,
-51.9450, -11.2490

■ 160.9890,
-63.3610, -13.6090

■ 178.2430,
-40.5290, -8.8890

■ 152.9490,
-75.0520, -16.4920

■ 186.2830,
-28.8380, -6.0060

■ 144.6210,
-85.8720, -18.6400

■ 194.6110,
-18.0180, -3.8580

■ 135.9940,
-97.2880, -21.0000

■ 203.2380, -6.6020,
-1.4980

■ 127.9540,
-108.9790, -23.8830

■ 211.8650, 4.8140,
0.8620

■ 124.0890,
-113.7930, -24.7450

■ 219.9050, 16.5050,
3.7450

■ 227.3360, 25.5370,
5.2570

■ 229.6840, 24.4370,
3.1650

■ 231.4450, 23.6120,
1.5960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169.4780, -43.0490, -18.2890



169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490



173.6590, -44.3360, -0.4640

Triad

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



169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490



183.4840, 19.8490, 20.2410



177.4470, 20.1300, -12.3980

Complementary

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



169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490



151.3840, 51.9450, 11.2490

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.



180.2580, 34.2040, -3.1400



169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490



182.9770, 34.3380, 16.4660

Square

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



169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490



182.2950, -1.6080, 18.1360



181.6320, 39.3830, 7.6310



174.8080, -0.1800, -18.7720

Rectangle

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



169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490



177.3340, -32.8750, 6.5890



181.6320, 39.3830, 7.6310



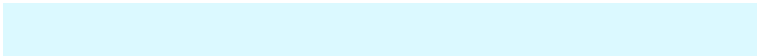
178.5510, 25.7690, -9.9670

Sweetspot

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



169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490



240.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940



170.5890, -31.2610, -44.7090



119.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720



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.



169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490



198.4650, -76.5650, -16.6050



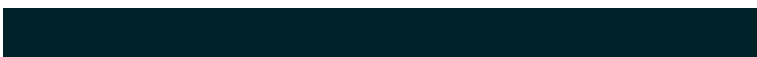
142.6140, -39.2950, 12.8090



100.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



100.1580, -91.8780, -19.9260



24.6320, -22.5110, -5.0310

Inverse Universe

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



150.2970, 31.5820, 44.3980



169.9700, 46.5250, 65.4450



178.3860, 39.2950, -12.8090



98.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



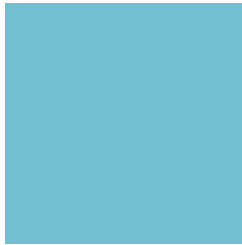
65.9640, 55.8300, 78.5340



16.1350, 13.5220, 19.2660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490 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 169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

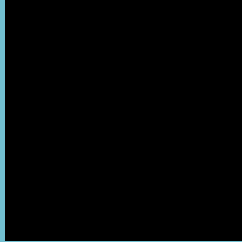
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490.

-11.2490.

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

169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490

Protanopia

179.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300

Deuteranopia

180.1260, -8.6220, 13.0900



Tritanopia

169.5020, -51.6240, -11.5600

Trichromacy



Original Color

169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490

Protanomaly

175.6090, -23.7040, 0.0720

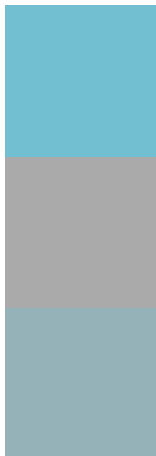
Deuteranomaly

176.3580, -24.2550, 4.5530

Tritanomaly

169.5020, -51.6240, -11.5600

Monochromacy



Original Color

169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490

Achromatopsia

170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

170.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490 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(113, 191, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 191, 208)  
}
```

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(113, 191, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 191, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490 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(113, 191, 208) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 191, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 191, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 191, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 191, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 191,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 191, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
191, 208) }
```

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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