

# Converting Colors

YIQ(166.1260, 16.6000,  
-14.5040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(166.1260, 16.6000,  
-14.5040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADAB7B
RGB	173, 171, 123
RGB Percent	68%, 67%, 48%
CMY	0.3216, 0.3294, 0.5175
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.29, 0.32
HSL	58°, 23%, 58%
HSV	58°, 29%, 68%
XYZ	35.3717, 39.4397, 24.4959
YIQ	166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

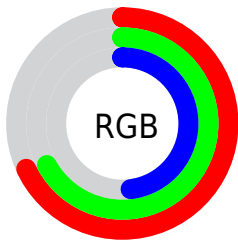
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	125, 173, 123
Decimal	11381627
CIELab	69.07, -7.03, 25.03
CIELCh	69, 25.999, 105.684
Yxy	39.4397, 0.3562, 0.3971
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289571707 (0xFFADAB7B)
YUV	166.1260, -21.2611, 6.0285
Hunter-Lab	62.8010, -9.3645, 20.8344

# Details

The YIQ color  $166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999966$ . A complement of this color would be  $129.8740, -16.6000, 14.5040$ , and the grayscale version is  $166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $221.1970, 17.8380, -14.9140$ , and  $114.1690, 15.0410, -13.7830$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $163.6010, 22.3320, -19.2680$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $168.6510, 10.8680, -9.7400$ .

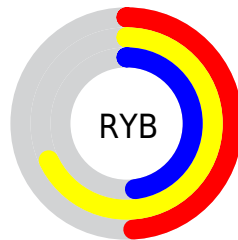
# Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (67%)

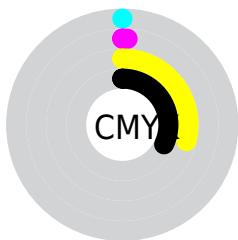
Blue (48%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (48%)

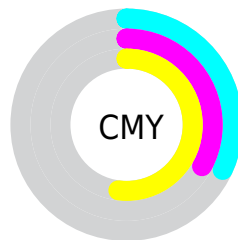


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040 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 166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 166.1260, 16.6000,  
-14.5040

■ 166.1260, 16.6000,  
-14.5040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 139.9410, 15.6830,  
-14.4050

■ 221.1970, 17.8380,  
-14.9140

■ 114.1690, 15.0410,  
-13.7830

■ 249.0720, 16.6920,  
-16.1720

■ 89.3970, 14.3990,  
-13.1610

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

■ 65.7990, 13.2070,  
-13.5850

■ 42.7990, 13.2070,  
-13.5850

■ 23.9110, 7.2000,  
-9.3440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 166.1260, 16.6000,  
-14.5040

■ 166.1260, 16.6000,  
-14.5040

■ 163.6010, 22.3320,  
-19.2680

■ 168.6510, 10.8680,  
-9.7400

■ 161.5490, 28.1100,  
-24.8660

■ 170.7030, 5.0900,  
-4.1420

■ 159.0240, 33.8420,  
-29.6300

■ 173.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

■ 156.4990, 39.5740,  
-34.3940

■ 175.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 154.5610, 45.0310,  
-39.6810

■ 177.8050,  
-12.1520, 10.9840

■ 151.9220, 51.0840,  
-44.7560

■ 180.3300,  
-17.8840, 15.7480

■ 149.3970, 56.8160,  
-49.5200

■ 182.8550,  
-23.6160, 20.5120

■ 149.1690, 57.4580,  
-50.1420

■ 184.6960,  
-27.4220, 23.4100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168.3070, 32.5080, -5.4440



166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040



162.9430, -4.9940, -19.6340

# Triad

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



166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040



158.1860, -53.5500, -9.6940



172.6370, 23.7920, 20.3680

# Complementary

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



166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040



129.8740, -16.6000, 14.5040

# 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.



171.6870, 3.1600, 19.8320



166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040



163.6100, -42.6400, 1.8400

# Square

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



166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040



157.5530, -47.6340, -17.7940



169.3680, -21.0470, 12.4970



171.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230



# Rectangle

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



166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040



160.8040, -20.7200, -20.9760



169.3680, -21.0470, 12.4970



172.5270, 18.2900, 20.9620

# Sweetspot

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



166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040



221.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



138.2920, 28.8370, 11.5330



110.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040



213.3470, 25.8630, -22.6890



160.7220, 2.9380, -20.2140



85.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760



129.3780, 49.8000, -43.5120



19.7910, 7.6580, -6.6300



# Inverse Universe

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



129.8740, -16.6000, 14.5040



156.6530, -25.8630, 22.6890



135.5770, -2.3420, 20.4260



79.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



20.6220, -49.8000, 43.5120



3.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

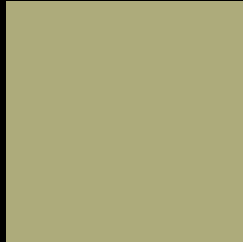
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

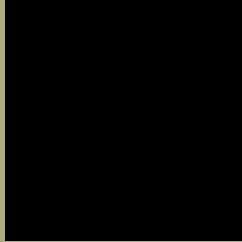
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

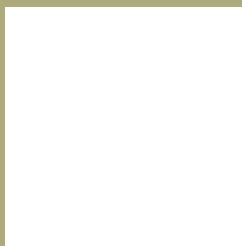
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040.

-14.5040.

# 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

166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040

### Protanopia

166.6430, 22.5140, -11.5500

### Deuteranopia

168.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630



## Tritanopia

170.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040

## Protanomaly

166.3330, 20.4510, -12.7090

## Deuteranomaly

167.8010, 28.0610, -7.4510

## Tritanomaly

168.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

166.2470, 6.3740, -5.3860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040 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(173, 171, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 171, 123)  
}
```

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(173, 171, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 171, 123) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040 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(173, 171, 123) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 171, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 171, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 171, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 171, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 171,  
123) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 171, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
171, 123) }
```

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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