

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.5610, -32.9170,
-14.6850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(163.5610, -32.9170,
-14.6850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7BB6AF
RGB	123, 182, 175
RGB Percent	48%, 71%, 69%
CMY	0.5178, 0.2862, 0.3138
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.04, 0.29
HSL	173°, 29%, 60%
HSV	173°, 32%, 71%
XYZ	32.6309, 40.7682, 46.6902
YIQ	163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

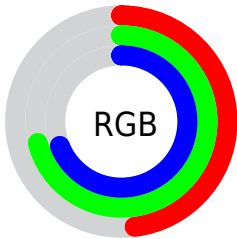
Format	Color
RYB	123, 154, 182
Decimal	8107695
CIELab	70.01, -20.64, -2.52
CIELCh	70, 20.793, 186.958
Yxy	40.7682, 0.2717, 0.3395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286297775 (0xFF7BB6AF)
YUV	163.5610, 5.6394, -35.5720
Hunter-Lab	63.8500, -20.5141, 1.3392

Details

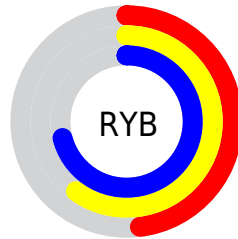
The YIQ color **163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **141.4390, 32.9170, 14.6850**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.8490, -33.7880, -15.4200**, and **110.9740, -32.6420, -14.1620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.9510, -43.0030, -19.1230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.1710, -22.8310, -10.2470**.

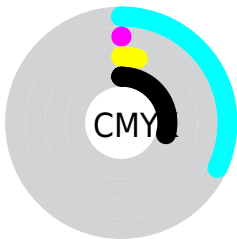
Distribution



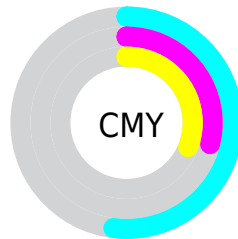
- Red (48%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850 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 163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163.5610,
-32.9170, -14.6850

■ 163.5610,
-32.9170, -14.6850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.8600,
-32.3210, -14.4730

■ 218.8490,
-33.7880, -15.4200

■ 110.9740,
-32.6420, -14.1620

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 85.6750, -33.2380,
-14.3740

■ 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 59.5930, -35.9430,
-14.9110

■ 38.8000, -32.0920,
-13.1160

■ 23.9650, -19.2550,
-8.9750

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,

1.8660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.5610,
-32.9170, -14.6850

■ 163.5610,
-32.9170, -14.6850

■ 157.9510,
-43.0030, -19.1230

■ 169.1710,
-22.8310, -10.2470

■ 152.3410,
-53.0890, -23.5610

■ 174.7810,
-12.7450, -5.8090

■ 146.3180,
-63.4500, -28.5220

■ 180.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

■ 140.7080,
-73.5360, -32.9600

■ 186.4140, 7.7020,
3.5900

■ 135.0980,
-83.6220, -37.3980

■ 192.0240, 17.7880,
8.0280

■ 129.4880,
-93.7080, -41.8360

■ 197.6340, 27.8740,
12.4660

■ 125.0740,
-101.4100, -45.4260

■ 203.2440, 37.9600,
16.9040

■ 204.9670, 40.2980,
18.5860

■ 205.3090, 39.3350,
19.5190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165.5920, -17.0070, -16.6790



163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850



163.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120

Triad

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



163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850



173.5890, -2.6160, 14.3760



171.6750, 28.6560, -1.7120

Complementary

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



163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850



141.4390, 32.9170, 14.6850

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.



173.3970, 32.7350, 6.9670



163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850



174.6250, 14.8980, 16.3540

Square

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



163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850



170.4340, -21.4130, 8.1150



174.2750, 27.5070, 13.6110



169.7720, 17.8370, -9.3870

Rectangle

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



163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850



165.7750, -38.9710, -4.0830



174.2750, 27.5070, 13.6110



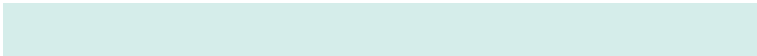
172.3380, 31.2230, 1.3270

Sweetspot

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



163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850



229.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210



160.0250, -11.4570, -29.1610



115.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850



208.2380, -51.3010, -22.9250



151.4450, -29.1140, -1.0020



89.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



107.1900, -86.8770, -38.9810



19.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690

Inverse Universe

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



141.4390, 32.9170, 14.6850



173.7620, 51.3010, 22.9250



153.5550, 29.1140, 1.0020



85.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



48.8100, 86.8770, 38.9810



8.7140, 15.7250, 6.8690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

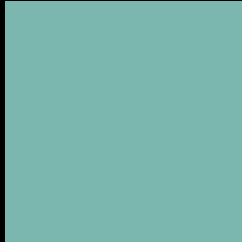
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850 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 163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850.



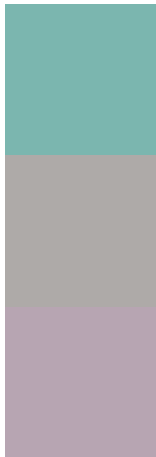
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850.

-14.6850.

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

163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850

Protanopia

170.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

Deuteranopia

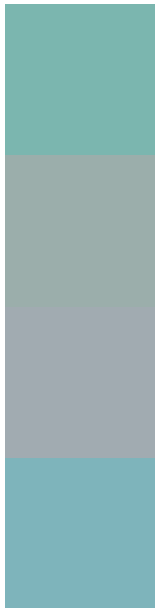
171.8640, 6.5550, 7.8590



Tritanopia

165.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850

Protanomaly

167.9770, -10.3610, -4.9610

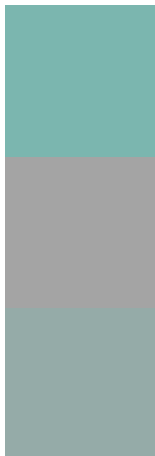
Deuteranomaly

168.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Tritanomaly

164.6520, -34.4310, -9.2710

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850

Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

164.0800, -12.1490, -5.5970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850 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(123, 182, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 182, 175)  
}
```

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(123, 182, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 182, 175) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850 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(123, 182, 175) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 182, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 182, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 182, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 182, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 182,  
175) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 182, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
182, 175) }
```

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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