

Converting Colors

YIQ(160.3260, -48.7330,
-25.4130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(160.3260, -48.7330,
-25.4130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	62BEAB
RGB	98, 190, 171
RGB Percent	38%, 75%, 67%
CMY	0.6159, 0.2547, 0.3296
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.10, 0.25
HSL	168°, 41%, 56%
HSV	168°, 48%, 75%
XYZ	30.7988, 42.3756, 45.0613
YIQ	160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

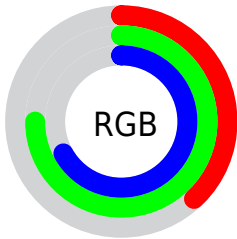
Format	Color
RYB	98, 149, 190
Decimal	6471339
CIELab	71.13, -32.13, 1.18
CIElCh	71, 32.150, 177.897
Yxy	42.3756, 0.2605, 0.3584
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284661419 (0xFF62BEAB)
YUV	160.3260, 5.2623, -54.6599
Hunter-Lab	65.0965, -29.4660, 4.5256

Details

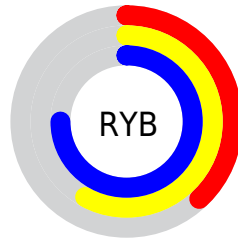
The YIQ color **160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **127.6740, 48.7330, 25.4130**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.7990, -48.6870, -26.2470**, and **104.7600, -52.9510, -26.0630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.1890, -58.7730, -30.6850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.4630, -38.6930, -20.1410**.

Distribution



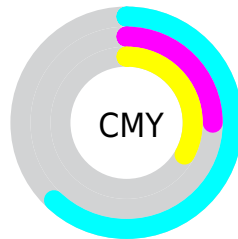
- Red (38%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130 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 160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160.3260,
-48.7330, -25.4130

■ 160.3260,
-48.7330, -25.4130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 132.7280,
-49.9250, -25.8370

■ 216.7990,
-48.6870, -26.2470

■ 104.7600,
-52.9510, -26.0630

■ 233.4720,
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 75.2860, -60.4240,
-28.2960

■ 242.1430,
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 57.9890, -46.1660,
-22.3740

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 41.8660, -32.4580,
-17.4980

■ 26.5580, -19.6670,
-12.5230

■ 4.8100, -2.5210,

-3.8730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.3260,
-48.7330, -25.4130

■ 160.3260,
-48.7330, -25.4130

■ 154.1890,
-58.7730, -30.6850

■ 166.4630,
-38.6930, -20.1410

■ 148.0520,
-68.8130, -35.9570

■ 172.6000,
-28.6530, -14.8690

■ 141.9150,
-78.8530, -41.2290

■ 178.7370,
-18.6130, -9.5970

■ 135.7780,
-88.8930, -46.5010

■ 184.8740, -8.5730,
-4.3250

■ 129.6410,
-98.9330, -51.7730

■ 191.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 128.7440,
-100.7210, -52.4090

■ 197.1480, 11.5070,
6.2190

■ 203.2850, 21.5470,
11.4910

■ 209.3080, 31.9080,
16.4520

■ 211.2590, 33.6040,
18.7560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165.4250, -18.3350, -25.6550



160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130



157.0540, -71.1540, -21.0580

Triad

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



160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130



176.1180, -14.1710, 20.0450



175.1240, 46.4450, 0.7890

Complementary

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



160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130



127.6740, 48.7330, 25.4130

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.



176.6380, 48.4140, 14.6700



160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130



179.0200, 15.5840, 25.9520

Square

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



160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130



170.4020, -44.7500, 7.0420



177.8730, 37.8670, 24.0990



172.7920, 32.2800, -12.3280

Rectangle

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



160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130



159.0250, -72.2100, -12.9300



177.8730, 37.8670, 24.0990



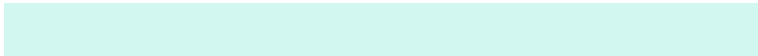
175.6560, 48.0030, 5.5950

Sweetspot

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



160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130



235.1390, -19.8050, -10.0210



157.9840, -13.3800, -43.8760



117.5530, -12.1030, -6.4310



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130



200.9370, -75.9190, -39.3350



147.2300, -47.6820, -5.9060



91.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



106.9960, -83.5750, -43.7590



20.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490

Inverse Universe

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



127.6740, 48.7330, 25.4130



150.1770, 75.5980, 39.6460



140.7700, 47.6820, 5.9060



87.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



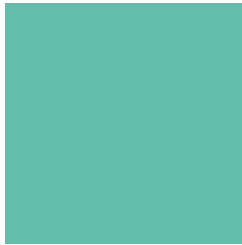
51.0040, 83.5750, 43.7590



9.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130 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 160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

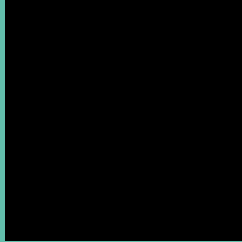
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130.



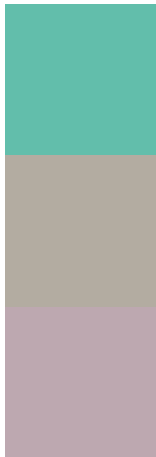
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130.

-25.4130.

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

160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130

Protanopia

172.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370

Deuteranopia

175.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



Tritanopia

164.0890, -51.8990, -12.0830

Trichromacy



Original Color

160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130

Protanomaly

168.7330, -12.7900, -10.5020

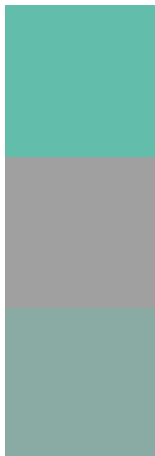
Deuteranomaly

169.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620

Tritanomaly

162.5250, -50.4310, -16.6630

Monochromacy



Original Color

160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130

Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

160.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130 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(98, 190, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 190, 171)  
}
```

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(98, 190, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 190, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130 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(98, 190, 171) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 190, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(98, 190, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 190, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 190, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 190,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.3260, -48.7330, -25.4130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 190, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 190,  
171) }
```

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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