

# Converting Colors

YIQ(170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(170.5680, -60.0170,  
2.8870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	73B9F2
RGB	115, 185, 242
RGB Percent	45%, 73%, 95%
CMY	0.5491, 0.2744, 0.0513
CMYK	0.52, 0.24, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	207°, 83%, 70%
HSV	207°, 52%, 95%
XYZ	40.4372, 44.7594, 90.4559
YIQ	170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

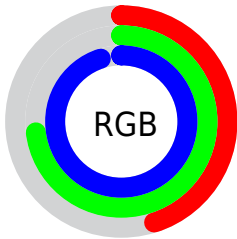
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	115, 160, 242
Decimal	7584242
CIE Lab	72.73, -6.42, -35.03
CIE LCh	73, 35.608, 259.620
Yxy	44.7594, 0.2302, 0.2548
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285774322 (0xFF73B9F2)
YUV	170.5680, 35.2160, -48.7331
Hunter-Lab	66.9024, -9.1902, -33.3317

# Details

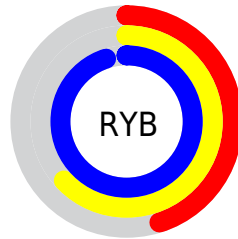
The YIQ color **170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **186.4320, 60.0170, -2.8870**, and the grayscale version is **170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.5630, -44.4260, -9.8500**, and **114.2360, -65.0140, -0.1660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.9350, -71.2960, 3.5520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.2010, -48.7380, 2.2220**.

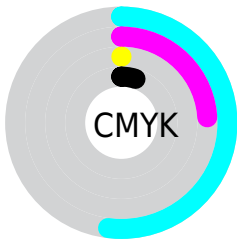
# Distribution



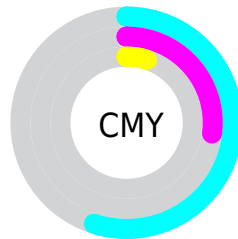
- Red (45%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870 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 170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 170.5680,  
-60.0170, 2.8870

■ 170.5680,  
-60.0170, 2.8870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 142.4430,  
-61.1630, 1.6290

■ 222.2640,  
-45.0220, -10.0620

■ 114.2360,  
-65.0140, -0.1660

■ 239.4520,  
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 80.8210, -80.1430,  
-6.8230

■ 248.4220,  
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 63.7690, -65.1970,  
-2.3570

■ 47.4180, -50.8470,  
1.8970

■ 32.2410, -37.0470,  
5.1050

■ 17.2920, -23.8890,

8.9350

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,  
10.4610

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,  
3.5200

■ 170.5680,  
-60.0170, 2.8870

■ 170.5680,  
-60.0170, 2.8870

■ 156.9350,  
-71.2960, 3.5520

■ 184.2010,  
-48.7380, 2.2220

■ 143.3020,  
-82.5750, 4.2170

■ 197.8340,  
-37.4590, 1.5570

■ 129.9570,  
-94.7250, 4.1470

■ 211.7660,  
-25.5840, 1.1040

■ 116.3240,  
-106.0040, 4.8120

■ 224.8120,  
-14.0300, 0.9620

■ 106.2460,  
-114.5320, 5.1800

■ 238.4450, -2.7510,  
0.2970

■ 250.5830, 5.5480,  
-1.4280

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159.8000, -84.8180, -15.7140



170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870



179.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300

# Triad

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



170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870



181.0670, 51.7600, 20.1120



169.9650, -11.2280, -27.8040

# Complementary

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



170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870



186.4320, 60.0170, -2.8870

# 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.



174.1660, 19.1230, -21.6850



170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870



179.8800, 53.1840, 5.3120

# Square

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



170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870



183.0240, 36.1240, 28.1560



177.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930



163.8870, -46.1190, -28.7350



# Rectangle

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



170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870



182.1520, -2.3430, 25.9530



177.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930



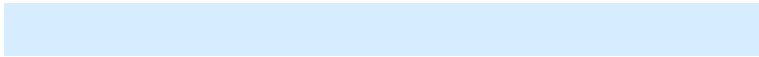
171.4670, -0.9580, -26.7020

# Sweetspot

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



170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870



232.1750, -19.4860, 0.7220



195.8190, -52.5800, -49.3160



114.0680, -11.8750, 0.4530



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.



170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870



164.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240



134.1740, -42.9670, 35.3130



112.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



80.2630, -86.8390, 4.4010



24.5810, -26.5010, 1.2030



# Inverse Universe

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



160.9530, 53.2220, 48.6940



152.2850, 67.3870, 61.8110



222.2390, 43.2420, -34.7900



112.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



66.5300, 77.2430, 70.4190

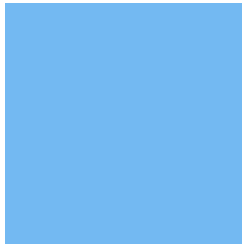


20.2780, 23.4250, 21.5130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

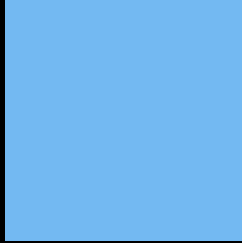
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870 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 170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.5680, -60.0170,



# 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

170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870

### Protanopia

177.6540, -27.6040, 15.6920

### Deuteranopia

177.4840, -32.8770, 17.6430



## Tritanopia

166.5120, -57.5840, -13.6800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870

## Protanomaly

175.2610, -39.7990, 10.9290

## Deuteranomaly

175.2330, -42.5960, 12.0600

## Tritanomaly

168.0160, -58.8230, -7.7430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870

## Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

170.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870 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(115, 185, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 185, 242)  
}
```

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(115, 185, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 185, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870 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(115, 185, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 185, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 185, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 185, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 185, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 185,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.5680, -60.0170, 2.8870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 185, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
185, 242) }
```

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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