

# Converting Colors

YIQ(166.0890, -88.5710,  
-52.3390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(166.0890, -88.5710,  
-52.3390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31E0AF
RGB	49, 224, 175
RGB Percent	19%, 88%, 69%
CMY	0.8083, 0.1213, 0.3140
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.22, 0.12
HSL	163°, 74%, 54%
HSV	163°, 78%, 88%
XYZ	35.6665, 57.0929, 49.6565
YIQ	166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

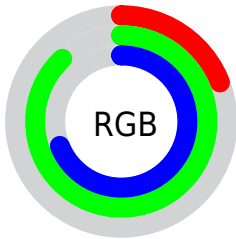
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	49, 151, 224
Decimal	3268783
CIELab	80.23, -54.15, 11.97
CIElCh	80, 55.457, 167.534
Yxy	57.0929, 0.2504, 0.4009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281458863 (0xFF31E0AF)
YUV	166.0890, 4.3931, -102.6871
Hunter-Lab	75.5599, -47.9724, 13.9277

# Details

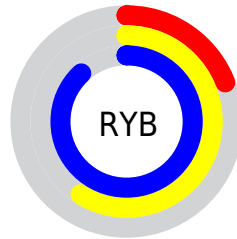
The YIQ color **166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC99**. The color can be described as light washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **106.9110, 88.5710, 52.3390**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.7960, -70.9680, -35.4480**, and **112.6380, -85.6830, -49.6110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.5280, -100.3530, -59.0810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.3510, -77.3850, -45.8090**.

# Distribution



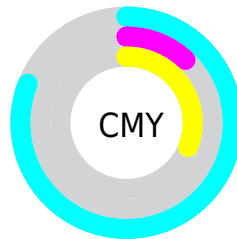
- Red (19%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390 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 166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 166.0890,  
-88.5710, -52.3390

■ 166.0890,  
-88.5710, -52.3390

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 131.9240,  
-101.4080, -56.4800

■ 212.6820,  
-70.6470, -35.7590

■ 112.5240,  
-85.3620, -49.9220

■ 225.1000,  
-59.6000, -21.2000

■ 93.3520, -69.9580,  
-42.7420

■ 234.3690,  
-41.1240, -14.6280

■ 75.3540, -55.1040,  
-36.6080

■ 243.6380,  
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 57.4700, -40.5710,  
-30.1630

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

■ 40.4010, -26.9550,  
-23.6190

■ 24.7510, -13.2010,

-19.5770

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.0890,  
-88.5710, -52.3390

■ 166.0890,  
-88.5710, -52.3390

■ 158.5280,  
-100.3530, -59.0810

■ 173.3510,  
-77.3850, -45.8090

■ 151.1520,  
-111.2180, -65.9220

■ 180.9120,  
-65.6030, -39.0670

■ 149.8420,  
-113.2810, -67.0810

■ 188.2880,  
-54.7380, -32.2260

■ 195.8490,  
-42.9560, -25.4840

■ 203.1110,  
-31.7700, -18.9540

■ 210.4870,  
-20.9050, -12.1130

■ 218.0480, -9.1230,  
-5.3710

■ 225.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

■ 232.9850, 13.5240,  
8.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

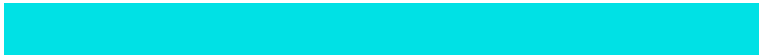
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



184.6030, -16.6810, -44.6250



166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390



158.1810, -135.3840, -46.4560

# Triad

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



166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390



193.1800, -35.0770, 13.4590



190.2850, 65.1050, 4.0250

# Complementary

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



166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390



106.9110, 88.5710, 52.3390

# 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.



187.8980, 53.9140, 25.1300



166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390



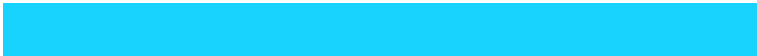
203.2670, 13.9310, 39.3950

# Square

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



166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390



160.4020, -124.9800, -25.7480



194.4130, 36.9470, 40.7790



196.0390, 65.0170, -16.4150

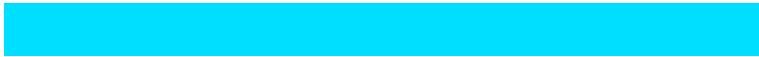


# Rectangle

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



166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390



159.9710, -143.1800, -37.3240



194.4130, 36.9470, 40.7790



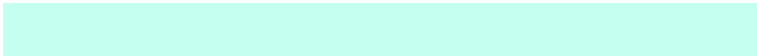
188.3590, 62.2610, 11.5170

# Sweetspot

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



166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390



235.5350, -30.0280, -17.4840



166.6750, -18.3250, -80.9250



115.9820, -17.9250, -11.0530



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.



166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390



175.6020, -121.5330, -71.7170



149.3690, -93.8500, -17.2260



108.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



117.7900, -89.1670, -52.5510



32.1660, -24.4350, -14.2190



# Inverse Universe

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



106.9110, 88.5710, 52.3390



94.5120, 121.2120, 72.0280



123.6310, 93.8500, 17.2260



104.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



58.2100, 89.1670, 52.5510

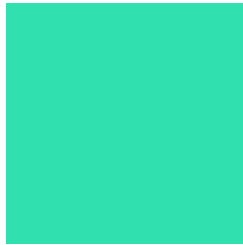


15.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390 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 166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

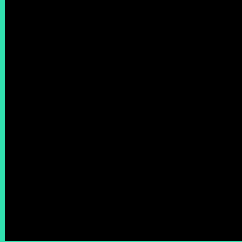
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

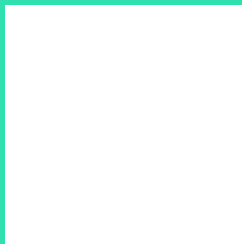
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390.



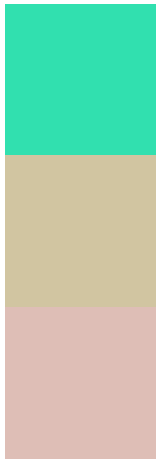
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390.

-52.3390.

# 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

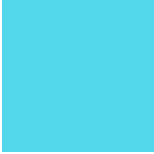
166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390

### Protanopia

196.4840, 18.7080, -8.6520

### Deuteranopia

198.6560, 21.6400, 4.2960



## **Tritanopia**

177.9860, -85.6420, -22.8100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390



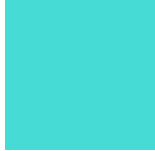
## Protanomaly

185.5820, -20.2150, -24.6230



## Deuteranomaly

186.5210, -18.2450, -16.2690



## Tritanomaly

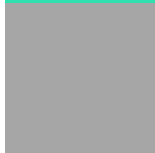
173.7650, -86.8780, -33.4540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390



## Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

165.8120, -32.3660, -19.1660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390 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(49, 224, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 224, 175)  
}
```

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(49, 224, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 224, 175) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390 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(49, 224, 175) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 224, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 224, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 224, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 224, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 224,  
175) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.0890, -88.5710, -52.3390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 224, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 224,  
175) }
```

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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