

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.8770, -48.1860,
-7.7860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(170.8770, -48.1860,
-7.7860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78BDD3
RGB	120, 189, 211
RGB Percent	47%, 74%, 83%
CMY	0.5295, 0.2587, 0.1728
CMYK	0.43, 0.10, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	194°, 51%, 65%
HSV	194°, 43%, 83%
XYZ	37.6955, 45.0985, 68.3112
YIQ	170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

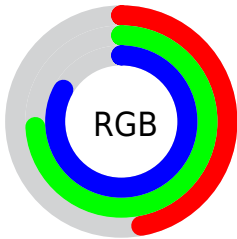
Format	Color
R _Y B	120, 159, 211
Decimal	7912915
CIE Lab	72.96, -16.08, -17.84
CIE LCh	73, 24.017, 227.975
Yxy	45.0985, 0.2495, 0.2985
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286102995 (0xFF78BDD3)
YUV	170.8770, 19.7806, -44.6191
Hunter-Lab	67.1554, -17.3269, -13.3016

Details

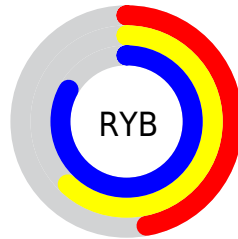
The YIQ color **170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **160.1230, 48.1860, 7.7860**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225.5090, -44.3340, -11.5180**, and **116.7520, -49.3320, -9.0440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.6630, -59.3270, -9.6230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.0910, -37.0450, -5.9490**.

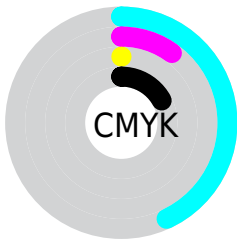
Distribution



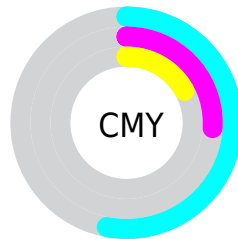
- Red (47%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860 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 170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170.8770,
-48.1860, -7.7860

■ 170.8770,
-48.1860, -7.7860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 143.4640,
-48.4610, -8.3090

■ 225.5090,
-44.3340, -11.5180

■ 116.7520,
-49.3320, -9.0440

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 88.9580, -52.9080,
-10.3160

■ 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 62.4520, -57.3550,
-12.3230

■ 45.6280, -43.0510,
-7.2350

■ 30.0920, -29.6180,
-2.8820

■ 15.8440, -17.0560,

0.7360

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.8770,
-48.1860, -7.7860

■ 170.8770,
-48.1860, -7.7860

■ 161.6630,
-59.3270, -9.6230

■ 180.0910,
-37.0450, -5.9490

■ 152.4490,
-70.4680, -11.4600

■ 189.3050,
-25.9040, -4.1120

■ 143.2350,
-81.6090, -13.2970

■ 198.5190,
-14.7630, -2.2750

■ 134.0210,
-92.7500, -15.1340

■ 207.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 124.5080,
-104.4870, -17.1830

■ 216.9470, 7.5190,
1.3990

■ 117.9740,
-111.7310, -18.0590

■ 227.0470, 18.9810,
2.9250

■ 232.3740, 22.3740,
2.0060

■ 235.3090, 20.9990,
-0.6090

■ 238.2440, 19.6240,
-3.2240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169.2870, -43.8290, -15.1650



170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860



175.4750, -37.8260, 2.7020

Triad

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



170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860



182.9960, 24.1590, 19.2230



176.8700, 14.4450, -13.9950

Complementary

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



170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860



160.1230, 48.1860, 7.7860

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.



179.2250, 29.8030, -5.9810



170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860



182.1680, 35.1180, 13.3420

Square

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



170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860



182.5300, 5.0400, 18.8000



180.8550, 37.1370, 4.2810



174.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010

Rectangle

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



170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860



178.5200, -24.5310, 9.5570



180.8550, 37.1370, 4.2810



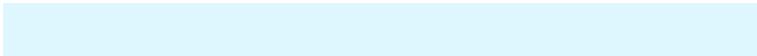
177.9740, 20.0840, -11.5640

Sweetspot

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



170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860



240.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120



175.8110, -31.7660, -41.0620



118.7860, -11.1410, -1.8370



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



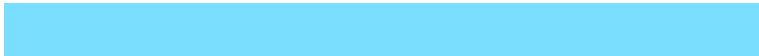
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860



196.4490, -70.4680, -11.4600



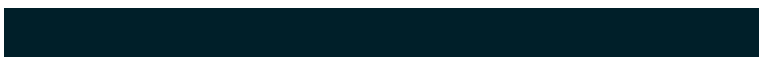
144.4620, -35.8110, 15.7490



99.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



94.2880, -89.1280, -14.6960



22.8710, -21.6860, -3.4620

Inverse Universe

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



155.0750, 32.0870, 40.7510



173.2810, 46.8470, 59.6070



186.5380, 35.8110, -15.7490



98.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



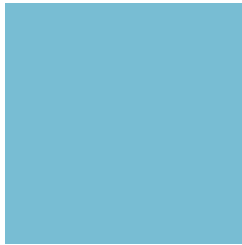
64.8240, 59.0400, 75.4240



15.7930, 14.4850, 18.3330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

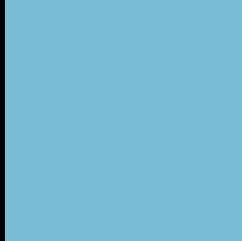
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860 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 170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860.

-7.7860.

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

170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860

Protanopia

179.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

Deuteranopia

179.7560, -10.4560, 13.2880



Tritanopia

170.1820, -47.7270, -10.5990

Trichromacy



Original Color

170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860

Protanomaly

175.7770, -24.1170, 2.0510

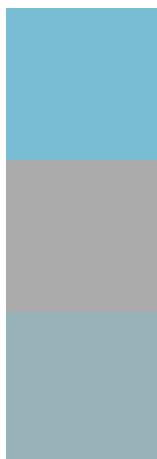
Deuteranomaly

176.2980, -24.0260, 5.9100

Tritanomaly

170.7090, -47.7730, -9.7650

Monochromacy



Original Color

170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860

Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

171.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860 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(120, 189, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 189, 211)  
}
```

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(120, 189, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 189, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860 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(120, 189, 211) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 189, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 189, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 189, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 189, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 189,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 189, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
189, 211) }
```

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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