

# Converting Colors

YIQ(164.0810, -120.4830,  
-46.6830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(164.0810, -120.4830,  
-46.6830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	14E3DA
RGB	20, 227, 218
RGB Percent	8%, 89%, 85%
CMY	0.9219, 0.1094, 0.1456
CMYK	0.91, 0.00, 0.04, 0.11
HSL	177°, 84%, 48%
HSV	177°, 91%, 89%
XYZ	40.4180, 60.1888, 75.7346
YIQ	164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

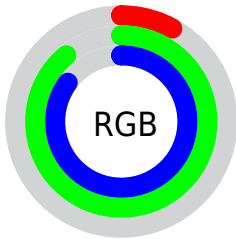
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">20, 126, 227</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">1369050</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">81.94, -46.16, -8.34</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">82, 46.911, 190.242</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">60.1888, 0.2292, 0.3413</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4279559130</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF14E3DA</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">164.0810, 26.5821, -126.3590</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">77.5815, -42.7736, -3.5716</a>

# Details

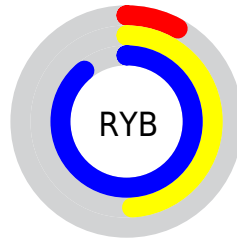
The YIQ color **164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **82.9190, 120.4830, 46.6830**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.4390, -82.8440, -29.4680**, and **118.9590, -99.3480, -38.7400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.9870, -132.0820, -51.2340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.0720, -107.0960, -41.4960**.

# Distribution



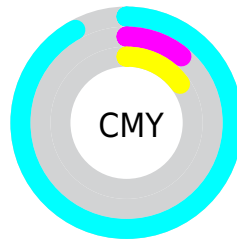
- Red (8%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830 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 164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



164.0810,  
-120.4830, -46.6830

164.0810,  
-120.4830, -46.6830

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

138.4730,  
-115.7150, -44.9870

213.4390,  
-82.8440, -29.4680

118.9590,  
-99.3480, -38.7400

223.3060,  
-63.1760, -22.4720

100.1460,  
-83.5770, -32.7050

233.1730,  
-43.5080, -15.4760

81.4470, -68.1270,  
-26.3590

242.7410,  
-24.4360, -8.6920

63.9220, -53.2270,  
-21.0590

252.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

46.6250, -38.9690,  
-15.1370

31.2030, -25.8570,

-10.4730

■ 10.7260, -10.9120,  
-0.4800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 164.0810,  
-120.4830, -46.6830

■ 164.0810,  
-120.4830, -46.6830

■ 157.9870,  
-132.0820, -51.2340

■ 171.0720,  
-107.0960, -41.4960

■ 177.7640,  
-94.3050, -36.5210

■ 184.7550,  
-80.9180, -31.3340

■ 191.7460,  
-67.5310, -26.1470

■ 198.4380,  
-54.7400, -21.1720

■ 205.4290,  
-41.3530, -15.9850

■ 212.4200,  
-27.9660, -10.7980

■ 219.4110,  
-14.5790, -5.6110

■ 226.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

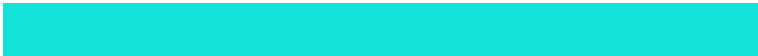
# Harmonies

## Analogous

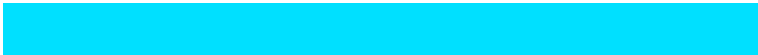
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



185.2850, -50.6560, -40.1280



164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830



160.5580, -143.4550, -37.8470

# Triad

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



164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830



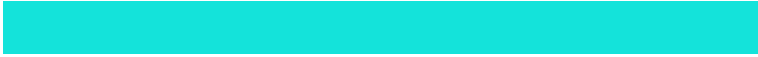
207.0110, 2.6080, 29.8400



202.1560, 60.6140, -8.2020

# Complementary

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



164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830



82.9190, 120.4830, 46.6830

# 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.



196.5430, 55.7510, 8.3510



164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830



204.5860, 28.9700, 36.6660

# Square

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



164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830



196.9680, -40.5320, 7.6920



197.1080, 44.5150, 24.7630



198.9150, 35.7670, -25.9690

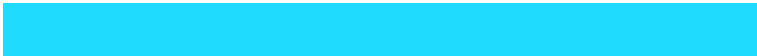


# Rectangle

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



164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830



167.4790, -123.8790, -29.1830



197.1080, 44.5150, 24.7630



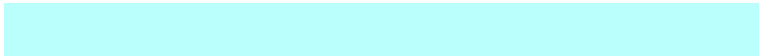
200.0190, 59.7420, -3.4100

# Sweetspot

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



164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830



234.0270, -40.1610, -15.5610



144.4990, -50.9650, -106.1410



115.5130, -23.7940, -9.3140



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830



177.5010, -148.4490, -57.4810



110.5160, -97.7970, 4.7550



111.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



124.5670, -104.1160, -40.4360



35.5230, -29.7540, -11.4340



# Inverse Universe

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



82.9190, 120.4830, 46.6830



77.4990, 148.4490, 57.4810



136.4840, 97.7970, -4.7550



106.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



54.4330, 104.1160, 40.4360

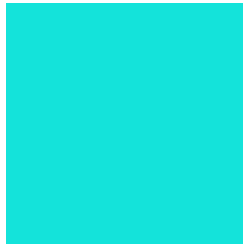


15.4770, 29.7540, 11.4340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

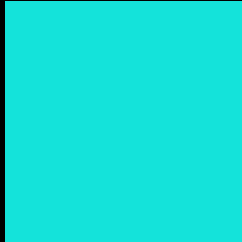
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

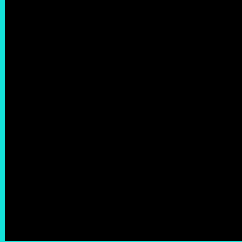
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

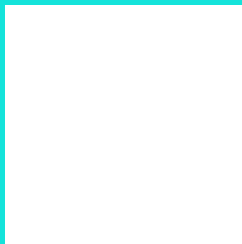
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830.



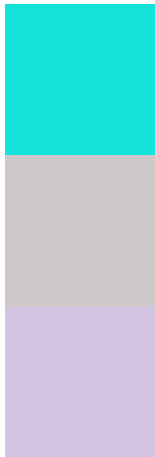
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830.

-46.6830.

# 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

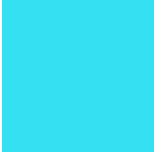
164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830

### Protanopia

202.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

### Deuteranopia

204.3780, -0.6440, 11.6760



## **Tritanopia**

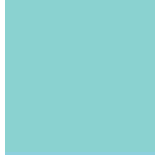
174.6240, -108.2900, -30.8660

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830



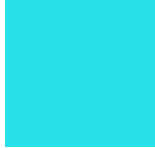
## Protanomaly

188.2440, -42.2700, -15.8860



## Deuteranomaly

189.5630, -44.4260, -9.8500



## Tritanomaly

170.5970, -112.8280, -36.7320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830



## Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

164.2330, -43.7370, -16.8330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830 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(20, 227, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 227, 218)  
}
```

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(20, 227, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 227, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830 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(20, 227, 218) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 227, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 227, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 227, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 227, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 227,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.0810, -120.4830, -46.6830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 227, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 227,  
218) }
```

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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