

Converting Colors

YIQ(166.1870, -72.4860,
-7.9260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(166.1870, -72.4860,
-7.9260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5CBFE9
RGB	92, 191, 233
RGB Percent	36%, 75%, 91%
CMY	0.6394, 0.2508, 0.0866
CMYK	0.61, 0.18, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	198°, 76%, 64%
HSV	198°, 61%, 91%
XYZ	37.7445, 45.4309, 83.8093
YIQ	166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

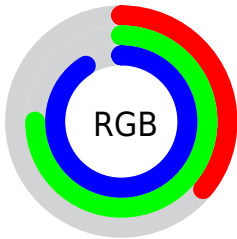
Format	Color
R _Y B	92, 150, 233
Decimal	6078441
CIE Lab	73.17, -16.86, -29.54
CIE LCh	73, 34.013, 240.287
Yxy	45.4309, 0.2260, 0.2721
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284268521 (0xFF5CBFE9)
YUV	166.1870, 32.9388, -65.0620
Hunter-Lab	67.4024, -17.9965, -26.5405

Details

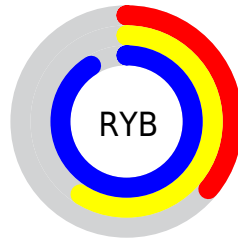
The YIQ color **166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **158.8130, 72.4860, 7.9260**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.8060, -58.5920, -17.4400**, and **101.1840, -94.7670, -17.1270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.2010, -84.2690, -9.1410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.1730, -60.7030, -6.7110**.

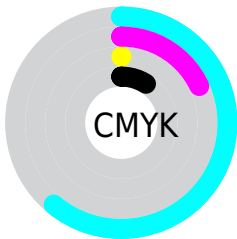
Distribution



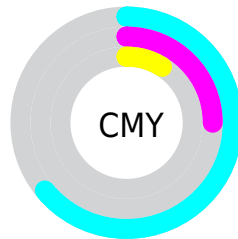
- Red (36%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260 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 166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166.1870,
-72.4860, -7.9260

■ 166.1870,
-72.4860, -7.9260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.9800,
-76.3370, -9.7210

■ 219.8060,
-58.5920, -17.4400

■ 101.1840,
-94.7670, -17.1270

■ 233.4720,
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 82.8440, -78.9500,
-11.9260

■ 242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 65.7920, -64.0040,
-7.4600

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 48.8540, -49.3790,
-2.6830

■ 33.2040, -35.6250,
1.3590

■ 18.8420, -22.7420,

4.6660

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 166.1870,
-72.4860, -7.9260

■ 166.1870,
-72.4860, -7.9260

■ 155.2010,
-84.2690, -9.1410

■ 177.1730,
-60.7030, -6.7110

■ 143.9160,
-96.6480, -10.5680

■ 188.4580,
-48.3240, -5.2840

■ 132.9300,
-108.4310, -11.7830

■ 199.4440,
-36.5410, -4.0690

■ 122.8300,
-119.8930, -13.3090

■ 210.4300,
-24.7580, -2.8540

■ 221.4160,
-12.9750, -1.6390

■ 232.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 243.1000, 11.4620,
1.5260

■ 247.2090, 9.5370,
-2.1350

■ 251.3180, 7.6120,
-5.7960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160.5200, -78.3980, -21.9340



166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260



175.5700, -45.1630, 9.0210

Triad

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



166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260



183.6670, 41.4430, 25.3710



174.2510, 8.5780, -23.3100

Complementary

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



166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260



158.8130, 72.4860, 7.9260

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.



177.9230, 33.2890, -14.0950



166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260



182.1930, 51.1650, 14.3730

Square

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



166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260



184.0420, 18.5180, 27.8460



179.9670, 48.3250, -0.2430



169.9190, -22.7820, -27.6620

Rectangle

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



166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260



180.6870, -23.2030, 18.5330



179.9670, 48.3250, -0.2430



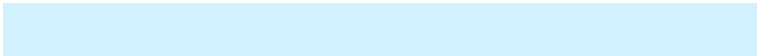
175.2090, 17.5640, -20.9640

Sweetspot

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



166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260



233.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



179.3270, -51.6150, -61.3030



114.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410



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.



166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260



167.1010, -95.7310, -10.6670



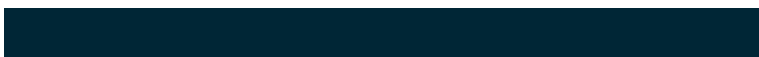
125.6840, -53.5110, 28.1610



111.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



95.1830, -93.0260, -10.1300



28.4620, -27.7840, -3.0800

Inverse Universe

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



145.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810



139.5480, 68.8050, 80.1730



198.7290, 53.7860, -27.6380



110.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



68.5970, 67.1090, 77.8690



20.4780, 19.9860, 23.2660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

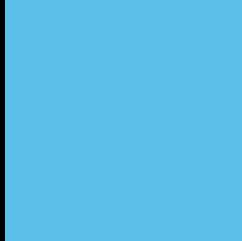
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260 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 166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260.

-7.9260.

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

166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260

Protanopia

179.5530, -20.1300, 12.3980

Deuteranopia

179.2520, -26.4120, 16.1160



Tritanopia

163.0370, -72.4840, -18.9800

Trichromacy



Original Color

166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260

Protanomaly

174.5720, -39.4770, 5.0910

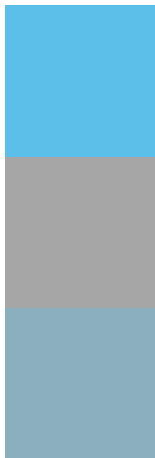
Deuteranomaly

174.2990, -42.9620, 7.6780

Tritanomaly

164.5580, -72.3930, -15.1210

Monochromacy



Original Color

166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260

Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

165.9460, -26.2710, -2.9670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260 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(92, 191, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 191, 233)  
}
```

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(92, 191, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 191, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260 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(92, 191, 233) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 191, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(92, 191, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 191, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 191, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 191,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.1870, -72.4860, -7.9260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 191, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 191,  
233) }
```

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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