

# Converting Colors

YIQ(171.4420, -68.5900,  
-1.4380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(171.4420, -68.5900,  
-1.4380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	69BFF5
RGB	105, 191, 245
RGB Percent	41%, 75%, 96%
CMY	0.5884, 0.2508, 0.0395
CMYK	0.57, 0.22, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	203°, 87%, 69%
HSV	203°, 57%, 96%
XYZ	40.9285, 46.8657, 93.2109
YIQ	171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

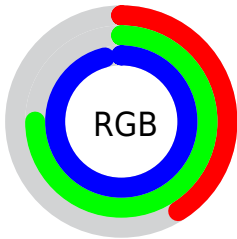
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	105, 158, 245
Decimal	6930421
CIE Lab	74.10, -10.81, -34.55
CIE LCh	74, 36.202, 252.631
Yxy	46.8657, 0.2261, 0.2589
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285120501 (0xFF69BFF5)
YUV	171.4420, 36.2641, -58.2696
Hunter-Lab	68.4586, -13.0848, -32.8064

# Details

The YIQ color **171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **178.5580, 68.5900, 1.4380**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.3940, -51.4400, -14.8960**, and **112.4190, -78.9510, -6.3990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.6840, -81.0150, -2.0310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.9010, -56.7610, -1.0570**.

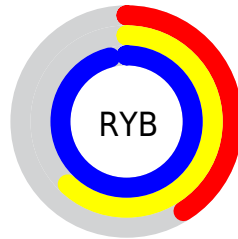
# Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (75%)

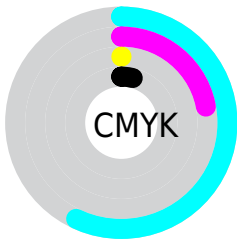
Blue (96%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (96%)

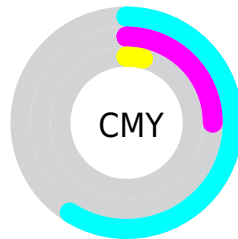


Cyan (57%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380 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 171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 171.4420,  
-68.5900, -1.4380

■ 171.4420,  
-68.5900, -1.4380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 142.7190,  
-70.9280, -3.1200

■ 223.3940,  
-51.4400, -14.8960

■ 112.3050,  
-78.6300, -6.7100

■ 237.0600,  
-35.7600, -12.7200

■ 84.0980, -82.4810,  
-8.5050

■ 246.0300,  
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 67.0460, -67.5350,  
-4.0390

■ 50.5810, -52.8640,  
-0.0960

■ 34.9310, -39.1100,  
3.9460

■ 20.4550, -25.9060,

6.9420

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,  
10.5600

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530

■ 171.4420,  
-68.5900, -1.4380

■ 171.4420,  
-68.5900, -1.4380

■ 158.6840,  
-81.0150, -2.0310

■ 183.9010,  
-56.7610, -1.0570

■ 145.6380,  
-92.5690, -1.8890

■ 197.2460,  
-44.6110, -0.9870

■ 132.8800,  
-104.9940, -2.4820

■ 209.7050,  
-32.7820, -0.6060

■ 119.8340,  
-116.5480, -2.3400

■ 223.0500,  
-20.6320, -0.5360

■ 116.5670,  
-120.1700, -2.7780

■ 235.5090, -8.8030,  
-0.1550

■ 248.8540, 3.3470,  
-0.0850

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161.1260, -88.8520, -19.7000



171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380



181.6470, -34.8940, 15.6500

# Triad

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



171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380



185.5770, 50.3840, 23.0240



174.3850, -3.6630, -27.2390

# Complementary

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



171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380



178.5580, 68.5900, 1.4380

# 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.



179.0420, 25.4040, -19.8760



171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380



183.8850, 54.7880, 9.2840

# Square

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



171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380



186.7400, 31.1720, 29.7960



181.4950, 46.5380, -6.4060



168.9540, -39.0580, -30.0500



# Rectangle

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



171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380



185.4930, -10.7330, 23.8190



181.4950, 46.5380, -6.4060



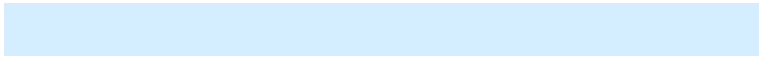
176.3000, 6.8820, -25.6140

# Sweetspot

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



171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380



232.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250



193.3360, -55.8340, -56.4260



114.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820



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.



171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380



162.4600, -86.1960, -1.7480



130.3520, -49.3400, 35.1720



116.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520



88.1220, -91.0560, -1.7760



27.8580, -28.8390, -0.4790



# Inverse Universe

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



156.6640, 55.8340, 56.4260



143.9360, 70.2280, 70.9000



219.6480, 49.3400, -35.1720



114.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320



68.6100, 74.2620, 74.8860

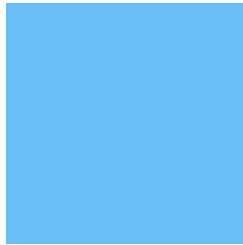


21.7450, 23.6080, 23.7040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

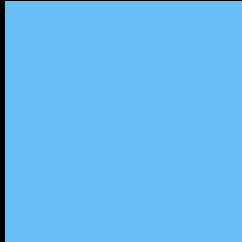
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380 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

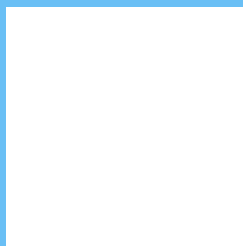
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380.

-1.4380.

# 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

171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380

### Protanopia

181.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710

### Deuteranopia

181.4840, -32.8770, 17.6430



## Tritanopia

167.4290, -67.7160, -17.2840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380

## Protanomaly

177.7230, -41.2200, 9.1480

## Deuteranomaly

177.7380, -45.5760, 11.0000

## Tritanomaly

169.1180, -68.0380, -11.4460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380

## Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

171.0110, -24.8960, -0.3520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380 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(105, 191, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 191, 245)  
}
```

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(105, 191, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 191, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380 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".

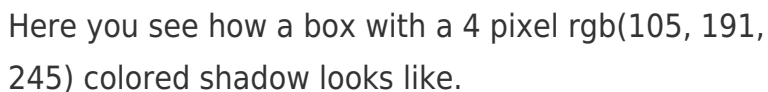
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(105, 191, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 191, 245) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 191, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 191, 245); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 191, 245); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 191, 245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 191, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
191, 245) }
```

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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