

Converting Colors

YIQ(165.6790, -57.3970,
-33.5970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(165.6790, -57.3970,
-33.5970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5ACBAC
RGB	90, 203, 172
RGB Percent	35%, 80%, 67%
CMY	0.6473, 0.2037, 0.3257
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.15, 0.20
HSL	164°, 52%, 57%
HSV	164°, 56%, 80%
XYZ	33.0178, 47.8808, 46.5053
YIQ	165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

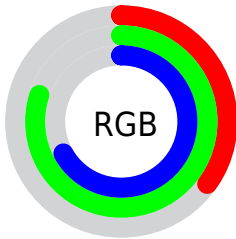
Format	Color
RYB	90, 155, 203
Decimal	5950380
CIELab	74.75, -39.68, 5.85
CIELCh	75, 40.106, 171.617
Yxy	47.8808, 0.2592, 0.3758
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284140460 (0xFF5ACBAC)
YUV	165.6790, 3.1163, -66.3705
Hunter-Lab	69.1960, -35.9191, 8.5895

Details

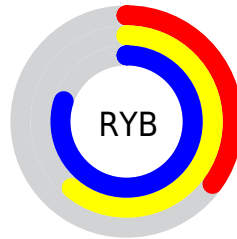
The YIQ color **165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **127.3210, 57.3970, 33.5970**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.8150, -54.7840, -31.3920**, and **105.3400, -69.6840, -36.6920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.0150, -67.3910, -39.7030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.3430, -47.4030, -27.4910**.

Distribution



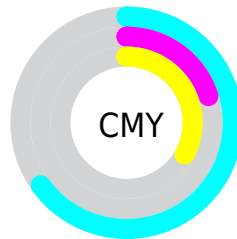
- Red (35%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970 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 165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 165.6790,
-57.3970, -33.5970

■ 165.6790,
-57.3970, -33.5970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.8960,
-59.5060, -33.9220

■ 219.8150,
-54.7840, -31.3920

■ 105.0410,
-70.2800, -36.9040

■ 231.9770,
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 82.4440, -64.0450,
-34.2610

■ 240.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 64.4460, -49.1910,
-28.1270

■ 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 47.8500, -35.5290,
-22.4170

■ 31.3680, -22.1880,
-16.3960

■ 14.9030, -7.5170,

-12.4530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.6790,
-57.3970, -33.5970

■ 165.6790,
-57.3970, -33.5970

■ 159.0150,
-67.3910, -39.7030

■ 172.3430,
-47.4030, -27.4910

■ 152.1660,
-78.3020, -45.7100

■ 179.1920,
-36.4920, -21.4840

■ 145.5020,
-88.2960, -51.8160

■ 185.8560,
-26.4980, -15.3780

■ 138.9520,
-98.6110, -57.6110

■ 192.4060,
-16.1830, -9.5830

■ 135.9190,
-103.0120, -60.4520

■ 199.0700, -6.1890,
-3.4770

■ 205.9190, 4.7220,
2.5300

■ 212.5830, 14.7160,
8.6360

■ 219.2470, 24.7100,
14.7420

■ 220.7140, 24.8930,
16.9330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173.9920, -15.8580, -32.0020



165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970



152.9680, -103.5670, -33.8630

Triad

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



165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970



184.9410, -26.7340, 21.9540



184.2890, 59.2820, 4.9300

Complementary

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



165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970



127.3210, 57.3970, 33.5970

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.



185.9430, 58.0410, 21.9210



165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970



188.8550, 11.9150, 31.8750

Square

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



165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970



174.6750, -67.6280, 3.1560



188.3670, 42.5880, 32.1560



182.3220, 45.3470, -12.3570

Rectangle

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



165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970



151.3120, -116.0390, -28.0950



188.3670, 42.5880, 32.1560



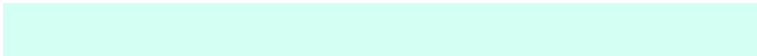
185.4620, 60.4730, 10.8810

Sweetspot

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



165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970



240.7750, -21.7760, -12.8480



165.8990, -12.0030, -52.3150



119.3140, -12.9280, -8.0000



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.



165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970



198.5130, -86.8290, -50.8690



155.1250, -60.7480, -11.4040



98.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



111.1220, -84.1700, -49.4980



25.4980, -19.4380, -11.1660

Inverse Universe

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



127.3210, 57.3970, 33.5970



140.4870, 86.8290, 50.8690



137.8750, 60.7480, 11.4040



95.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



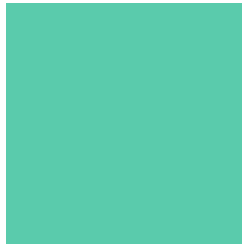
54.8780, 84.1700, 49.4980



12.6160, 19.1170, 11.4770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970 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 165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

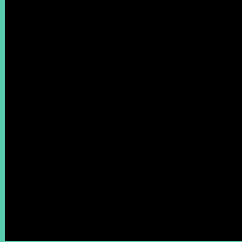
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970.

-33.5970.

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

165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970

Protanopia

182.2970, 12.1050, -4.6230

Deuteranopia

184.5890, 14.5790, 5.6110



Tritanopia

171.0170, -60.5640, -14.7400

Trichromacy



Original Color

165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970



Protanomaly

176.3860, -13.4310, -15.4070



Deuteranomaly

177.3850, -11.6900, -8.4100



Tritanomaly

168.9860, -59.2790, -21.5110

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970



Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

165.4870, -20.9050, -12.1130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970 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(90, 203, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 203, 172)  
}
```

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(90, 203, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 203, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970 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(90, 203, 172) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 203, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 203, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 203, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 203, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 203,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 203, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 203,  
172) }
```

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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