

# Converting Colors

YIQ(164.1720, -121.9970,  
-41.2690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(164.1720, -121.9970,  
-41.2690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	16E0E5
RGB	22, 224, 229
RGB Percent	9%, 88%, 90%
CMY	0.9141, 0.1212, 0.1024
CMYK	0.90, 0.02, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	181°, 83%, 49%
HSV	181°, 90%, 90%
XYZ	41.1322, 59.1764, 83.2920
YIQ	164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

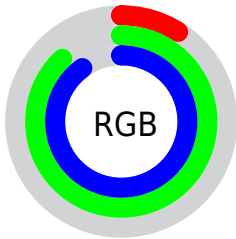
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	22, 124, 229
Decimal	1499365
CIE Lab	81.39, -41.58, -15.00
CIE LCh	81, 44.205, 199.839
Yxy	59.1764, 0.2240, 0.3223
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279689445 (0xFF16E0E5)
YUV	164.1720, 31.9602, -124.6848
Hunter-Lab	76.9262, -39.1775, -10.3480

# Details

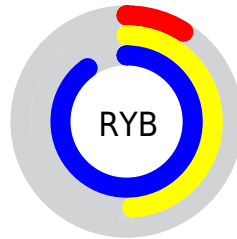
The YIQ color **164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **86.8280, 121.9970, 41.2690**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.7380, -82.2480, -29.2560**, and **118.4520, -102.0540, -33.7500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.5940, -135.1090, -45.9330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.6360, -108.5640, -36.9160**.

# Distribution



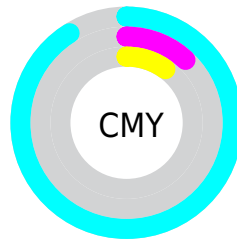
- Red (9%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690 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 164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



164.1720,  
-121.9970, -41.2690

164.1720,  
-121.9970, -41.2690

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

137.9660,  
-118.4210, -39.9970

213.7380,  
-82.2480, -29.2560

118.3380,  
-101.7330, -34.0610

223.9040,  
-61.9840, -22.0480

99.5250, -85.9620,  
-28.0260

233.4720,  
-42.9120, -15.2640

81.2990, -70.4660,  
-22.5140

243.0400,  
-23.8400, -8.4800

63.7740, -55.5660,  
-17.2140

252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

46.4770, -41.3080,  
-11.2920

30.9410, -27.8750,

-6.9390

■ 9.8770, -12.6550,  
3.5770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 164.1720,  
-121.9970, -41.2690

■ 164.1720,  
-121.9970, -41.2690

■ 157.5940,  
-135.1090, -45.9330

■ 171.6360,  
-108.5640, -36.9160

■ 178.5130,  
-94.8560, -32.0400

■ 185.9770,  
-81.4230, -27.6870

■ 192.5550,  
-68.3110, -23.0230

■ 200.0190,  
-54.8780, -18.6700

■ 206.8960,  
-41.1700, -13.7940

■ 214.3600,  
-27.7370, -9.4410

■ 221.2370,  
-14.0290, -4.5650

■ 228.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



181.7060, -62.0270, -37.7950



164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690



165.6850, -127.4550, -30.4550

# Triad

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



164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690



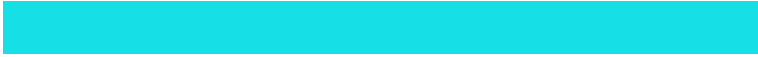
207.6640, 11.1350, 34.9990



200.5030, 52.0870, -13.3610

# Complementary

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



164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690



86.8280, 121.9970, 41.2690

# 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.



198.5660, 56.9440, 3.2480



164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690



201.4740, 34.9770, 32.4250

# Square

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



164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690



200.3230, -25.1740, 15.7060



196.6860, 48.4590, 19.3630



196.5160, 23.7090, -27.7070



# Rectangle

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



164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690



181.0000, -88.2570, -13.9610



196.6860, 48.4590, 19.3630



201.4270, 58.4130, -6.8590

# Sweetspot

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



164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690



233.1950, -40.5740, -13.5820



143.8510, -57.8880, -107.3280



115.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690



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.



164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690



175.2330, -150.3300, -50.9220



104.2980, -93.9470, 12.0770



110.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



122.5440, -105.3090, -35.3330



35.1640, -30.1210, -10.2890



# Inverse Universe

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



106.9210, 58.5300, 106.7060



104.6310, 72.0510, 131.4990



146.7020, 93.9470, -12.0770



107.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



73.3570, 50.8300, 92.0620

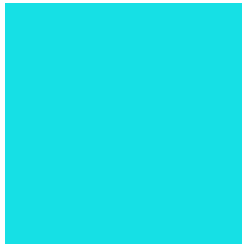


20.9490, 14.3460, 26.3620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

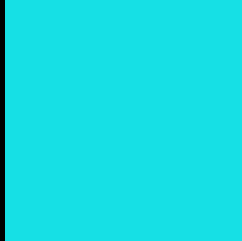
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

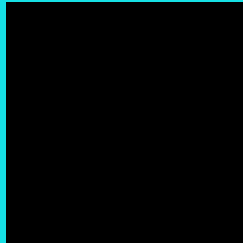
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

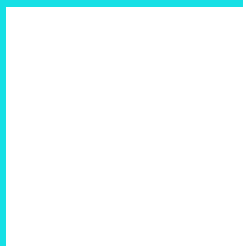
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690.



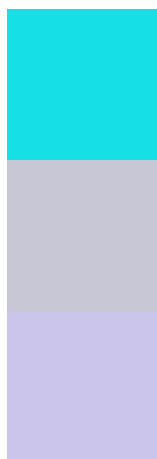
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690.

-41.2690.

# 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

164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690

### Protanopia

200.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

### Deuteranopia

202.5390, -8.3470, 13.6130



## Tritanopia

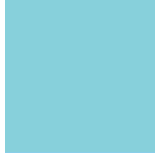
169.9330, -113.6540, -32.7740

# Trichromacy



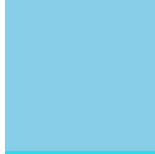
## Original Color

164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690



## Protanomaly

187.4270, -47.0390, -12.0550



## Deuteranomaly

188.4470, -49.7910, -6.2310



## Tritanomaly

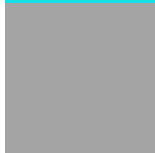
167.9710, -116.8170, -36.0250

# Monochromacy



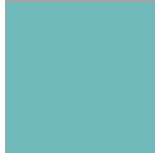
## Original Color

164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690



## Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

164.1020, -44.7460, -15.0660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690 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(22, 224, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 224, 229)  
}
```

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(22, 224, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 224, 229) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690 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(22, 224, 229) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 224, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(22, 224, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 224, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 224, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 224,  
229) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.1720, -121.9970, -41.2690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 224, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 224,  
229) }
```

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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