

Converting Colors

YIQ(161.1410, -49.6500,
-25.3140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(161.1410, -49.6500,
-25.3140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	62BFAD
RGB	98, 191, 173
RGB Percent	38%, 75%, 68%
CMY	0.6159, 0.2508, 0.3217
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.09, 0.25
HSL	168°, 42%, 57%
HSV	168°, 49%, 75%
XYZ	31.2082, 42.8873, 46.1447
YIQ	161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

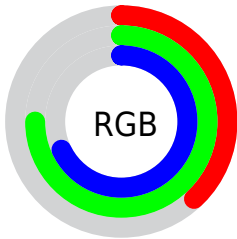
Format	Color
RYB	98, 149, 191
Decimal	6471597
CIELab	71.48, -32.12, 0.60
CIELCh	71, 32.125, 178.935
Yxy	42.8873, 0.2595, 0.3567
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284661677 (0xFF62BFAD)
YUV	161.1410, 5.8465, -55.3747
Hunter-Lab	65.4884, -29.5413, 4.0647

Details

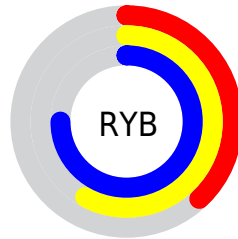
The YIQ color **161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **127.8590, 49.6500, 25.3140**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.6140, -49.6040, -26.1480**, and **105.5750, -53.8680, -25.9640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.0040, -59.6900, -30.5860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.2780, -39.6100, -20.0420**.

Distribution



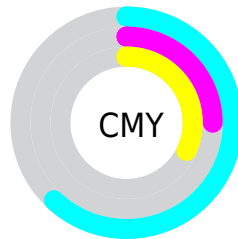
- Red (38%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (68%)



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



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140 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 161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 161.1410,
-49.6500, -25.3140

■ 161.1410,
-49.6500, -25.3140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 133.5430,
-50.8420, -25.7380

■ 217.6140,
-49.6040, -26.1480

■ 105.5750,
-53.8680, -25.9640

■ 233.4720,
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 76.1010, -61.3410,
-28.1970

■ 242.1430,
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 58.6900, -46.7620,
-22.5860

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 42.0940, -33.1000,
-16.8760

■ 26.7860, -20.3090,
-11.9010

■ 6.3260, -4.0340,

-3.9860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 161.1410,
-49.6500, -25.3140

■ 161.1410,
-49.6500, -25.3140

■ 155.0040,
-59.6900, -30.5860

■ 167.2780,
-39.6100, -20.0420

■ 148.9810,
-70.0510, -35.5470

■ 173.3010,
-29.2490, -15.0810

■ 142.8440,
-80.0910, -40.8190

■ 179.4380,
-19.2090, -9.8090

■ 136.7070,
-90.1310, -46.0910

■ 185.5750, -9.1690,
-4.5370

■ 130.2710,
-100.7670, -51.5750

■ 191.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 129.6730,
-101.9590, -51.9990

■ 198.0340, 11.8280,
5.9080

■ 204.1710, 21.8680,
11.1800

■ 210.3080, 31.9080,
16.4520

■ 211.8460, 33.3290,
18.2330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166.2400, -19.2520, -25.5560



161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140



157.8800, -70.6040, -20.0120

Triad

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



161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140



177.6020, -12.6580, 20.1580



175.8250, 45.8490, 0.5770

Complementary

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



161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140



127.8590, 49.6500, 25.3140

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.



177.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590



161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140



179.3190, 16.1800, 26.1640

Square

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



161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140



171.1140, -43.8790, 7.7770



178.7590, 38.1880, 23.7880



173.3790, 32.0050, -12.8510

Rectangle

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



161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140



160.3240, -71.6140, -12.7180



178.7590, 38.1880, 23.7880



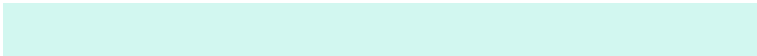
176.5420, 48.3240, 5.2840

Sweetspot

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



161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140



235.1390, -19.8050, -10.0210



158.2720, -14.2510, -44.6110



117.6670, -12.4240, -6.1200



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.



161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140



201.0510, -76.2400, -39.0240



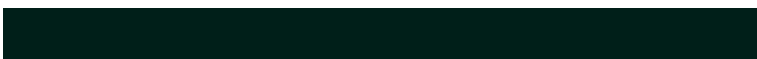
146.7570, -47.7280, -5.0720



91.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



107.2240, -84.2170, -43.1370



21.0470, -16.5500, -8.4380

Inverse Universe

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



127.8590, 49.6500, 25.3140



149.9490, 76.2400, 39.0240



142.2430, 47.7280, 5.0720



87.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



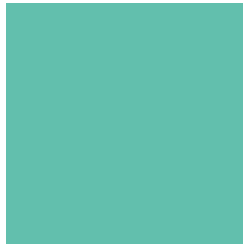
50.7760, 84.2170, 43.1370



9.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140 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 161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140 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

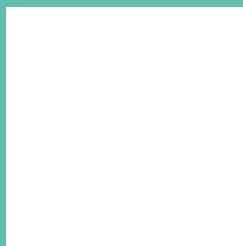
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140.



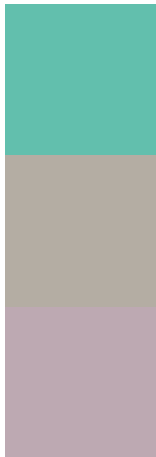
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140.

-25.3140.

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

161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140

Protanopia

173.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260

Deuteranopia

176.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



Tritanopia

164.7900, -52.4950, -12.2950

Trichromacy



Original Color

161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140

Protanomaly

169.5480, -13.7070, -10.4030

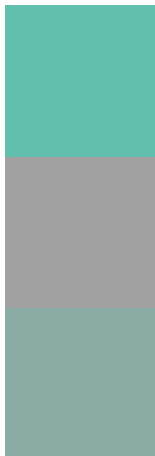
Deuteranomaly

170.6070, -12.1950, -4.7630

Tritanomaly

163.2260, -51.0270, -16.8750

Monochromacy



Original Color

161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140

Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

161.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140 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, 191, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 191, 173)  
}
```

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, 191, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 191, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140 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, 191, 173) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 191, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 191, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 191, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 191, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 191,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 191, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 191,  
173) }
```

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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