

Converting Colors

YIQ(165.2330, -52.9050,
-26.8970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970)
contains.

YIQ(165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(165.2330, -52.9050,
-26.8970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	62C5B2
RGB	98, 197, 178
RGB Percent	38%, 77%, 70%
CMY	0.6159, 0.2273, 0.3022
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.10, 0.23
HSL	168°, 46%, 58%
HSV	168°, 50%, 77%
XYZ	33.0368, 45.7569, 49.1840
YIQ	165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

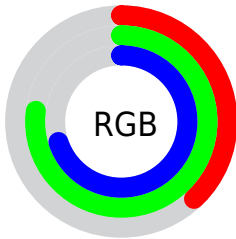
Format	Color
RYB	98, 153, 197
Decimal	6473138
CIELab	73.39, -33.74, 0.66
CIElCh	73, 33.745, 178.879
Yxy	45.7569, 0.2581, 0.3575
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284663218 (0xFF62C5B2)
YUV	165.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633
Hunter-Lab	67.6438, -31.1986, 4.2408

Details

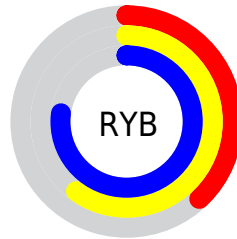
The YIQ color **165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **129.7670, 52.9050, 26.8970**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.1190, -52.5840, -27.2080**, and **108.6560, -58.5900, -28.4940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.7970, -63.5410, -32.3810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.6690, -42.2690, -21.4130**.

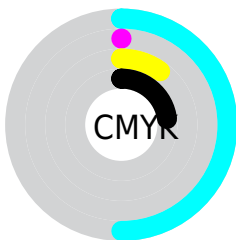
Distribution



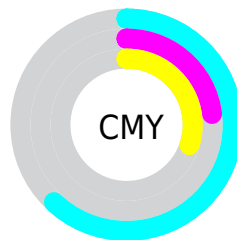
- Red (38%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970 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 165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 165.2330,
-52.9050, -26.8970

■ 165.2330,
-52.9050, -26.8970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 137.0480,
-53.8220, -26.7980

■ 222.1190,
-52.5840, -27.2080

■ 108.6560,
-58.5900, -28.4940

■ 233.7710,
-42.3160, -15.0520

■ 80.0790, -64.2750,
-30.0910

■ 242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 62.7820, -50.0170,
-24.1690

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 45.4850, -35.7590,
-18.2470

■ 29.5900, -22.6930,
-12.7490

■ 12.8800, -8.7100,

-7.3500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.2330,
-52.9050, -26.8970

■ 165.2330,
-52.9050, -26.8970

■ 158.7970,
-63.5410, -32.3810

■ 171.6690,
-42.2690, -21.4130

■ 152.6600,
-73.5810, -37.6530

■ 177.8060,
-32.2290, -16.1410

■ 146.3380,
-84.5380, -42.8260

■ 184.1280,
-21.2720, -10.9680

■ 139.9020,
-95.1740, -48.3100

■ 190.5640,
-10.6360, -5.4840

■ 133.7650,
-105.2140, -53.5820

■ 196.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 203.1370, 10.0400,
5.2720

■ 209.5730, 20.6760,
10.7560

■ 215.5960, 31.0370,
15.7170

■ 216.0520, 29.7530,
16.9610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170.7020, -20.6730, -27.3370



165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970



161.3030, -76.2890, -21.6090

Triad

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



165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970



182.9440, -13.6210, 21.0910



180.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030

Complementary

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



165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970



129.7670, 52.9050, 26.8970

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.



182.7200, 51.1190, 15.2070



165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970



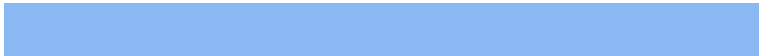
184.5580, 17.0050, 27.7330

Square

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



165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970



176.5590, -46.6300, 8.0740



184.1830, 39.9300, 25.2580



178.6350, 34.1600, -13.3600

Rectangle

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



165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970



164.1600, -77.0240, -13.7920



184.1830, 39.9300, 25.2580



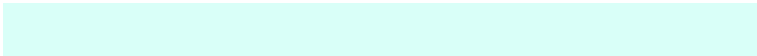
181.6240, 51.0290, 5.8210

Sweetspot

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



165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970



242.8400, -20.4010, -10.2330



162.0930, -15.3050, -47.5370



120.5530, -12.1030, -6.4310



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.



165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970



205.9470, -81.8790, -41.4550



149.7890, -50.7540, -5.2980



96.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



110.7290, -87.1970, -44.1970



24.4380, -19.2090, -9.8090

Inverse Universe

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



129.7670, 52.9050, 26.8970



151.0530, 81.8790, 41.4550



145.2110, 50.7540, 5.2980



92.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



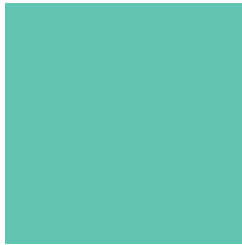
52.2710, 87.1970, 44.1970



11.5620, 19.2090, 9.8090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

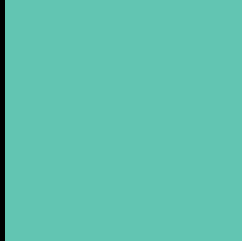
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

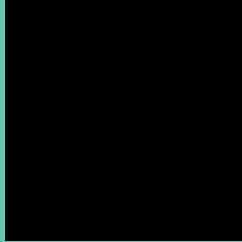
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970.



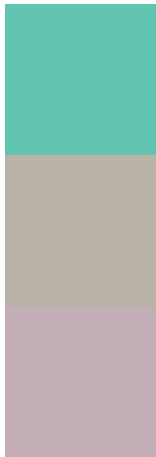
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970.

-26.8970.

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

165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970

Protanopia

178.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260

Deuteranopia

181.3050, 9.6270, 7.2510



Tritanopia

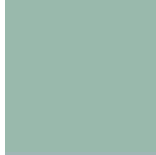
168.9960, -56.0710, -13.5670

Trichromacy



Original Color

165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970



Protanomaly

173.9500, -14.8990, -10.8270



Deuteranomaly

175.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750



Tritanomaly

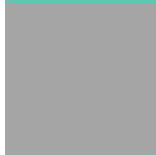
167.4320, -54.6030, -18.1470

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970



Achromatopsia

165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

165.4380, -19.2090, -9.8090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970 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(98, 197, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 197, 178)  
}
```

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(98, 197, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 197, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970 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(98, 197, 178) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 197, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(98, 197, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 197, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 197, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 197,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 197, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 197,  
178) }
```

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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