

# Converting Colors

YIQ(168.6900, -46.7620,  
-22.5860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860)</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(168.6900, -46.7620,  
-22.5860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EC4B6
RGB	110, 196, 182
RGB Percent	43%, 77%, 71%
CMY	0.5688, 0.2312, 0.2864
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.07, 0.23
HSL	170°, 42%, 60%
HSV	170°, 44%, 77%
XYZ	34.6106, 46.1832, 51.3219
YIQ	168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

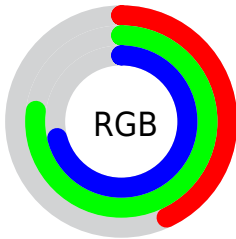
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	110, 157, 196
Decimal	7259318
CIELab	73.66, -29.44, -1.05
CIELCh	74, 29.455, 182.052
Yxy	46.1832, 0.2620, 0.3496
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285449398 (0xFF6EC4B6)
YUV	168.6900, 6.5618, -51.4711
Hunter-Lab	67.9582, -28.0182, 2.7951

# Details

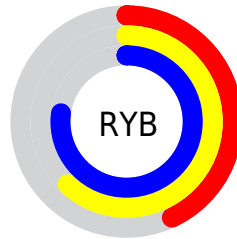
The YIQ color **168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **137.3100, 46.7620, 22.5860**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225.2770, -47.0370, -23.1090**, and **113.9070, -48.8710, -22.9110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.3680, -57.7190, -27.7590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.0120, -35.8050, -17.4130**.

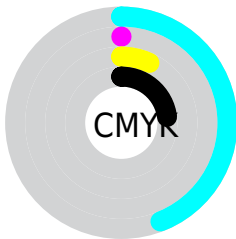
# Distribution



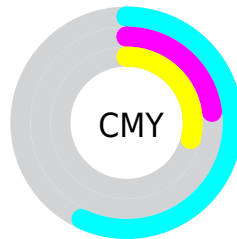
- Red (43%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860 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 168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 168.6900,  
-46.7620, -22.5860

■ 168.6900,  
-46.7620, -22.5860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 141.3910,  
-47.3580, -22.7980

■ 225.2770,  
-47.0370, -23.1090

■ 113.9070,  
-48.8710, -22.9110

■ 236.7610,  
-36.3560, -12.9320

■ 85.0310, -55.1520,  
-24.7200

■ 245.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 62.5370, -50.7050,  
-22.7130

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 45.8270, -36.7220,  
-17.3140

■ 29.9320, -23.6560,  
-11.8160

■ 14.6240, -10.8650,

-6.8410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 168.6900,  
-46.7620, -22.5860

■ 168.6900,  
-46.7620, -22.5860

■ 162.3680,  
-57.7190, -27.7590

■ 175.0120,  
-35.8050, -17.4130

■ 156.3450,  
-68.0800, -32.7200

■ 181.0350,  
-25.4440, -12.4520

■ 149.9090,  
-78.7160, -38.2040

■ 187.4710,  
-14.8080, -6.9680

■ 143.8860,  
-89.0770, -43.1650

■ 193.4940, -4.4470,  
-2.0070

■ 137.5640,  
-100.0340, -48.3380

■ 199.8160, 6.5100,  
3.1660

■ 133.7480,  
-106.5440, -51.5040

■ 206.1380, 17.4670,  
8.3390

■ 212.1610, 27.8280,  
13.3000

■ 215.0090, 31.3120,  
16.2400

■ 215.3510, 30.3490,  
17.1730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



172.8100, -20.8570, -24.0010



168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860



167.2940, -62.9020, -16.4220

# Triad

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



168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860



183.3420, -8.9900, 19.7620



181.7320, 41.6770, -0.9070

# Complementary

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



168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860



137.3100, 46.7620, 22.5860

# 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.



183.2030, 45.2050, 12.2530



168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860



185.3360, 17.5100, 24.0860

# Square

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



168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860



178.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640



184.6940, 36.8130, 21.1730



179.3400, 27.7410, -12.6670



# Rectangle

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



168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860



169.5210, -61.8030, -8.8030



184.6940, 36.8130, 21.1730



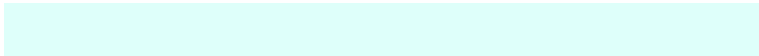
182.3350, 44.4730, 3.4890

# Sweetspot

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



168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860



244.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510



164.6680, -15.3060, -42.0100



121.2650, -11.2320, -5.6960



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

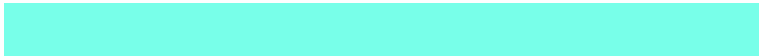


# Same Dimension

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



168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860



212.1270, -73.3980, -35.4620



153.2630, -43.2810, -3.0650



93.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420



109.7830, -87.2890, -42.5290



22.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510



# Inverse Universe

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



137.3100, 46.7620, 22.5860



162.8730, 73.3980, 35.4620



152.7370, 43.2810, 3.0650



90.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



51.1030, 87.6100, 42.2180

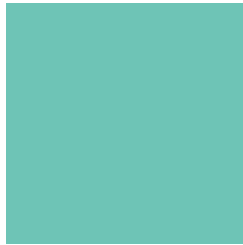


10.4370, 18.0630, 8.5510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

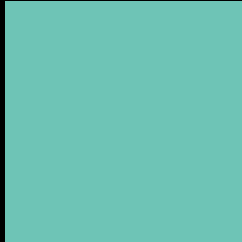
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

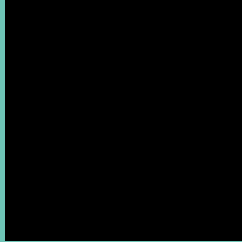
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860.



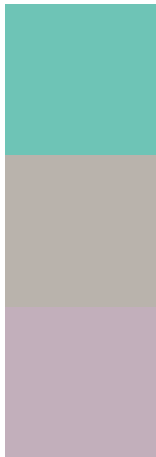
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860.

-22.5860.

# 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

168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860

### Protanopia

179.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050

### Deuteranopia

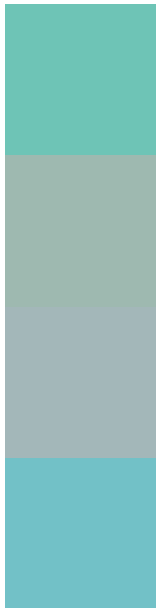
182.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



## Tritanopia

171.3990, -49.8360, -10.9240

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860

**Protanomaly**

175.9010, -13.2030, -8.5230

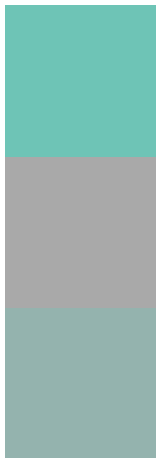
**Deuteranomaly**

177.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180

**Tritanomaly**

170.0630, -49.0100, -14.8820

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860

**Achromatopsia**

169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

169.1610, -16.8710, -8.1270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860 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(110, 196, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 196, 182)  
}
```

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(110, 196, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 196, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860 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(110, 196, 182) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 196, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 196, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 196, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 196, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 196,  
182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 168.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 196, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
196, 182) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor