

# Converting Colors

YIQ(165.6920, -58.2710,  
-17.7510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(165.6920, -58.2710,  
-17.7510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63C1C8
RGB	99, 193, 200
RGB Percent	39%, 76%, 78%
CMY	0.6120, 0.2430, 0.2159
CMYK	0.51, 0.03, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	184°, 48%, 59%
HSV	184°, 51%, 78%
XYZ	34.6365, 44.9742, 61.4620
YIQ	165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

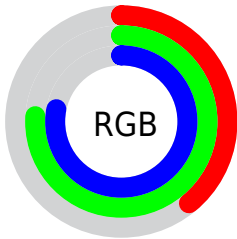
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	99, 148, 200
Decimal	6537672
CIELab	72.87, -25.94, -12.06
CIELCh	73, 28.609, 204.925
Yxy	44.9742, 0.2455, 0.3188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284727752 (0xFF63C1C8)
YUV	165.6920, 16.9138, -58.4889
Hunter-Lab	67.0628, -25.1686, -7.3943

# Details

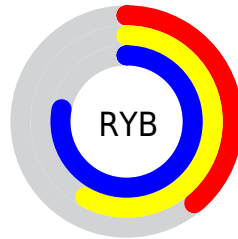
The YIQ color **165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **133.3080, 58.2710, 17.7510**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.7630, -57.0330, -18.1610**, and **108.7020, -64.2310, -19.8710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.1250, -69.9160, -21.4680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.2590, -46.6260, -14.0340**.

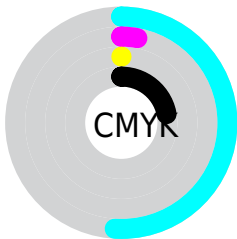
# Distribution



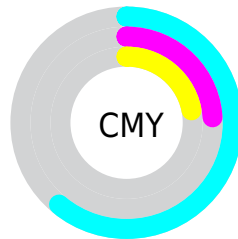
- Red (39%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510 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 165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 165.6920,  
-58.2710, -17.7510

■ 165.6920,  
-58.2710, -17.7510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 137.7950,  
-60.0590, -18.3870

■ 222.7630,  
-57.0330, -18.1610

■ 108.4030,  
-64.8270, -20.0830

■ 234.3690,  
-41.1240, -14.6280

■ 80.0110, -69.5950,  
-21.7790

■ 243.0400,  
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 63.1870, -55.2910,  
-16.6910

■ 252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

■ 46.3630, -40.9870,  
-11.6030

■ 30.2400, -27.2790,  
-6.7270

■ 14.4590, -14.5340,

-0.9180

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 165.6920,  
-58.2710, -17.7510

■ 165.6920,  
-58.2710, -17.7510

■ 159.1250,  
-69.9160, -21.4680

■ 172.2590,  
-46.6260, -14.0340

■ 151.9710,  
-81.2860, -24.6620

■ 179.4130,  
-35.2560, -10.8400

■ 145.4040,  
-92.9310, -28.3790

■ 185.9800,  
-23.6110, -7.1230

■ 138.8370,  
-104.5760, -32.0960

■ 193.1340,  
-12.2410, -3.9290

■ 131.9820,  
-115.3500, -35.0780

■ 199.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 206.2680, 11.0490,  
3.5050

■ 213.4220, 22.4190,  
6.6990

■ 218.7930, 31.6800,  
9.5680

■ 219.3800, 31.4050,  
9.0450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



167.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440



165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510



168.4290, -58.5480, -7.2200

# Triad

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



165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510



182.8730, 11.5040, 22.8000



178.1880, 31.2250, -9.7270

# Complementary

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



165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510



133.3080, 58.2710, 17.7510

# 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.



180.0250, 42.4100, 2.3300



165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510



182.7690, 32.2280, 21.6680

# Square

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



165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510



180.8250, -14.9040, 16.8080



181.8870, 43.2790, 14.1190



175.2670, 11.6490, -18.3910



# Rectangle

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



165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510



172.6740, -48.6920, 1.3880



181.8870, 43.2790, 14.1190



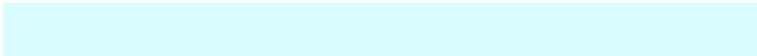
179.0470, 36.1760, -5.8400

# Sweetspot

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



165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510



241.8770, -21.8230, -6.4870



159.0850, -30.0220, -50.6460



119.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300



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.



165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510



201.8990, -89.9510, -27.3190



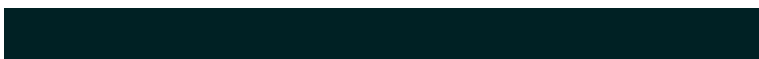
136.3420, -44.5210, 8.3990



96.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



107.8060, -94.1230, -28.8030



23.4750, -20.6310, -6.0630



# Inverse Universe

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



139.9150, 30.0220, 50.6460



162.1740, 46.4310, 78.1670



162.6580, 44.5210, -8.3990



93.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



66.0650, 48.3560, 81.8280

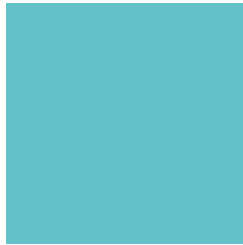


14.5260, 10.8630, 17.8950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

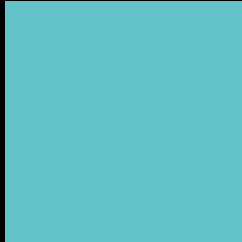
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

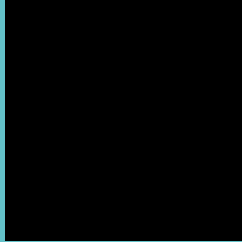
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510.

-17.7510.

# 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

165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510

### Protanopia

178.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430

### Deuteranopia

179.5240, -3.9910, 11.7610



## Tritanopia

166.5010, -59.0510, -14.6270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510

## Protanomaly

174.0880, -23.7950, -3.7870

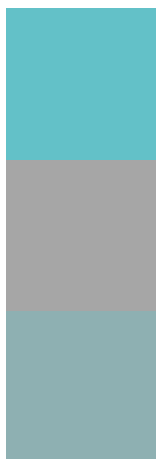
## Deuteranomaly

174.2500, -24.0710, 1.2170

## Tritanomaly

165.8600, -58.6840, -15.7720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

166.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510 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(99, 193, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 193, 200)  
}
```

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(99, 193, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 193, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510 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(99, 193, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 193, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 193, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 193, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 193, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 193,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 193, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 193,  
200) }
```

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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