

Converting Colors

YIQ(166.3660, -98.9360,
-35.1920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(166.3660, -98.9360,
-35.1920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32D8D8
RGB	50, 216, 216
RGB Percent	20%, 85%, 85%
CMY	0.8043, 0.1527, 0.1533
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	180°, 68%, 52%
HSV	180°, 77%, 85%
XYZ	38.2659, 54.7757, 73.4538
YIQ	166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

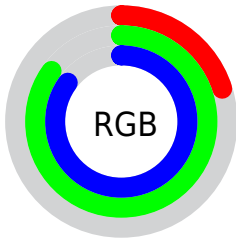
Format	Color
RYB	50, 133, 216
Decimal	3332312
CIELab	78.91, -39.90, -11.77
CIELCh	79, 41.602, 196.429
Yxy	54.7757, 0.2298, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281522392 (0xFF32D8D8)
YUV	166.3660, 24.4696, -102.0530
Hunter-Lab	74.0106, -37.2283, -7.0365

Details

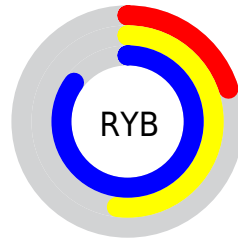
The YIQ color **166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **99.6340, 98.9360, 35.1920**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.1300, -77.4800, -27.5600**, and **112.2740, -95.6810, -33.6090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.7880, -112.0480, -39.8560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280**.

Distribution



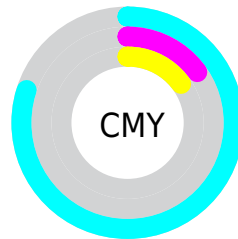
- Red (20%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920 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 166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166.3660,
-98.9360, -35.1920

■ 166.3660,
-98.9360, -35.1920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 131.7880,
-112.0480, -39.8560

■ 216.1300,
-77.4800, -27.5600

■ 112.8610,
-95.9560, -34.1320

■ 225.6980,
-58.4080, -20.7760

■ 94.0480, -80.1850,
-28.0970

■ 235.2660,
-39.3360, -13.9920

■ 75.9360, -65.0100,
-22.2740

■ 244.5350,
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 58.4110, -50.1100,
-16.9740

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 41.7010, -36.1270,
-11.5750

■ 26.8660, -23.2900,

-7.4340

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 166.3660,
-98.9360, -35.1920

■ 166.3660,
-98.9360, -35.1920

■ 159.7880,
-112.0480, -39.8560

■ 172.9440,
-85.8240, -30.5280

■ 153.5090,
-124.5640, -44.3080

■ 179.2230,
-73.3080, -26.0760

■ 151.4160,
-128.7360, -45.7920

■ 185.8010,
-60.1960, -21.4120

■ 192.0800,
-47.6800, -16.9600

■ 198.6580,
-34.5680, -12.2960

■ 205.2360,
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 211.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 218.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

■ 224.3720, 16.6880,
5.9360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370



166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920



165.4910, -114.9850, -25.1690

Triad

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



166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920



200.4460, 5.8170, 32.2570



194.0130, 50.7110, -10.4490

Complementary

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



166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920



99.6340, 98.9360, 35.1920

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.



194.4570, 58.8690, 6.9090



166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920



198.7840, 37.0400, 33.5840

Square

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



166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920



193.8000, -30.9510, 15.7770



193.6370, 50.1550, 21.6670



190.8800, 25.6800, -24.8800

Rectangle

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



166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920



176.5810, -88.3950, -11.4590



193.6370, 50.1550, 21.6670



194.6380, 56.4410, -4.1590

Sweetspot

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



166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920



237.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080



148.3390, -43.8620, -86.1820



117.1220, -21.1350, -7.9430



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.



166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920



184.7350, -140.0600, -49.8200



119.4060, -76.9360, 6.6480



103.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



119.8710, -101.9160, -36.2520



30.1430, -25.6280, -9.1160

Inverse Universe

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



99.6340, 98.9360, 35.1920



90.3790, 139.7390, 50.1310



146.5940, 76.9360, -6.6480



99.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



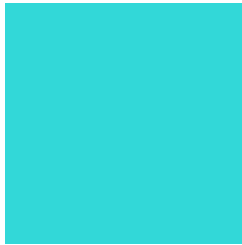
51.1290, 101.9160, 36.2520



12.8570, 25.6280, 9.1160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

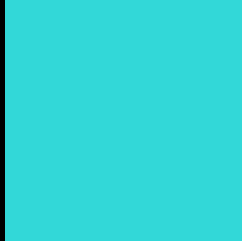
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920 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

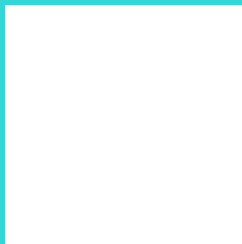
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920.



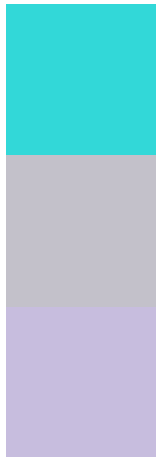
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920.

-35.1920.

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

166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920

Protanopia

194.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

Deuteranopia

195.7520, -4.6330, 12.3830



Tritanopia

170.4900, -96.0490, -26.9370

Trichromacy



Original Color

166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920



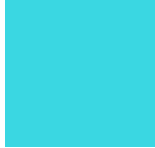
Protanomaly

184.0430, -37.0900, -10.6420



Deuteranomaly

185.2480, -38.9250, -4.9170



Tritanomaly

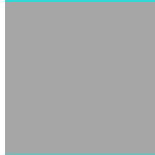
169.3110, -97.1030, -29.8630

Monochromacy



Original Color

166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920



Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

166.0600, -35.7600, -12.7200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920 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(50, 216, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 216, 216)  
}
```

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(50, 216, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 216, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920 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(50, 216, 216) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 216, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(50, 216, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 216, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 216, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 216,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 216, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 216,  
216) }
```

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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