

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.7320, -46.5800,
-14.8680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(163.7320, -46.5800,
-14.8680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EBABE
RGB	110, 186, 190
RGB Percent	43%, 73%, 75%
CMY	0.5688, 0.2705, 0.2551
CMYK	0.42, 0.02, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	183°, 38%, 59%
HSV	183°, 42%, 74%
XYZ	33.2794, 42.1590, 55.0712
YIQ	163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

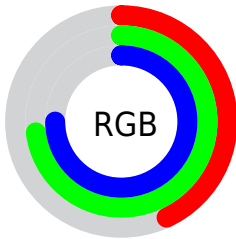
Format	Color
RYB	110, 149, 190
Decimal	7256766
CIELab	70.98, -22.50, -9.38
CIELCh	71, 24.383, 202.634
Yxy	42.1590, 0.2550, 0.3230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285446846 (0xFF6EBABE)
YUV	163.7320, 12.9501, -47.1230
Hunter-Lab	64.9299, -22.1384, -4.8367

Details

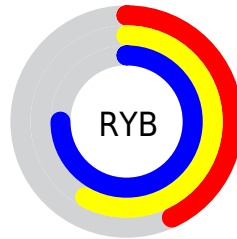
The YIQ color **163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **136.2680, 46.5800, 14.8680**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680**, and **109.8350, -48.3680, -15.5040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.4640, -57.6290, -18.3730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630**.

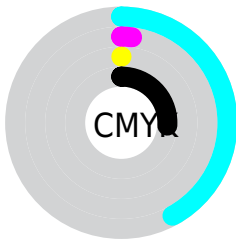
Distribution



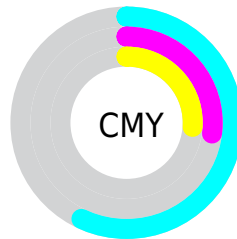
- Red (43%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680 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 163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163.7320,
-46.5800, -14.8680

■ 163.7320,
-46.5800, -14.8680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.4330,
-47.1760, -15.0800

■ 219.7320,
-46.5800, -14.8680

■ 109.8350,
-48.3680, -15.5040

■ 236.7610,
-36.3560, -12.9320

■ 81.4430, -53.1360,
-17.2000

■ 245.4320,
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 58.6390, -50.7520,
-16.3520

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 41.9290, -36.7690,
-10.9530

■ 26.5070, -23.6570,
-6.2890

■ 7.2040, -9.2620,

2.6580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.7320,
-46.5800, -14.8680

■ 163.7320,
-46.5800, -14.8680

■ 157.4640,
-57.6290, -18.3730

■ 170.0000,
-35.5310, -11.3630

■ 151.1960,
-68.6780, -21.8780

■ 176.2680,
-24.4820, -7.8580

■ 144.9280,
-79.7270, -25.3830

■ 182.5360,
-13.4330, -4.3530

■ 138.6600,
-90.7760, -28.8880

■ 188.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 132.3920,
-101.8250, -32.3930

■ 195.0720, 8.6650,
2.6570

■ 127.9070,
-110.7650, -35.5730

■ 201.3400, 19.7140,
6.1620

■ 207.6080, 30.7630,
9.6670

■ 211.1960, 37.9150,
12.2110

■ 211.7830, 37.6400,
11.6880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165.2960, -30.8530, -19.0530



163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680



165.8170, -47.9570, -6.4290

Triad

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



163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680



177.4980, 8.0660, 19.0260



172.9150, 27.7400, -7.1400

Complementary

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



163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680



136.2680, 46.5800, 14.8680

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.



174.9150, 36.9080, 2.9240



163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680



177.2520, 26.3140, 18.7140

Square

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



163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680



175.1300, -14.4450, 13.9950



176.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



170.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780

Rectangle

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



163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680



169.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850



176.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



174.0620, 31.8200, -3.9880

Sweetspot

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



163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680



236.8450, -18.7970, -6.2610



157.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070



118.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170



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.



163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680



205.8040, -73.4460, -23.5740



140.8390, -35.8550, 5.5290



91.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



106.0620, -91.9680, -29.3120



20.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

Inverse Universe

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



142.5840, 23.2840, 40.5960



172.3540, 36.5760, 64.0320



159.1610, 35.8550, -5.5290



88.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



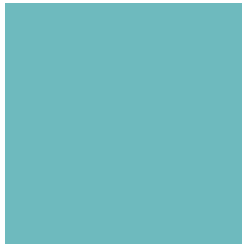
64.3420, 46.0180, 80.1460



12.5750, 9.1670, 15.5910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

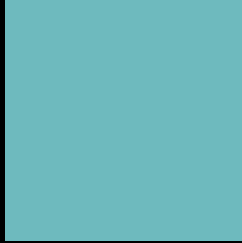
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

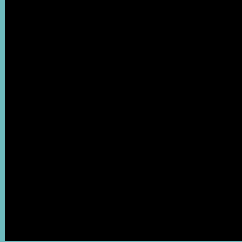
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680.



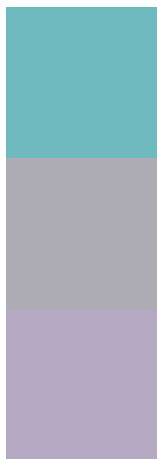
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680.

-14.8680.

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

163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680

Protanopia

173.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110

Deuteranopia

174.5520, -1.1940, 10.6300



Tritanopia

165.0680, -47.4060, -10.9100

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680

Protanomaly

169.7250, -18.3390, -3.5470

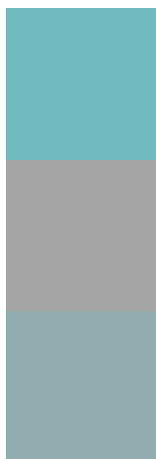
Deuteranomaly

171.0720, -17.6980, 1.3580

Tritanomaly

164.4270, -47.0390, -12.0550

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680

Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

163.7420, -17.0090, -5.6250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680 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(110, 186, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 186, 190)  
}
```

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(110, 186, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 186, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680 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(110, 186, 190) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 186, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 186, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 186, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 186, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 186,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 186, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
186, 190) }
```

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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