

Converting Colors

YIQ(162.0930, -40.5270,
-19.9430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(162.0930, -40.5270,
-19.9430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6FBAAD
RGB	111, 186, 173
RGB Percent	44%, 73%, 68%
CMY	0.5649, 0.2705, 0.3217
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.07, 0.27
HSL	170°, 35%, 58%
HSV	170°, 40%, 73%
XYZ	31.6542, 41.5231, 45.8621
YIQ	162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

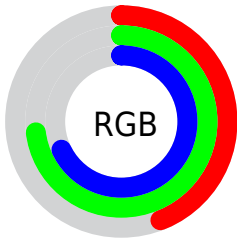
Format	Color
RYB	111, 152, 186
Decimal	7322285
CIELab	70.54, -26.44, -0.71
CIELCh	71, 26.453, 181.543
Yxy	41.5231, 0.2659, 0.3488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285512365 (0xFF6FBAAD)
YUV	162.0930, 5.3772, -44.8086
Hunter-Lab	64.4385, -25.0825, 2.9091

Details

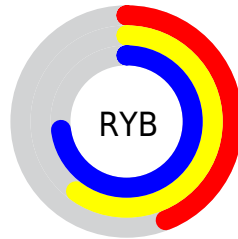
The YIQ color **162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **134.9070, 40.5270, 19.9430**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.6800, -40.8020, -20.4660**, and **108.3210, -41.1690, -19.3210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.0700, -50.8880, -24.9040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820**.

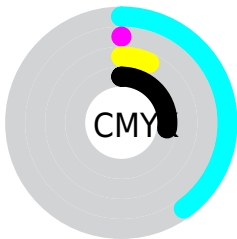
Distribution



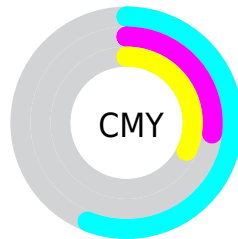
- Red (44%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430 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 162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162.0930,
-40.5270, -19.9430

■ 162.0930,
-40.5270, -19.9430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 135.0930,
-40.5270, -19.9430

■ 217.6800,
-40.8020, -20.4660

■ 108.9080,
-41.4440, -19.8440

■ 236.7610,
-36.3560, -12.9320

■ 81.5270, -44.7450,
-20.5930

■ 245.4320,
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 56.3420, -45.6620,
-20.4940

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 40.3330, -32.2750,
-15.3070

■ 25.0250, -19.4840,
-10.3320

■ 2.8040, -2.3840,

-0.8480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 162.0930,
-40.5270, -19.9430

■ 162.0930,
-40.5270, -19.9430

■ 156.0700,
-50.8880, -24.9040

■ 168.1160,
-30.1660, -14.9820

■ 150.2320,
-60.3320, -29.9640

■ 173.8400,
-20.4010, -10.2330

■ 144.2090,
-70.6930, -34.9250

■ 179.9770,
-10.3610, -4.9610

■ 138.4850,
-80.4580, -39.6740

■ 185.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 132.4620,
-90.8190, -44.6350

■ 191.7240, 9.7650,
4.7490

■ 126.7380,
-100.5840, -49.3840

■ 197.7470, 20.1260,
9.7100

■ 203.5850, 29.5700,
14.7700

■ 208.1130, 36.9510,
18.6710

■ 208.4550, 35.9880,
19.6040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165.3590, -17.9690, -21.2730



162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430



160.9530, -54.5120, -14.2880

Triad

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



162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430



174.9460, -7.9350, 17.1610



173.1060, 37.6880, -0.2000

Complementary

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



162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430



134.9070, 40.5270, 19.9430

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.



174.9250, 40.1160, 10.8680



162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430



176.9720, 15.5390, 21.2590

Square

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



162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430



170.2740, -32.6460, 7.9460



176.0740, 32.6870, 18.8550



171.1380, 25.4940, -10.4900

Rectangle

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



162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430



163.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260



176.0740, 32.6870, 18.8550



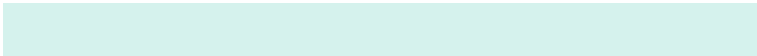
173.9970, 39.6130, 3.4610

Sweetspot

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



162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430



232.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030



159.2110, -12.2810, -36.2570



116.5750, -9.1690, -4.5370



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.



162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430



205.0360, -62.7160, -30.8120



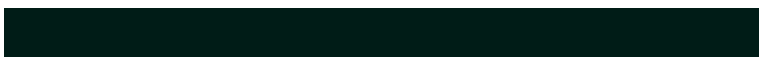
149.4870, -38.1000, -3.3480



89.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



106.1640, -83.9880, -41.7800



19.0580, -15.0830, -7.4910

Inverse Universe

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



134.9070, 40.5270, 19.9430



162.9640, 62.7160, 30.8120



147.5130, 38.1000, 3.3480



85.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



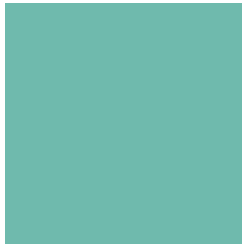
49.7220, 84.3090, 41.4690



8.9420, 15.0830, 7.4910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430 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 162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430 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 162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430.

-19.9430.

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

162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430

Protanopia

171.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170

Deuteranopia

173.2340, 8.3890, 7.6610



Tritanopia

164.2750, -43.5550, -9.1150

Trichromacy



Original Color

162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430

Protanomaly

167.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870

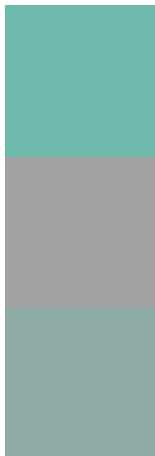
Deuteranomaly

169.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350

Tritanomaly

163.2380, -42.1330, -12.8610

Monochromacy



Original Color

162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430

Achromatopsia

162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

162.0580, -15.0830, -7.4910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430 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(111, 186, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 186, 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(111, 186, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 186, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430 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(111, 186, 173) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 186, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 186, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 186, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 186, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 186,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 186, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
186, 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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