

# Converting Colors

YIQ(166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(166.3660, 78.7190,  
21.6230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8374
RGB	255, 131, 116
RGB Percent	100%, 51%, 45%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4864, 0.5448
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.54, 0.00
HSL	6°, 100%, 73%
HSV	6°, 54%, 100%
XYZ	52.5065, 38.7415, 21.2587
YIQ	166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

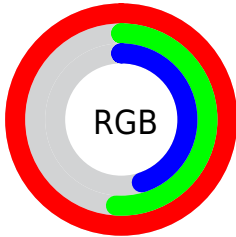
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 133, 116
Decimal	16745332
CIE Lab	68.56, 45.76, 29.77
CIE LCh	69, 54.597, 33.047
Yxy	38.7415, 0.4667, 0.3443
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294935412 (0xFFFF8374)
YUV	166.3660, -24.8304, 77.7320
Hunter-Lab	62.2426, 41.6539, 23.3196

# Details

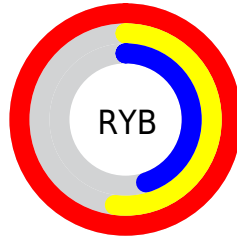
The YIQ color **166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6666**. A complement of this color would be **204.6340, -78.7190, -21.6230**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.5790, 46.9020, 9.0300**, and **111.5440, 72.3460, 21.4820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.0150, 93.0690, 25.8770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.8310, 64.0480, 17.6800**.

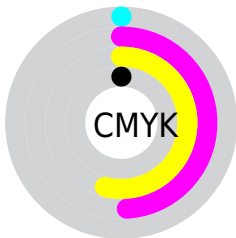
# Distribution



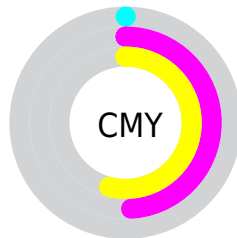
- Red (100%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230 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, 78.7190, 21.6230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 166.3660, 78.7190,  
21.6230


 166.3660, 78.7190,  
21.6230


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 138.3980, 75.6930,  
21.3970


 204.5790, 46.9020,  
9.0300

 111.5440, 72.3460,  
21.4820


 224.7940, 29.9390,  
2.5710


 83.8040, 68.6780,  
21.8780

 245.0090, 12.9760,  
-3.8880

 55.7160, 66.1100,  
24.3660

254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

 31.3950, 62.5800,  
22.2600

 22.7240, 45.2960,  
16.1120

 15.1780, 29.1580,

11.2220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.3660, 78.7190,  
21.6230

■ 166.3660, 78.7190,  
21.6230

■ 150.0150, 93.0690,  
25.8770

■ 182.8310, 64.0480,  
17.6800

■ 133.5500,  
107.7400, 29.8200

■ 198.5950, 49.9730,  
13.9490

■ 117.7860,  
121.8150, 33.5510

■ 215.0600, 35.3020,  
10.0060

■ 101.3210,  
136.4860, 37.4940

■ 231.4110, 20.9520,  
5.7520

■ 92.0940, 144.5550,  
39.9390

■ 247.8760, 6.2810,  
1.8090

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



167.7290, 65.2360, 40.2120



166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230



164.9510, 71.6170, -3.8630

# Triad

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



166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230



144.6670, -49.0960, -46.3760



153.3670, -81.2000, 6.8320

# Complementary

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



166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230



204.6340, -78.7190, -21.6230

# 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.



137.0780, -132.4550, -16.9270



166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230



132.1980, -107.6910, -47.2350

# Square

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



166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230



156.6400, 8.2600, -39.5800



137.1970, -123.1450, -31.4730



170.6470, -16.5580, 35.7780



# Rectangle

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



166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230



163.2120, 57.0400, -20.5280



137.1970, -123.1450, -31.4730



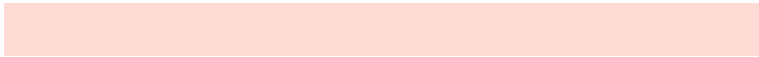
132.3820, -130.2550, -12.7430

# Sweetspot

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



166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230



229.1940, 23.0610, 6.0770



171.8110, 42.7190, 68.3430



112.2360, 14.0750, 3.7310



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, 78.7190, 21.6230



149.2000, 93.9860, 25.7780



206.2820, 60.0190, -13.9410



119.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330



68.8490, 108.3360, 30.0320



23.2450, 36.2190, 9.9070



# Inverse Universe

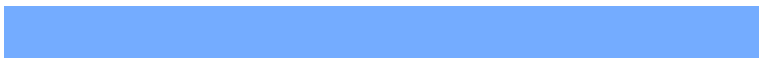
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



204.6340, -78.7190, -21.6230



194.8000, -93.9860, -25.7780



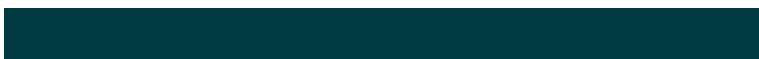
164.7180, -60.0190, 13.9410



122.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



122.1510, -108.3360, -30.0320



40.7550, -36.2190, -9.9070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

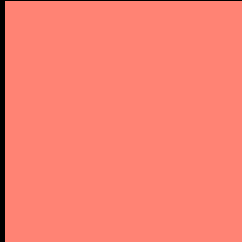
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230 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, 78.7190, 21.6230

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.3660, 78.7190,



# 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, 78.7190, 21.6230

### Protanopia

166.2990, 17.7910, -8.5530

### Deuteranopia

166.6730, 40.1650, -6.5470



## Tritanopia

167.7000, 72.2070, 29.5110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230

## Protanomaly

166.3560, 39.9800, 2.3160

## Deuteranomaly

166.4240, 54.4680, 4.0680

## Tritanomaly

167.3750, 74.5000, 26.5000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

165.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230 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(255, 131, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 131, 116)  
}
```

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(255, 131, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 131, 116) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230 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(255, 131, 116) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 131, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 131, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 131, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 131, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 131,  
116) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.3660, 78.7190, 21.6230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 131, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
131, 116) }
```

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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