

Converting Colors

YIQ(166.4610, -44.3790,
-16.2110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(166.4610, -44.3790,
-16.2110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	72BDBC
RGB	114, 189, 188
RGB Percent	45%, 74%, 74%
CMY	0.5531, 0.2587, 0.2629
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.01, 0.26
HSL	179°, 36%, 59%
HSV	179°, 40%, 74%
XYZ	34.2101, 43.6120, 54.1666
YIQ	166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

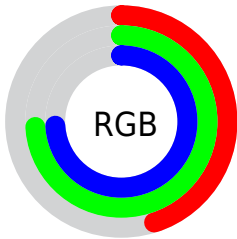
Format	Color
RYB	114, 152, 189
Decimal	7519676
CIELab	71.97, -23.51, -6.80
CIELCh	72, 24.473, 196.139
Yxy	43.6120, 0.2592, 0.3304
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285709756 (0xFF72BDBC)
YUV	166.4610, 10.6187, -46.0083
Hunter-Lab	66.0394, -23.1012, -2.4030

Details

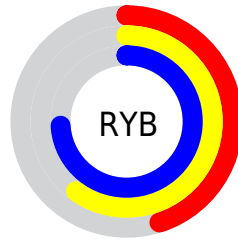
The YIQ color **166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **136.5390, 44.3790, 16.2110**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.1620, -44.9750, -16.4230**, and **112.2760, -45.2960, -16.1120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.7800, -55.7030, -20.2390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.1420, -33.0550, -12.1830**.

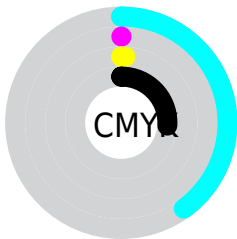
Distribution



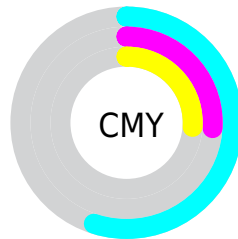
- Red (45%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110 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 166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166.4610,
-44.3790, -16.2110

■ 166.4610,
-44.3790, -16.2110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 139.4610,
-44.3790, -16.2110

■ 222.7490,
-45.2500, -16.9460

■ 112.2760,
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 237.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 85.4820, -48.8720,
-17.3840

■ 246.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 59.5850, -50.6600,
-18.0200

■ 43.4620, -36.9520,
-13.1440

■ 27.4530, -23.5650,
-7.9570

■ 10.4980, -10.2700,

-1.1020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 166.4610,
-44.3790, -16.2110

■ 166.4610,
-44.3790, -16.2110

■ 160.7800,
-55.7030, -20.2390

■ 172.1420,
-33.0550, -12.1830

■ 154.9850,
-66.7060, -24.5780

■ 177.8230,
-21.7310, -8.1550

■ 149.3040,
-78.0300, -28.6060

■ 183.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 143.6230,
-89.3540, -32.6340

■ 189.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 137.9420,
-100.6780, -36.6620

■ 194.6810, 11.3240,
4.0280

■ 132.4460,
-111.0850, -40.7890

■ 200.4760, 22.3270,
8.3670

■ 132.1470,
-111.6810, -41.0010

■ 206.1570, 33.6510,
12.3950

■ 208.8480, 39.0150,
14.3030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168.3350, -26.5890, -19.2370



166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110



167.8660, -49.6530, -8.7330

Triad

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



166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110



179.9320, 3.8480, 18.3760



176.2360, 31.2700, -5.0340

Complementary

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



166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110



136.5390, 44.3790, 16.2110

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.



177.9800, 38.2830, 5.5390



166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110



180.2240, 23.5170, 19.8450

Square

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



166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110



176.7380, -19.2130, 12.2990



179.6950, 35.0720, 14.1760



174.0550, 15.3620, -14.0940

Rectangle

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



166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110



170.7190, -44.5650, -1.8210



179.6950, 35.0720, 14.1760



177.1980, 34.4330, -1.7830

Sweetspot

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



166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110



235.9160, -17.5590, -6.6710



158.3240, -20.0290, -39.0130



116.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110



209.4900, -69.6860, -25.6380



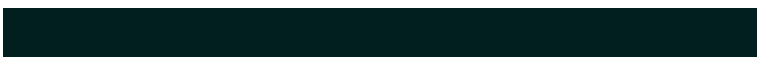
145.4430, -34.8000, 2.9280



91.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



110.5300, -93.5260, -34.1180



21.6170, -18.1550, -6.8830

Inverse Universe

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



136.5390, 44.3790, 16.2110



162.5100, 69.6860, 25.6380



157.5570, 34.8000, -2.9280



87.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



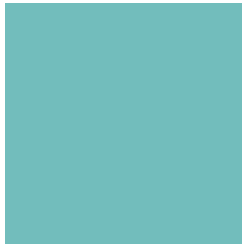
47.4700, 93.5260, 34.1180



9.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

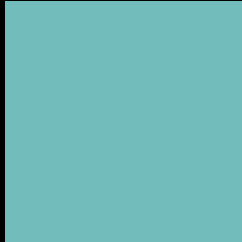
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110 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 166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110.



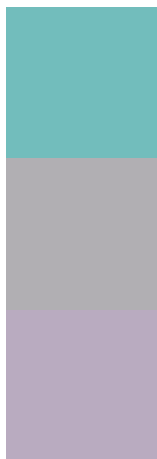
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110.

-16.2110.

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

166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110

Protanopia

176.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

Deuteranopia

177.5800, 1.6030, 9.4990



Tritanopia

168.0790, -45.9390, -9.9630

Trichromacy



Original Color

166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110

Protanomaly

172.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900

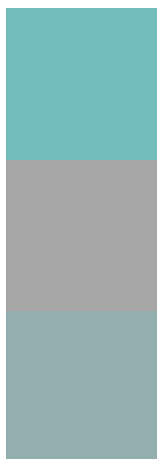
Deuteranomaly

173.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150

Tritanomaly

167.7970, -45.2050, -12.2530

Monochromacy



Original Color

166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110

Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

165.9270, -16.0920, -5.7240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110 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(114, 189, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 189, 188)  
}
```

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(114, 189, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 189, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110 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(114, 189, 188) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 189, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 189, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 189, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 189, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 189,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 189, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
189, 188) }
```

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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