

Converting Colors

YIQ(160.1590, -67.2560,
-25.6240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(160.1590, -67.2560,
-25.6240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50C3BF
RGB	80, 195, 191
RGB Percent	31%, 76%, 75%
CMY	0.6865, 0.2351, 0.2512
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.02, 0.24
HSL	178°, 49%, 54%
HSV	178°, 59%, 76%
XYZ	32.2248, 44.5129, 56.1448
YIQ	160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

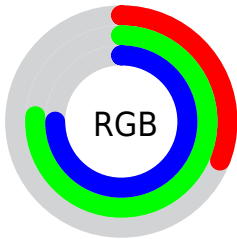
Format	Color
RYB	80, 139, 195
Decimal	5292991
CIELab	72.57, -33.12, -7.67
CIELCh	73, 33.996, 193.042
Yxy	44.5129, 0.2425, 0.3350
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283483071 (0xFF50C3BF)
YUV	160.1590, 15.2046, -70.2994
Hunter-Lab	66.7180, -30.5409, -3.1914

Details

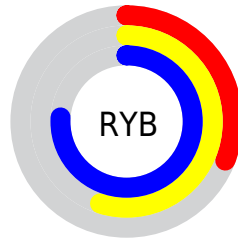
The YIQ color **160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **114.8410, 67.2560, 25.6240**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.9420, -65.1470, -25.2990**, and **98.4990, -83.0730, -30.8250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.0650, -78.8550, -30.1750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.9540, -56.2530, -21.2850**.

Distribution



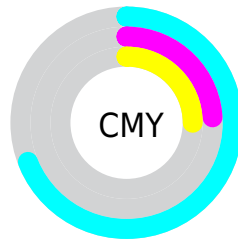
- Red (31%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240 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 160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160.1590,
-67.2560, -25.6240

■ 160.1590,
-67.2560, -25.6240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 130.7670,
-72.0240, -27.3200

■ 217.9420,
-65.1470, -25.2990

■ 98.4990, -83.0730,
-30.8250

■ 229.5850,
-50.6600, -18.0200

■ 80.2730, -67.5770,
-25.3130

■ 238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

■ 62.8620, -52.9980,
-19.7020

■ 247.2260,
-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 46.1520, -39.0150,
-14.3030

■ 30.1430, -25.6280,
-9.1160

■ 12.6010, -12.0580,

-1.7380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.1590,
-67.2560, -25.6240

■ 160.1590,
-67.2560, -25.6240

■ 154.0650,
-78.8550, -30.1750

■ 165.9540,
-56.2530, -21.2850

■ 148.3840,
-90.1790, -34.2030

■ 171.9340,
-44.3330, -17.0450

■ 142.2900,
-101.7780, -38.7540

■ 177.7290,
-33.3300, -12.7060

■ 136.4950,
-112.7810, -43.0930

■ 183.8230,
-21.7310, -8.1550

■ 135.8970,
-113.9730, -43.5170

■ 189.5040,
-10.4070, -4.1270

■ 195.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 201.3930, 12.1950,
4.7630

■ 207.4870, 23.7940,
9.3140

■ 213.1680, 35.1180,
13.3420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166.0900, -36.4450, -27.8450



160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240



160.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540

Triad

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



160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240



181.8920, 1.3250, 25.5570



177.6410, 43.1910, -6.3210

Complementary

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



160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240



114.8410, 67.2560, 25.6240

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.



179.5040, 51.4870, 8.5350



160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240



182.7890, 29.4760, 27.4920

Square

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



160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240



177.3870, -31.2260, 15.2540



181.5550, 47.4500, 21.1300



174.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210

Rectangle

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



160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240



165.6110, -70.7440, -6.4560



181.5550, 47.4500, 21.1300



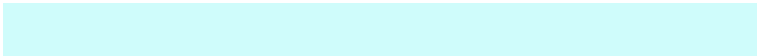
178.1410, 47.7750, -1.2890

Sweetspot

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



160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240



238.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510



149.2990, -28.0490, -58.8730



119.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700



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.



160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240



197.7950, -104.7580, -39.8140



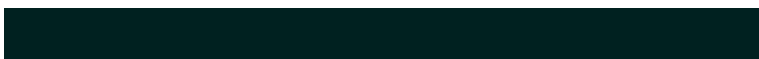
130.0910, -54.2400, 2.8160



94.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



112.1770, -94.0300, -35.9980



23.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070

Inverse Universe

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



114.8410, 67.2560, 25.6240



127.3190, 104.4370, 40.1250



144.9090, 54.2400, -2.8160



90.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



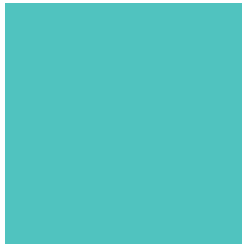
48.8230, 94.0300, 35.9980



9.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240 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 160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

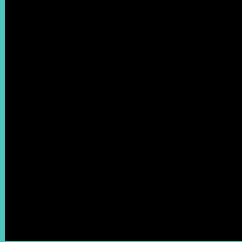
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

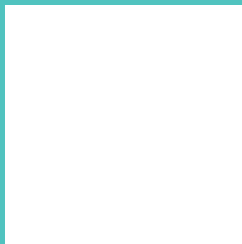
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240.



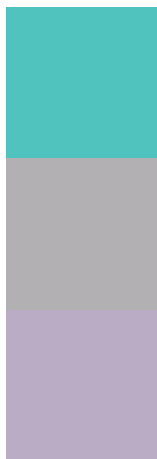
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240.

-25.6240.

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

160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240

Protanopia

177.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Deuteranopia

178.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200



Tritanopia

162.4290, -67.7160, -17.2840

Trichromacy



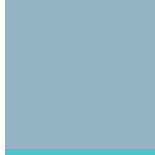
Original Color

160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240



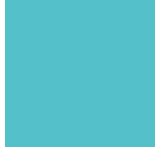
Protanomaly

171.0400, -23.8400, -8.4800



Deuteranomaly

171.7290, -24.1620, -2.6420



Tritanomaly

161.4350, -67.8530, -20.3090

Monochromacy



Original Color

160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240



Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

160.2140, -24.3900, -9.5260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240 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(80, 195, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 195, 191)  
}
```

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(80, 195, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 195, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240 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(80, 195, 191) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 195, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 195, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 195, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 195, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 195,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.1590, -67.2560, -25.6240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 195, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 195,  
191) }
```

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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