

# Converting Colors

YIQ(167.3640, -42.7280,  
-18.6000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(167.3640, -42.7280,  
-18.6000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	73BFB7
RGB	115, 191, 183
RGB Percent	45%, 75%, 72%
CMY	0.5492, 0.2508, 0.2825
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.04, 0.25
HSL	174°, 37%, 60%
HSV	174°, 40%, 75%
XYZ	34.2447, 44.3343, 51.5295
YIQ	167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

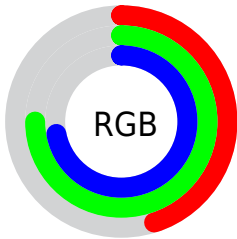
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">115, 155, 191</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7585719</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">72.45, -25.47, -3.36</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">72, 25.691, 187.505</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">44.3343, 0.2632, 0.3407</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285775799</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF73BFB7</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">167.3640, 7.7085, -45.9232</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">66.5840, -24.7181, 0.7242</a>

# Details

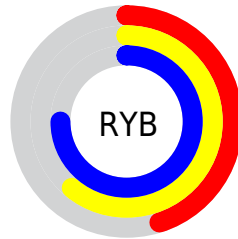
The YIQ color **167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **138.6360, 42.7280, 18.6000**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.6520, -43.5990, -19.3350**, and **113.1790, -43.6450, -18.5010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.4550, -53.4100, -23.2500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.2730, -32.0460, -13.9500**.

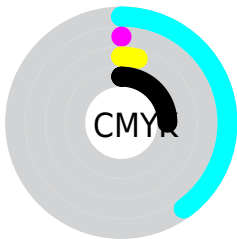
# Distribution



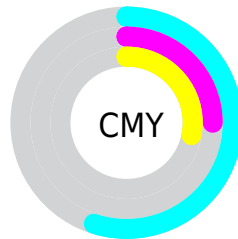
- Red (45%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000 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 167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 167.3640,  
-42.7280, -18.6000

■ 167.3640,  
-42.7280, -18.6000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 140.3640,  
-42.7280, -18.6000

■ 223.6520,  
-43.5990, -19.3350

■ 113.1790,  
-43.6450, -18.5010

■ 238.2560,  
-33.3760, -11.8720

■ 86.6840, -46.6250,  
-19.5610

■ 246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 60.3030, -49.9260,  
-20.3100

■ 43.5930, -35.9430,  
-14.9110

■ 28.2850, -23.1520,  
-9.9360

■ 11.2160, -9.5360,

-3.3920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 167.3640,  
-42.7280, -18.6000

■ 167.3640,  
-42.7280, -18.6000

■ 161.4550,  
-53.4100, -23.2500

■ 173.2730,  
-32.0460, -13.9500

■ 155.5460,  
-64.0920, -27.9000

■ 179.1820,  
-21.3640, -9.3000

■ 149.6370,  
-74.7740, -32.5500

■ 185.0910,  
-10.6820, -4.6500

■ 143.7280,  
-85.4560, -37.2000

■ 191.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 137.5200,  
-96.7340, -42.0620

■ 196.9090, 10.6820,  
4.6500

■ 131.6110,  
-107.4160, -46.7120

■ 203.1170, 21.9600,  
9.5120

■ 209.0260, 32.6420,  
14.1620

■ 211.0480, 35.5760,  
16.0560

■ 211.2760, 34.9340,  
16.6780

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



169.7330, -21.9580, -20.5660



167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000



167.4910, -53.0910, -12.5070

# Triad

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



167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000



180.8110, -3.1210, 18.0230



177.9700, 35.0750, -2.4050

# Complementary

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



167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000



138.6360, 42.7280, 18.6000

# 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.



180.0450, 39.6580, 8.1540



167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000



181.7120, 19.2070, 20.8630

# Square

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



167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000



176.9650, -27.2820, 9.8540



181.5040, 34.2920, 17.3000



175.9310, 21.6430, -12.2850



# Rectangle

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



167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000



169.7890, -50.7540, -5.2980



181.5040, 34.2920, 17.3000



179.0460, 37.9170, 1.1570

# Sweetspot

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



167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000



237.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810



162.3030, -15.5360, -37.8400



119.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000



210.3500, -66.4760, -28.7480



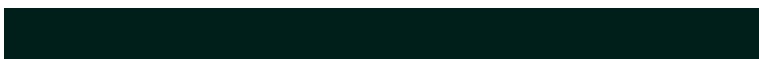
151.2530, -37.3210, -0.9450



91.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



108.8200, -88.7110, -38.7830



21.2750, -17.1920, -7.8160



# Inverse Universe

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



138.6360, 42.7280, 18.6000



165.6500, 66.4760, 28.7480



154.7470, 37.3210, 0.9450



87.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



49.1800, 88.7110, 38.7830

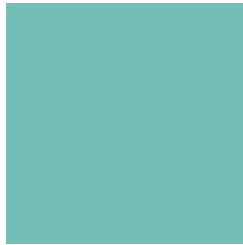


9.6110, 17.5130, 7.5050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

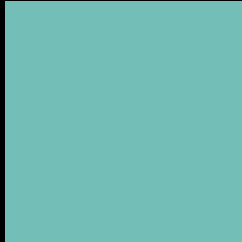
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

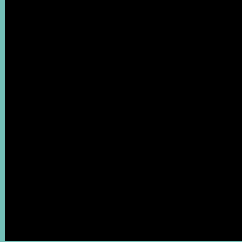
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000.



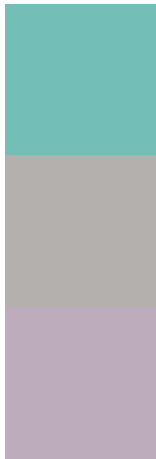
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000.

-18.6000.

# 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

167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000

### Protanopia

176.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

### Deuteranopia

178.7930, 5.3170, 8.2690



## Tritanopia

169.3780, -45.3430, -9.7510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000

## Protanomaly

173.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440

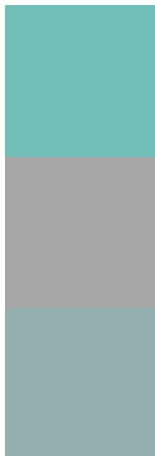
## Deuteranomaly

174.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270

## Tritanomaly

168.5690, -44.5630, -12.8750

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000

## Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

167.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000 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(115, 191, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 191, 183)  
}
```

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(115, 191, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 191, 183) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000 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(115, 191, 183) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 191, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 191, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 191, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 191, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 191,  
183) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 191, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
191, 183) }
```

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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