

Converting Colors

YIQ(169.5040, -90.6370,
-36.9170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(169.5040, -90.6370,
-36.9170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3CDACF
RGB	60, 218, 207
RGB Percent	24%, 85%, 81%
CMY	0.7651, 0.1448, 0.1886
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.05, 0.14
HSL	176°, 68%, 55%
HSV	176°, 73%, 86%
XYZ	38.1977, 55.6355, 67.6996
YIQ	169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

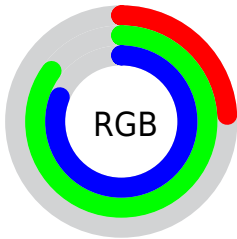
Format	Color
RYB	60, 142, 218
Decimal	3988175
CIELab	79.41, -42.25, -6.21
CIELCh	79, 42.706, 188.360
Yxy	55.6355, 0.2365, 0.3444
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282178255 (0xFF3CDACF)
YUV	169.5040, 18.4855, -96.0350
Hunter-Lab	74.5892, -39.1198, -1.6011

Details

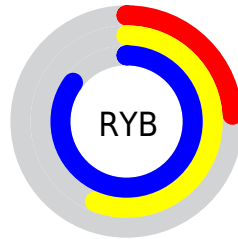
The YIQ color **169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **108.4960, 90.6370, 36.9170**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000**, and **112.5360, -93.6630, -37.1430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.6980, -103.1070, -42.2030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.1960, -77.8460, -31.9420**.

Distribution



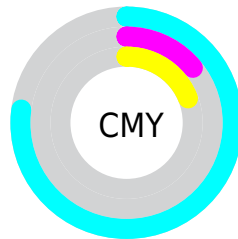
- Red (24%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170 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 169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 169.5040,
-90.6370, -36.9170

■ 169.5040,
-90.6370, -36.9170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 131.9360,
-109.7090, -43.7010

■ 217.6250,
-74.5000, -26.5000

■ 112.5360,
-93.6630, -37.1430

■ 227.1930,
-55.4280, -19.7160

■ 94.3100, -78.1670,
-31.6310

■ 236.4620,
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 75.6110, -62.7170,
-25.2850

■ 245.7310,
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 58.2000, -48.1380,
-19.6740

■ 41.4900, -34.1550,
-14.2750

■ 26.7690, -21.6390,

-9.8230

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 169.5040,
-90.6370, -36.9170

■ 169.5040,
-90.6370, -36.9170

■ 162.6980,
-103.1070, -42.2030

■ 176.1960,
-77.8460, -31.9420

■ 156.0060,
-115.8980, -47.1780

■ 183.0020,
-65.3760, -26.6560

■ 151.1080,
-125.1130, -50.8810

■ 189.5090,
-53.5020, -21.5820

■ 196.2010,
-40.7110, -16.6070

■ 203.0070,
-28.2410, -11.3210

■ 209.6990,
-15.4500, -6.3460

■ 216.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 222.8980, 9.2150,
3.7030

■ 229.4050, 21.0890,
8.7770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181.2970, -41.7620, -36.1140



169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170



154.7220, -138.0450, -36.7730

Triad

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



169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170



200.4880, -3.1690, 29.9110



195.8830, 57.1290, -5.6150

Complementary

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



169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170



108.4960, 90.6370, 36.9170

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.



194.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430



169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170



201.9130, 32.3630, 35.7470

Square

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



169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170



191.6520, -42.4580, 9.5580



195.0050, 46.3030, 25.3990



192.9520, 34.3450, -22.2230

Rectangle

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



169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170



171.1550, -104.9910, -19.0630



195.0050, 46.3030, 25.3990



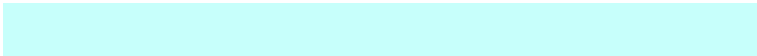
196.7250, 60.7500, 0.3500

Sweetspot

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



169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170



237.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160



156.6330, -35.7020, -79.8780



117.4920, -19.3010, -8.1410



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.



169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170



186.7980, -127.1760, -52.0400



132.0160, -76.0180, 1.0220



106.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



119.9050, -99.2560, -40.4080



31.9040, -26.4530, -10.6850

Inverse Universe

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



108.4960, 90.6370, 36.9170



101.2020, 127.1760, 52.0400



145.9840, 76.0180, -1.0220



102.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



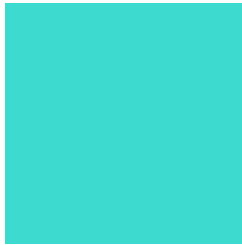
53.0950, 99.2560, 40.4080



14.0960, 26.4530, 10.6850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

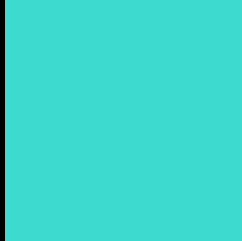
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170 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

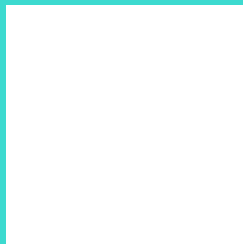
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170.

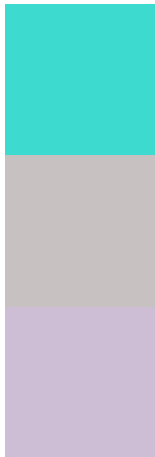


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170.

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

169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170

Protanopia

195.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490

Deuteranopia

197.4060, 2.1530, 10.5450



Tritanopia

174.4910, -88.6220, -23.8700

Trichromacy



Original Color

169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170



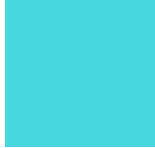
Protanomaly

185.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150



Deuteranomaly

187.2010, -31.5430, -6.5430



Tritanomaly

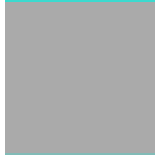
172.5570, -88.9880, -28.2520

Monochromacy



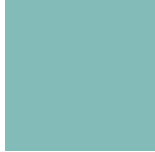
Original Color

169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170



Achromatopsia

170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

169.5010, -32.6880, -13.3280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170 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(60, 218, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 218, 207)  
}
```

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(60, 218, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 218, 207) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170 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(60, 218, 207) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 218, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 218, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 218, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 218, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 218,  
207) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 169.5040, -90.6370, -36.9170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 218, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 218,  
207) }
```

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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