

# Converting Colors

YIQ(166.7610, -45.5240,  
-22.9960)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(166.7610, -45.5240,  
-22.9960)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DC2B2
RGB	109, 194, 178
RGB Percent	43%, 76%, 70%
CMY	0.5727, 0.2391, 0.3021
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.08, 0.24
HSL	169°, 41%, 59%
HSV	169°, 44%, 76%
XYZ	33.6313, 45.0599, 49.0218
YIQ	166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

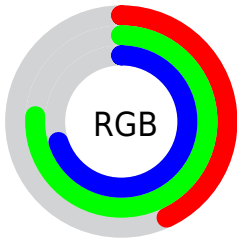
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	109, 156, 194
Decimal	7193266
CIELab	72.93, -29.68, 0.04
CIELCh	73, 29.676, 179.918
Yxy	45.0599, 0.2633, 0.3528
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285383346 (0xFF6DC2B2)
YUV	166.7610, 5.5408, -50.6564
Hunter-Lab	67.1266, -28.0408, 3.6899

# Details

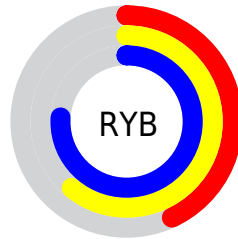
The YIQ color **166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **136.2390, 45.5240, 22.9960**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.3480, -45.7990, -23.5190**, and **112.2770, -47.0370, -23.1090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.6240, -55.5640, -28.2680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.8980, -35.4840, -17.7240**.

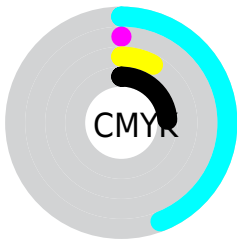
# Distribution



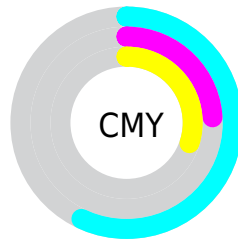
- Red (43%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960 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 166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 166.7610,  
-45.5240, -22.9960

■ 166.7610,  
-45.5240, -22.9960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 139.4620,  
-46.1200, -23.2080

■ 223.3480,  
-45.7990, -23.5190

■ 112.2770,  
-47.0370, -23.1090

■ 236.4620,  
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 83.4010, -53.3180,  
-24.9180

■ 245.1330,  
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 61.0210, -49.1920,  
-22.6000

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 44.3110, -35.2090,  
-17.2010

■ 28.4160, -22.1430,  
-11.7030

■ 11.7060, -8.1600,

-6.3040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.7610,  
-45.5240, -22.9960

■ 166.7610,  
-45.5240, -22.9960

■ 160.6240,  
-55.5640, -28.2680

■ 172.8980,  
-35.4840, -17.7240

■ 154.3020,  
-66.5210, -33.4410

■ 179.2200,  
-24.5270, -12.5510

■ 148.1650,  
-76.5610, -38.7130

■ 185.3570,  
-14.4870, -7.2790

■ 141.7290,  
-87.1970, -44.1970

■ 191.7930, -3.8510,  
-1.7950

■ 135.7060,  
-97.5580, -49.1580

■ 197.8160, 6.5100,  
3.1660

■ 131.7760,  
-103.7470, -52.6350

■ 203.9530, 16.5500,  
8.4380

■ 210.3890, 27.1860,  
13.9220

■ 213.7210, 32.1830,  
16.9750

■ 214.1770, 30.8990,  
18.2190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



170.5930, -18.7480, -23.6760



166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960



164.7670, -62.8560, -17.2560

# Triad

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



166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960



181.4450, -10.7780, 19.1260



179.8570, 42.8230, 0.3510

# Complementary

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



166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960



136.2390, 45.5240, 22.9960

# 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.



181.6160, 45.4800, 12.7760



166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960



183.2650, 16.2720, 24.4960

# Square

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



166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960



176.4520, -39.0190, 7.8050



182.9220, 36.1710, 21.7950



177.3510, 29.2080, -11.7200



# Rectangle

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



166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960



167.0970, -63.5450, -10.2730



182.9220, 36.1710, 21.7950



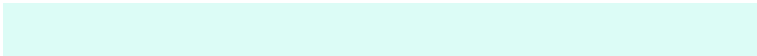
180.2750, 44.7020, 4.8460

# Sweetspot

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



166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960



241.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500



163.9780, -13.2430, -40.8510



121.2650, -11.2320, -5.6960



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.



166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960



209.3830, -71.2430, -35.9710



153.9100, -43.7850, -4.9450



93.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420



109.3270, -86.0050, -43.7730



22.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620



# Inverse Universe

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



136.2390, 45.5240, 22.9960



161.6170, 71.2430, 35.9710



149.0900, 43.7850, 4.9450



90.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



51.5590, 86.3260, 43.4620

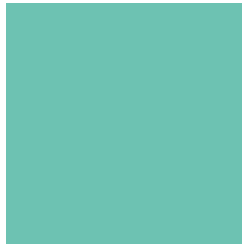


10.5510, 17.7420, 8.8620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960 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 166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

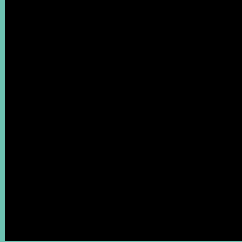
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960.



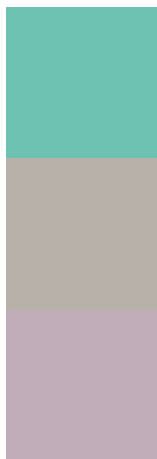
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960.

-22.9960.

# 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

166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960

### Protanopia

177.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160

### Deuteranopia

180.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500



## Tritanopia

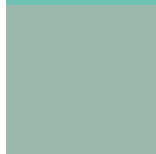
169.8830, -48.3230, -10.8110

# Trichromacy



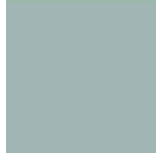
## Original Color

166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960



## Protanomaly

173.6730, -12.5610, -9.1450



## Deuteranomaly

175.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280



## Tritanomaly

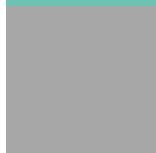
168.4330, -47.1760, -15.0800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960



## Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

167.0470, -16.5500, -8.4380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960 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(109, 194, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 194, 178)  
}
```

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(109, 194, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 194, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960 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(109, 194, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 194, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 194, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 194, 178); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 194, 178); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 194, 178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 194, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
194, 178) }
```

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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