

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.1000, -33.2370,
-19.9010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(170.1000, -33.2370,
-19.9010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7EC0AD
RGB	126, 192, 173
RGB Percent	49%, 75%, 68%
CMY	0.5060, 0.2469, 0.3217
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.10, 0.25
HSL	163°, 34%, 62%
HSV	163°, 34%, 75%
XYZ	34.9935, 45.1598, 46.3924
YIQ	170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

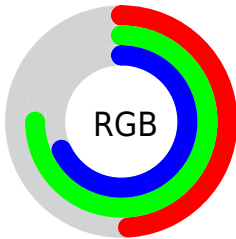
Format	Color
RYB	126, 165, 192
Decimal	8306861
CIELab	73.00, -25.25, 2.95
CIELCh	73, 25.419, 173.343
Yxy	45.1598, 0.2765, 0.3569
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286496941 (0xFF7EC0AD)
YUV	170.1000, 1.4297, -38.6757
Hunter-Lab	67.2010, -24.6517, 6.1097

Details

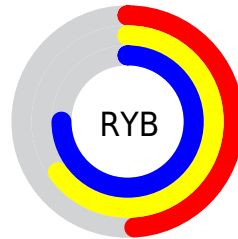
The YIQ color **170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **147.9000, 33.2370, 19.9010**, and the grayscale version is **170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226.2740, -33.7870, -20.9470**, and **116.6270, -33.2830, -19.0670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.7350, -42.6350, -25.7950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.4650, -23.8390, -14.0070**.

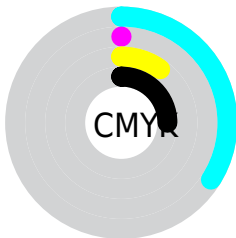
Distribution



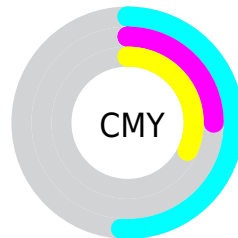
- Red (49%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 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 170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170.1000,
-33.2370, -19.9010

■ 170.1000,
-33.2370, -19.9010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 143.1000,
-33.2370, -19.9010

■ 226.2740,
-33.7870, -20.9470

■ 116.6270,
-33.2830, -19.0670

■ 241.2460,
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 91.3280, -33.8790,
-19.2790

■ 249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 64.9470, -37.1800,
-20.0280

■ 43.2680, -33.6500,
-17.9220

■ 27.3730, -20.5840,
-12.4240

■ 11.4950, -6.1880,

-9.0040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.1000,
-33.2370, -19.9010

■ 170.1000,
-33.2370, -19.9010

■ 163.7350,
-42.6350, -25.7950

■ 176.4650,
-23.8390, -14.0070

■ 157.4840,
-52.3540, -31.3780

■ 182.7160,
-14.1200, -8.4240

■ 150.8200,
-62.3480, -37.4840

■ 189.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 144.5690,
-72.0670, -43.0670

■ 195.6310, 5.5930,
3.2650

■ 138.2040,
-81.4650, -48.9610

■ 201.9960, 14.9910,
9.1590

■ 131.9530,
-91.1840, -54.5440

■ 208.2470, 24.7100,
14.7420

■ 128.3220,
-96.7770, -57.8090

■ 213.1170, 31.1280,
19.5760

■ 213.6870, 29.5230,
21.1310

■ 214.3710, 27.5970,
22.9970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173.0070, -11.0460, -20.0860



170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



168.6500, -49.2850, -15.4050

Triad

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



170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



180.6570, -14.4910, 14.8290



180.3990, 38.4210, 3.0370

Complementary

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



170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



147.9000, 33.2370, 19.9010

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.



182.0220, 38.4650, 13.2570



170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



182.6230, 9.2120, 20.2840

Square

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



170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



176.1270, -36.7260, 4.7940



183.1490, 28.1020, 19.3500



178.5730, 28.7030, -8.0730

Rectangle

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



170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



169.2570, -52.3120, -10.1040



183.1490, 28.1020, 19.3500



180.9910, 39.7500, 6.4860

Sweetspot

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



170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



241.7270, -12.6530, -7.4770



170.7220, -6.2300, -30.2780



120.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



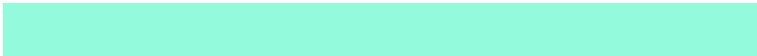
125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



215.7830, -51.7580, -31.1660



164.6350, -35.7610, -7.1930



93.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



107.5030, -80.8690, -48.7490



22.1070, -16.7790, -9.7950

Inverse Universe

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



147.9000, 33.2370, 19.9010



181.2170, 51.7580, 31.1660



153.3650, 35.7610, 7.1930



90.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



53.3830, 81.1900, 48.4380



11.0070, 16.4580, 10.1060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

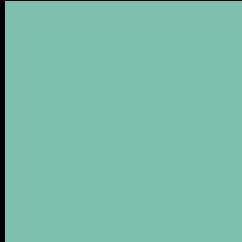
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

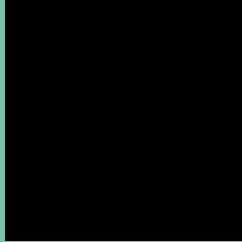
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010.



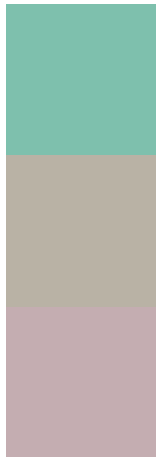
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010.

-19.9010.

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

170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010

Protanopia

178.6110, 8.3450, -2.5590

Deuteranopia

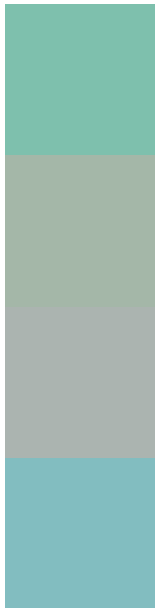
180.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200



Tritanopia

173.2650, -37.5950, -6.9950

Trichromacy



Original Color

170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010

Protanomaly

175.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930

Deuteranomaly

176.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520

Tritanomaly

171.7010, -36.1270, -11.5750

Monochromacy



Original Color

170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010

Achromatopsia

170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

170.0260, -12.0570, -7.2650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 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(126, 192, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 192, 173)  
}
```

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(126, 192, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 192, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 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(126, 192, 173) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 192, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(126, 192, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 192, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 192, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 192,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 192, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
192, 173) }
```

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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