

# Converting Colors

YIQ(161.7910, -54.2360,  
-19.2920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920)</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(161.7910, -54.2360,  
-19.2920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	62BDBD
RGB	98, 189, 189
RGB Percent	38%, 74%, 74%
CMY	0.6159, 0.2587, 0.2590
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	180°, 41%, 56%
HSV	180°, 48%, 74%
XYZ	32.4162, 42.6770, 54.6418
YIQ	161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

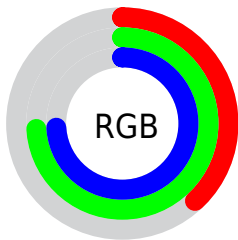
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	98, 144, 189
Decimal	6471101
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	71.34, -27.11, -8.36
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	71, 28.367, 197.133
Yxy	42.6770, 0.2499, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284661181 (0xFF62BDBD)
YUV	161.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447
Hunter-Lab	65.3276, -25.7499, -3.8625

# Details

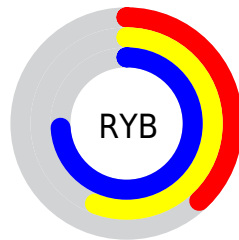
The YIQ color **161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **125.2090, 54.2360, 19.2920**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.6770, -53.9150, -19.6030**, and **105.5130, -59.3250, -20.6770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.1100, -65.5600, -23.3200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640**.

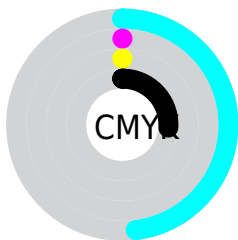
# Distribution



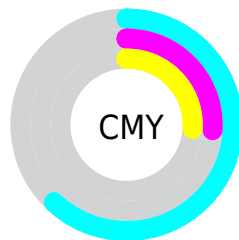
- Red (38%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920 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 161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 161.7910,  
-54.2360, -19.2920

■ 161.7910,  
-54.2360, -19.2920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 134.1930,  
-55.4280, -19.7160

■ 218.6770,  
-53.9150, -19.6030

■ 105.5130,  
-59.3250, -20.6770

■ 233.7710,  
-42.3160, -15.0520

■ 77.1100, -65.5600,  
-23.3200

■ 242.4420,  
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 59.6990, -50.9810,  
-17.7090

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

■ 42.9890, -36.9980,  
-12.3100

■ 27.5670, -23.8860,  
-7.6460

■ 8.2640, -9.4910,

1.3010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 161.7910,  
-54.2360, -19.2920

■ 161.7910,  
-54.2360, -19.2920

■ 156.1100,  
-65.5600, -23.3200

■ 167.4720,  
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 150.4290,  
-76.8840, -27.3480

■ 173.1530,  
-31.5880, -11.2360

■ 144.7480,  
-88.2080, -31.3760

■ 178.8340,  
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 139.0670,  
-99.5320, -35.4040

■ 184.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

■ 133.3860,  
-110.8560, -39.4320

■ 189.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 132.4890,  
-112.6440, -40.0680

■ 195.5780, 13.1120,  
4.6640

■ 201.2590, 24.4360,  
8.6920

■ 206.9400, 35.7600,  
12.7200

■ 208.7340, 39.3360,  
13.9920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



164.4050, -32.7780, -22.7140



161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920



162.9510, -60.1980, -10.3580

# Triad

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



161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920



178.5240, 5.1770, 21.8250



174.1500, 34.3880, -6.4760

# Complementary

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



161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920



125.2090, 54.2360, 19.2920

# 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.



176.3180, 43.1430, 5.5670



161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920



178.9580, 27.3220, 22.4740

# Square

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



161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920



175.2370, -22.0560, 14.2640



177.7990, 40.7110, 16.6070



171.9580, 17.0130, -16.4830



# Rectangle

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



161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920



167.1140, -53.0470, -2.2870



177.7990, 40.7110, 16.6070



174.8240, 38.4220, -2.4900

# Sweetspot

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



161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920



234.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



151.7160, -24.4290, -47.3810



116.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920



202.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040



135.9630, -42.1360, 3.7200



91.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



110.7580, -94.1680, -33.4960



21.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720



# Inverse Universe

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



125.2090, 54.2360, 19.2920



145.4580, 84.6320, 30.1040



151.0370, 42.1360, -3.7200



87.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



47.2420, 94.1680, 33.4960

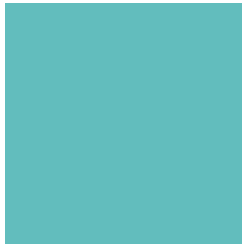


9.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

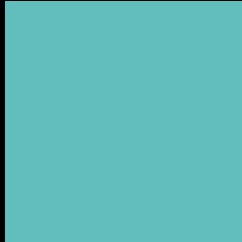
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920 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 161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920.



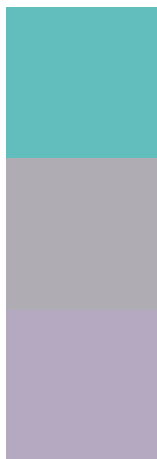
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920.



# 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

161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920

### Protanopia

174.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

### Deuteranopia

175.3240, -0.5520, 10.0080



## Tritanopia

163.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920

## Protanomaly

169.8880, -20.3560, -5.5400

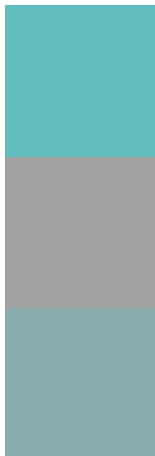
## Deuteranomaly

170.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240

## Tritanomaly

163.0130, -54.7410, -15.6450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920

## Achromatopsia

162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

162.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920 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, 189, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 189, 189)  
}
```

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, 189, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 189, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920 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".

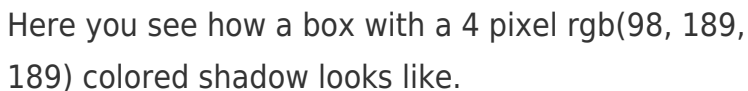
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(98, 189, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 189, 189) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 189, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 189, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 189, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 189,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 189, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 189,  
189) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor