Converting Colors

YIQ(166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140)

Have a look what the booklet for YIQ(166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140) contains.

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Color

YIQ(166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DA6F0
RGB	141, 166, 240
RGB Percent	55%, 65%, 94%
CMY	0.4471, 0.3490, 0.0590
CMYK	0.41, 0.31, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	225°, 77%, 75%
HSV	225°, 41%, 94%
XYZ	40.3423, 39.2268, 87.8415
YIQ	166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

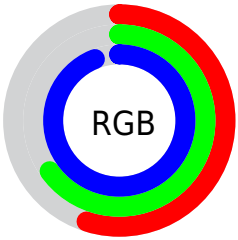
Format	Color
RYB	141, 161, 240
Decimal	9283312
CIELab	68.92, 9.75, -39.78
CIELCh	69, 40.955, 283.767
Yxy	39.2268, 0.2410, 0.2343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287473392 (0xFF8DA6F0)
YUV	166.9610, 36.0082, -22.7678
Hunter-Lab	62.6313, 5.3712, -39.3133

Details

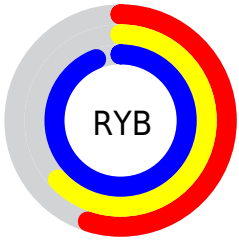
The YIQ color 166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 9999CC. A complement of this color would be 214.0390, 38.6540, -17.7140, and the grayscale version is 167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 217.9990, -24.6220, 5.6980, and 113.3090, -39.7540, 15.6220 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 149.2190, -48.0080, 22.0400, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 184.7030, -29.3000, 13.3880.

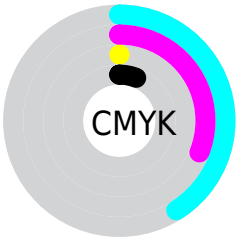
Distribution



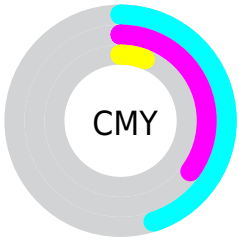
- Red (55%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140 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 166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

217.9990, -24.6220, 5.6980

243.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980

166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

140.0210, -38.8830, 16.3570

113.3090, -39.7540, 15.6220

87.6570, -40.8540, 13.5300

61.0260, -46.4470, 10.2650

38.3850, -46.0800, 9.1200

23.7950, -32.5550, 11.8050

7.0850, -18.5720,

17.2040

5.0500, -11.4640, 9.5280

0.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

149.2190, -48.0080, 22.0400

184.7030, -29.3000, 13.3880

131.4770, -57.3620, 26.3660

202.4450, -19.9460, 9.0620

113.7350, -66.7160, 30.6920

220.1870, -10.5920, 4.7360

95.9930, -76.0700, 35.0180

237.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

78.2510, -85.4240, 39.3440

253.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650

63.1670, -93.8150, 42.7370

Harmonies

Analogous

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

152.6620, -83.9490, -3.9250

166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

172.5380, 2.5620, 30.6740

Triad

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

166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

168.6360, 59.9230, 9.8350

150.9420, -47.9520, -34.0640

Complementary

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

166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

214.0390, 38.6540, -17.7140

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.

159.1950, -6.1840, -31.1120

166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

166.8820, 49.7020, -8.6820

Square

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

166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

170.6810, 56.0230, 25.4550

163.5320, 26.7800, -22.7880

131.4460, -111.0850, -40.7890

Rectangle

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

166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

172.7380, 25.4860, 33.7260

163.5320, 26.7800, -22.7880

154.3690, -33.0970, -33.4570

Sweetspot

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

166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

232.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570

207.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740

114.4000, -6.8780, 3.5060

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.

166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

163.0340, -48.9250, 22.1390

159.1630, -18.0710, 35.6650

111.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630

47.9780, -71.7140, 33.1660

14.6020, -21.8260, 10.0940

Inverse Universe

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

173.4510, 50.9790, 28.7630

171.0230, 64.2280, 36.4520

221.8370, 18.0710, -35.6650

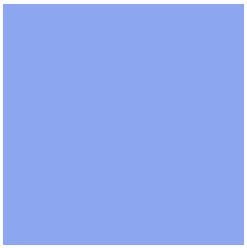
111.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770

60.2600, 94.8980, 53.3140

18.3400, 28.8820, 16.2260

Previews

White Background

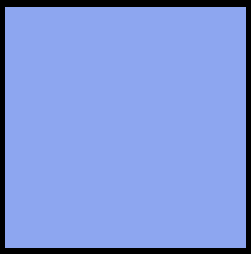


This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140 looks on a white background.

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



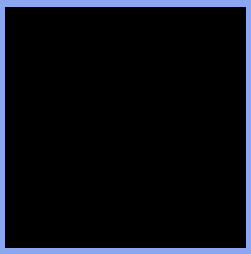
This preview shows how the YIQ color 166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140 looks on a black background.

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 166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140.

This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 166.9610, -38.6540,

17.7140.

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

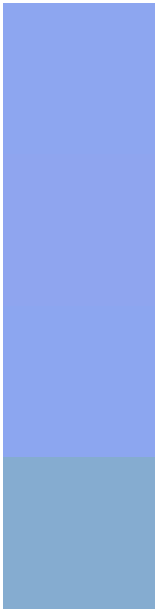
Original Color
166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

Protanopia
167.1570, -36.2700, 18.5620

Deuteranopia
166.6620, -39.2500, 17.5020

Tritanopia
163.2440, -33.1020, -5.8220

Trichromacy



Original Color
166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

Protanomaly
166.8580, -36.8660, 18.3500

Deuteranomaly
166.6620, -39.2500, 17.5020

Tritanomaly
164.4430, -34.8000, 2.9280

Monochromacy

Original Color
166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

Achromatopsia
167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly
167.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140 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(141, 166, 240) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(141, 166, 240)
}
```

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(141, 166, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 166, 240) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140 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(141, 166, 240) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 166, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 166, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 166, 240); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 166, 240); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 166, 240) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 166.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(141, 166, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(141,
166, 240) }
```

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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