

Converting Colors

YIQ(166.7770, -51.6210,
-28.1410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(166.7770, -51.6210,
-28.1410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64C7B0
RGB	100, 199, 176
RGB Percent	39%, 78%, 69%
CMY	0.6081, 0.2194, 0.3100
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.12, 0.22
HSL	166°, 47%, 59%
HSV	166°, 50%, 78%
XYZ	33.5132, 46.7044, 48.2981
YIQ	166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

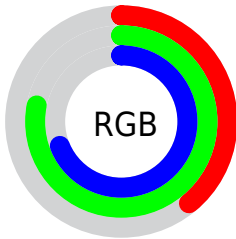
Format	Color
RYB	100, 156, 199
Decimal	6604720
CIELab	74.00, -34.70, 2.64
CIELCh	74, 34.799, 175.643
Yxy	46.7044, 0.2608, 0.3634
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284794800 (0xFF64C7B0)
YUV	166.7770, 4.5469, -58.5634
Hunter-Lab	68.3406, -32.0623, 5.9366

Details

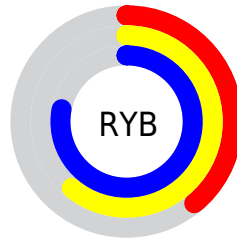
The YIQ color **166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **132.2230, 51.6210, 28.1410**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.0760, -51.0250, -27.9290**, and **110.9120, -56.4350, -29.0030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.2270, -61.9360, -33.9360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.3270, -41.3060, -22.3460**.

Distribution



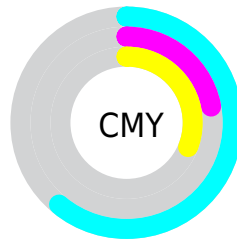
- Red (39%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410 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 166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166.7770,
-51.6210, -28.1410

■ 166.7770,
-51.6210, -28.1410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.5920,
-52.5380, -28.0420

■ 222.9620,
-50.7040, -28.2400

■ 110.6130,
-57.0310, -29.2150

■ 234.3690,
-41.1240, -14.6280

■ 80.5520, -64.2290,
-30.9250

■ 243.0400,
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 63.1410, -49.6500,
-25.3140

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 46.4310, -35.6670,
-19.9150

■ 30.5360, -22.6010,
-14.4170

■ 14.2990, -8.5720,

-9.8520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 166.7770,
-51.6210, -28.1410

■ 166.7770,
-51.6210, -28.1410

■ 160.2270,
-61.9360, -33.9360

■ 173.3270,
-41.3060, -22.3460

■ 153.7910,
-72.5720, -39.4200

■ 179.7630,
-30.6700, -16.8620

■ 147.2410,
-82.8870, -45.2150

■ 186.3130,
-20.3550, -11.0670

■ 140.6910,
-93.2020, -51.0100

■ 192.8630,
-10.0400, -5.2720

■ 134.2550,
-103.8380, -56.4940

■ 199.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 205.5500, 10.3150,
5.7950

■ 211.9860, 20.9510,
11.2790

■ 217.3400, 28.8820,
16.2260

■ 217.9100, 27.2770,
17.7810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172.2570, -17.9220, -27.6340



166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410



162.0530, -78.5810, -24.1250

Triad

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



166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410



183.7910, -17.5640, 20.9640



182.5160, 51.2130, 2.4850

Complementary

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



166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410



132.2230, 51.6210, 28.1410

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.



184.3720, 52.2190, 17.2990



166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410



186.3020, 14.8500, 28.2420

Square

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



166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410



176.2810, -51.7190, 6.6890



185.9380, 39.2420, 26.7140



180.1300, 37.1400, -12.3000

Rectangle

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



166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410



163.3550, -82.0670, -16.0110



185.9380, 39.2420, 26.7140



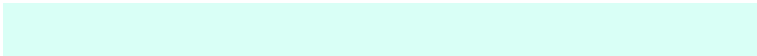
183.1620, 52.4500, 7.6020

Sweetspot

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



166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410



242.6120, -19.7590, -10.8550



164.9900, -13.5170, -46.9010



120.4390, -11.7820, -6.7420



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.



166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410



205.1490, -79.6320, -43.6320



154.1370, -51.8540, -7.3900



96.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



109.9310, -84.9500, -46.3740



24.2100, -18.5670, -10.4310

Inverse Universe

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



132.2230, 51.6210, 28.1410



151.8510, 79.6320, 43.6320



144.8630, 51.8540, 7.3900



92.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



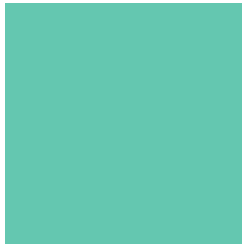
53.0690, 84.9500, 46.3740



11.6760, 18.8880, 10.1200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410 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 166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410 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

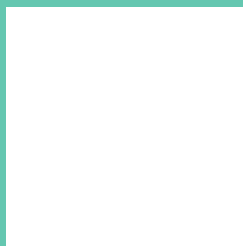
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410.



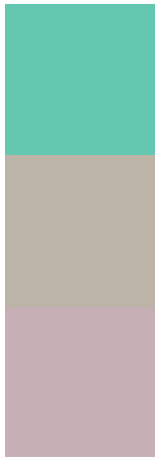
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410.

-28.1410.

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

166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410

Protanopia

180.7960, 9.2620, -2.6580

Deuteranopia

182.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420



Tritanopia

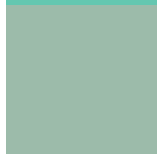
170.7080, -55.2000, -12.8320

Trichromacy



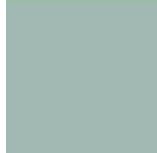
Original Color

166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410



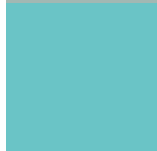
Protanomaly

175.7930, -13.0190, -11.8590



Deuteranomaly

176.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



Tritanomaly

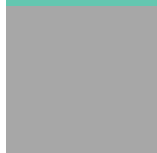
169.3180, -54.2820, -18.4580

Monochromacy



Original Color

166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410



Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

167.2100, -18.5670, -10.4310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410 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(100, 199, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 199, 176)  
}
```

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(100, 199, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 199, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410 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(100, 199, 176) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 199, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 199, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 199, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 199, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 199,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.7770, -51.6210, -28.1410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 199, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
199, 176) }
```

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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