

# Converting Colors

YIQ(166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(166.6910, 48.9220,  
-5.5580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D29D67
RGB	210, 157, 103
RGB Percent	82%, 62%, 40%
CMY	0.1764, 0.3844, 0.5958
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.51, 0.18
HSL	30°, 54%, 61%
HSV	30°, 51%, 82%
XYZ	41.0894, 38.7919, 18.1698
YIQ	166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

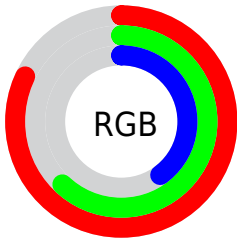
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	208, 210, 103
Decimal	13802855
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.60, 13.41, 35.75
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	69, 38.185, 69.441
Yxy	38.7919, 0.4191, 0.3956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291992935 (0xFFD29D67)
YUV	166.6910, -31.3997, 37.9820
Hunter-Lab	62.2832, 8.7644, 26.3017

# Details

The YIQ color **166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **146.3090, -48.9220, 5.5580**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.3590, 43.9250, -8.6110**, and **114.1250, 44.7040, -6.2080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.4270, 58.4130, -6.8590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.9550, 39.4310, -4.2570**.

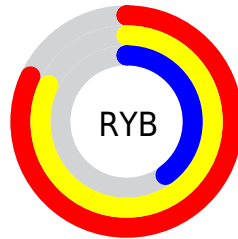
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (62%)

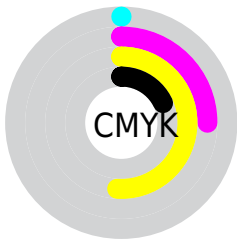
Blue (40%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (40%)

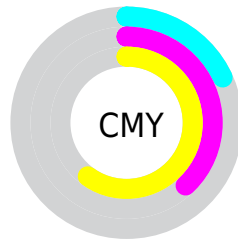


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580 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 166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166.6910, 48.9220,  
-5.5580

166.6910, 48.9220,  
-5.5580

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

139.9080, 46.8130,  
-5.8830

218.3590, 43.9250,  
-8.6110

114.1250, 44.7040,  
-6.2080

237.8730, 27.5580,  
-14.8580

89.0430, 41.9990,  
-6.7450

249.8700, 14.4450,  
-13.9950

64.1460, 40.2110,  
-7.3810

253.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

43.2470, 32.7370,  
-4.0870

23.1460, 23.0160,  
1.3840

5.3820, 10.7280,

3.8160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.6910, 48.9220,  
-5.5580

■ 166.6910, 48.9220,  
-5.5580

■ 158.4270, 58.4130,  
-6.8590

■ 174.9550, 39.4310,  
-4.2570

■ 149.5760, 68.1790,  
-7.6370

■ 183.8060, 29.6650,  
-3.4790

■ 141.3120, 77.6700,  
-8.9380

■ 192.0700, 20.1740,  
-2.1780

■ 132.4610, 87.4360,  
-9.7160

■ 200.9210, 10.4080,  
-1.4000

■ 125.0120, 96.0100,  
-10.9180

■ 209.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 217.4490, -8.5740,  
1.2020

■ 226.3000,  
-18.3400, 1.9800

■ 232.7400,  
-22.6950, -1.6950

■ 239.1970,  
-25.7200, -7.4480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168.7220, 56.8050, 11.2770



166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580



163.8960, 28.7510, -19.9610

# Triad

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



166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580



142.8150, -81.1470, -32.6910



170.9070, -3.0310, 27.4090

# Complementary

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



166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580



146.3090, -48.9220, 5.5580

# 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.



165.1840, -40.9000, 14.3640



166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580



131.9480, -118.0100, -30.9220

# Square

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



166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580



153.4980, -37.7740, -31.2940



151.7610, -79.9140, -5.4660



171.8970, 29.2920, 30.8280



# Rectangle

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



166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580



161.1540, 10.2290, -25.6990



151.7610, -79.9140, -5.4660



170.0410, -15.2720, 23.4800

# Sweetspot

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



166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580



239.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



141.1490, 46.4380, 39.4780



118.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770



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.



166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580



192.0170, 71.2510, -8.2450



197.8020, 34.3470, -33.2770



100.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



100.1270, 76.7530, -8.8390



24.5860, 18.6610, -2.2910



# Inverse Universe

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



146.3090, -48.9220, 5.5580



162.5700, -71.5260, 7.7220



115.1980, -34.3470, 33.2770



98.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



67.8730, -76.7530, 8.8390



16.4140, -18.6610, 2.2910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580 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 166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

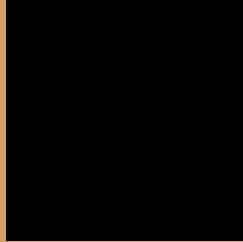
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580.



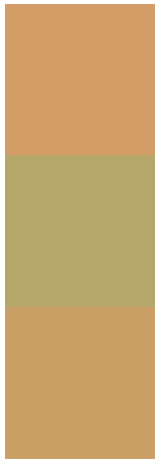
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580.

-5.5580.

# 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

166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580

### Protanopia

165.2320, 27.9250, -16.0030

### Deuteranopia

166.2450, 44.2460, -8.9220



## Tritanopia

170.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580

## Protanomaly

165.7600, 35.3060, -12.1020

## Deuteranomaly

166.5550, 46.3090, -7.7630

## Tritanomaly

169.4580, 39.9330, 8.6770

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580

## Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

166.8140, 18.0190, -1.6690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580 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(210, 157, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 157, 103)  
}
```

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(210, 157, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 157, 103) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580 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(210, 157, 103) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 157, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 157, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 157, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 157, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 157,  
103) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 157, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
157, 103) }
```

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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