

Converting Colors

YIQ(166.0260, -30.3930,
-27.3930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(166.0260, -30.3930,
-27.3930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78C099
RGB	120, 192, 153
RGB Percent	47%, 75%, 60%
CMY	0.5296, 0.2469, 0.4001
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.20, 0.25
HSL	147°, 36%, 61%
HSV	147°, 38%, 75%
XYZ	32.3429, 44.0012, 36.9154
YIQ	166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

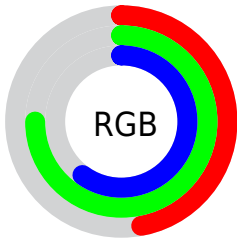
Format	Color
RYB	120, 169, 192
Decimal	7913625
CIELab	72.23, -31.23, 12.66
CIElCh	72, 33.694, 157.929
Yxy	44.0012, 0.2856, 0.3885
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286103705 (0xFF78C099)
YUV	166.0260, -6.4218, -40.3648
Hunter-Lab	66.3334, -29.0501, 13.4377

Details

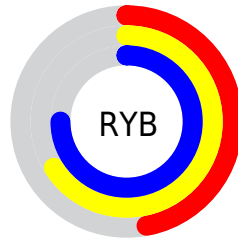
The YIQ color **166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **145.9740, 30.3930, 27.3930**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.0860, -30.6220, -28.7500**, and **112.6670, -30.7600, -26.2480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.2050, -38.5070, -34.5310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.8470, -22.2790, -20.2550**.

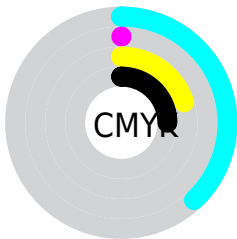
Distribution



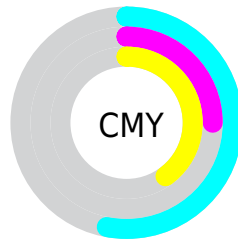
- Red (47%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930 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 166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166.0260,
-30.3930, -27.3930

■ 166.0260,
-30.3930, -27.3930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 139.1400,
-30.7140, -27.0820

■ 222.0860,
-30.6220, -28.7500

■ 112.6670,
-30.7600, -26.2480

■ 237.2860,
-24.8930, -16.9330

■ 86.5960, -31.9980,
-25.8380

■ 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 58.8340, -38.6000,
-27.3360

■ 40.7430, -27.9180,
-22.6860

■ 25.4350, -15.1270,
-17.7110

■ 8.8050, -4.1250,

-7.8450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 166.0260,
-30.3930, -27.3930

■ 166.0260,
-30.3930, -27.3930

■ 159.2050,
-38.5070, -34.5310

■ 172.8470,
-22.2790, -20.2550

■ 152.2700,
-46.3000, -41.9800

■ 179.7820,
-14.4860, -12.8060

■ 145.1500,
-55.0100, -49.3300

■ 186.9020, -5.7760,
-5.4560

■ 138.2150,
-62.8030, -56.7790

■ 193.8370, 2.0170,
1.9930

■ 131.3940,
-70.9170, -63.9170

■ 200.6580, 10.1310,
9.1310

■ 124.5730,
-79.0310, -71.0550

■ 207.4790, 18.2450,
16.2690

■ 122.7360,
-81.0480, -73.0480

■ 214.4140, 26.0380,
23.7180

■ 215.8530, 23.4240,
27.0400

■ 217.1070, 19.8930,
30.4610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171.3040, 1.0590, -24.7090



166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930



160.2690, -61.7540, -26.2180

Triad

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



166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930



175.2830, -36.8650, 12.8230



179.0850, 51.3490, 11.0370

Complementary

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



166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930



145.9740, 30.3930, 27.3930

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.



180.6410, 44.3320, 22.5720



166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930



180.6140, -3.7640, 24.1720

Square

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



166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930



166.5300, -66.0220, -3.9260



181.7500, 25.2120, 27.6760



177.0050, 45.1620, -3.4940

Rectangle

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



166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930



157.8900, -76.5640, -22.1320



181.7500, 25.2120, 27.6760



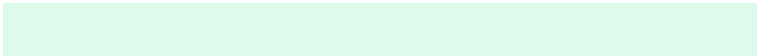
179.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060

Sweetspot

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



166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930



239.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010



174.2240, 4.0400, -29.1760



119.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



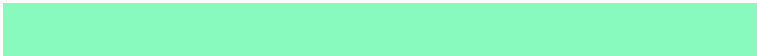
125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930



209.2590, -47.7670, -42.9270



170.0160, -41.6280, -16.5080



93.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750



102.9430, -68.0290, -61.1890



21.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940

Inverse Universe

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



145.9740, 30.3930, 27.3930



177.7410, 47.7670, 42.9270



141.9840, 41.6280, 16.5080



90.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



58.0570, 68.0290, 61.1890



11.9190, 13.8900, 12.5940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930 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 166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

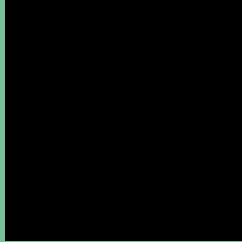
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930.



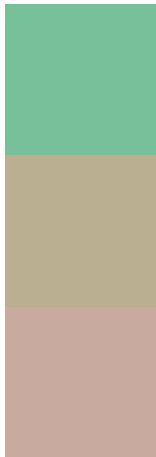
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930.

-27.3930.

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

166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930

Protanopia

175.4560, 15.9110, -7.5210

Deuteranopia

177.6020, 21.7320, 2.6280



Tritanopia

171.1510, -37.2740, -7.3060

Trichromacy



Original Color

166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930

Protanomaly

172.1440, -1.0060, -14.8140

Deuteranomaly

173.3990, 2.8900, -8.3260

Tritanomaly

169.1910, -34.7510, -14.4870

Monochromacy



Original Color

166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930

Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

165.6300, -11.0020, -9.8660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930 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(120, 192, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 192, 153)  
}
```

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(120, 192, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 192, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930 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(120, 192, 153) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 192, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 192, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 192, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 192, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 192,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 192, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
192, 153) }
```

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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