

Converting Colors

YIQ(165.6160, -87.4760,
-22.6120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(165.6160, -87.4760,
-22.6120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44CCE0
RGB	68, 204, 224
RGB Percent	27%, 80%, 88%
CMY	0.7336, 0.1998, 0.1219
CMYK	0.70, 0.09, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	188°, 71%, 57%
HSV	188°, 70%, 88%
XYZ	37.4268, 49.8158, 78.0981
YIQ	165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

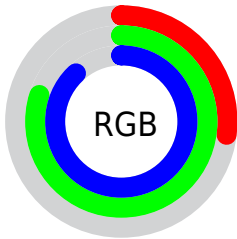
Format	Color
RYB	68, 141, 224
Decimal	4508896
CIELab	75.96, -29.88, -20.48
CIELCh	76, 36.228, 214.431
Yxy	49.8158, 0.2264, 0.3013
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282698976 (0xFF44CCE0)
YUV	165.6160, 28.7833, -85.6092
Hunter-Lab	70.5803, -28.8619, -16.1989

Details

The YIQ color **165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **126.3840, 87.4760, 22.6120**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.1200, -71.5200, -25.4400**, and **106.7290, -95.2240, -25.3680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.2770, -99.7630, -25.7070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.9550, -75.1890, -19.5170**.

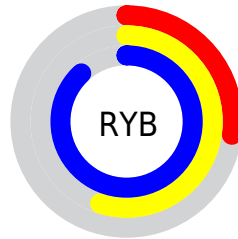
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (80%)

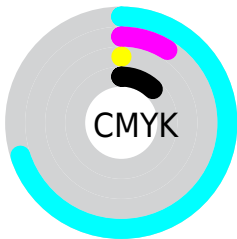
Blue (88%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (88%)

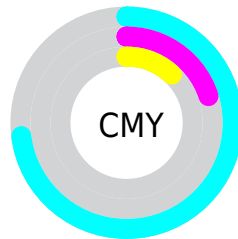


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120 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 165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 165.6160,
-87.4760, -22.6120

■ 165.6160,
-87.4760, -22.6120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 129.2440,
-104.1640, -28.5480

■ 219.1200,
-71.5200, -25.4400

■ 106.7290,
-95.2240, -25.3680

■ 228.3890,
-53.0440, -18.8680

■ 88.3890, -79.4070,
-20.1670

■ 237.6580,
-34.5680, -12.2960

■ 70.8640, -64.5070,
-14.8670

■ 246.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 53.9260, -49.8820,
-10.0900

■ 37.1020, -35.5780,
-5.0020

■ 23.4410, -23.2910,

-1.9070

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.6160,
-87.4760, -22.6120

■ 165.6160,
-87.4760, -22.6120

■ 157.2770,
-99.7630, -25.7070

■ 173.9550,
-75.1890, -19.5170

■ 148.6390,
-112.6460, -29.0140

■ 182.5930,
-62.3060, -16.2100

■ 140.8870,
-125.2080, -32.6320

■ 190.9320,
-50.0190, -13.1150

■ 140.0010,
-125.5290, -32.3210

■ 198.6840,
-37.4570, -9.4970

■ 207.3220,
-24.5740, -6.1900

■ 215.6610,
-12.2870, -3.0950

■ 224.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 232.6380, 12.8830,
3.3070

■ 236.7910, 16.8260,
3.4340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169.0190, -64.0460, -28.7340



165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120



173.3870, -75.9250, -6.1730

Triad

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



165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120



192.1460, 24.1570, 30.2770



184.7440, 32.2350, -17.0210

Complementary

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



165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120



126.3840, 87.4760, 22.6120

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.



187.2830, 50.2510, -2.1090



165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120



191.3040, 46.8990, 25.6110

Square

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



165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120



190.6890, -8.3490, 24.6670



189.1180, 55.7500, 13.8780



181.1040, 4.4980, -26.4620

Rectangle

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



165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120



180.7150, -55.9370, 6.0390



189.1180, 55.7500, 13.8780



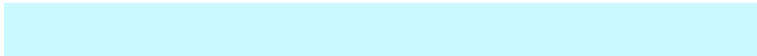
185.7990, 39.5700, -12.2860

Sweetspot

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



165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120



234.7450, -30.2590, -7.7870



161.6240, -48.6780, -75.9900



115.4970, -17.6970, -4.1690



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



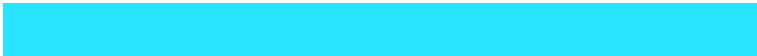
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120



175.1650, -120.1190, -31.2470



121.0040, -66.5760, 17.1360



108.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



110.4620, -98.8460, -25.8060



30.1260, -26.9580, -7.0380

Inverse Universe

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



130.1480, 49.3200, 75.3680



126.3040, 67.5170, 103.5250



170.9960, 66.5760, -17.1360



105.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



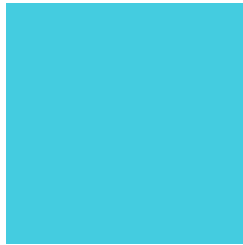
70.1800, 55.4620, 85.2060



19.1400, 15.1260, 23.2380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

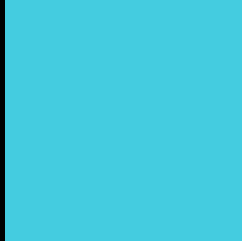
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

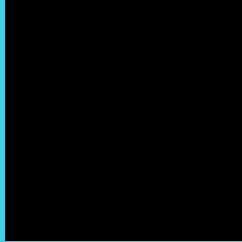
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120.

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

165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120

Protanopia

186.4800, -9.8590, 7.9730

Deuteranopia

187.3580, -15.0870, 14.6170



Tritanopia

165.2630, -87.9800, -24.4920

Trichromacy



Original Color

165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120



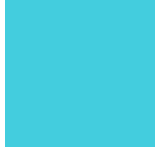
Protanomaly

178.9000, -37.8250, -2.8250



Deuteranomaly

179.5670, -41.0810, 1.1190



Tritanomaly

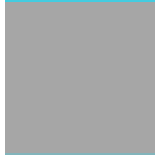
165.6760, -87.7050, -23.9690

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120



Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

165.8480, -32.0470, -8.4230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120 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(68, 204, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 204, 224)  
}
```

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(68, 204, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 204, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120 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(68, 204, 224) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 204, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 204, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 204, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 204, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 204,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 204, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 204,  
224) }
```

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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