

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.1070, -87.8410,
-32.5210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(170.1070, -87.8410,
-32.5210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42D7D4
RGB	66, 215, 212
RGB Percent	26%, 84%, 83%
CMY	0.7415, 0.1566, 0.1690
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.01, 0.16
HSL	179°, 65%, 55%
HSV	179°, 69%, 84%
XYZ	38.4296, 54.5369, 70.7302
YIQ	170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

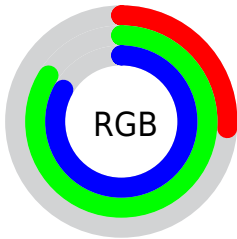
Format	Color
RYB	66, 141, 215
Decimal	4380628
CIELab	78.77, -38.78, -9.81
CIELCh	79, 40.004, 194.194
Yxy	54.5369, 0.2348, 0.3332
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282570708 (0xFF42D7D4)
YUV	170.1070, 20.6532, -91.3018
Hunter-Lab	73.8491, -36.3482, -5.0916

Details

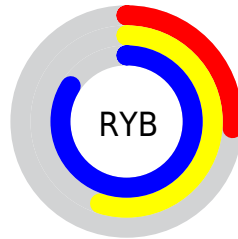
The YIQ color **170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **110.8930, 87.8410, 32.5210**, and the grayscale version is **170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.8210, -72.1160, -25.6520**, and **111.8180, -94.3970, -34.8530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.4150, -100.6320, -37.4960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.3860, -75.3250, -28.0690**.

Distribution



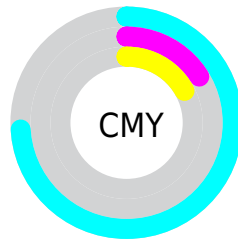
- Red (26%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210 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 170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170.1070,
-87.8410, -32.5210

■ 170.1070,
-87.8410, -32.5210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 131.9410,
-108.1050, -39.7290

■ 218.8210,
-72.1160, -25.6520

■ 111.8180,
-94.3970, -34.8530

■ 228.0900,
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 93.0050, -78.6260,
-28.8180

■ 237.3590,
-35.1640, -12.5080

■ 74.8930, -63.4510,
-22.9950

■ 246.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 57.4820, -48.8720,
-17.3840

■ 40.7720, -34.8890,
-11.9850

■ 26.5240, -22.3270,

-8.3670

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.1070,
-87.8410, -32.5210

■ 170.1070,
-87.8410, -32.5210

■ 163.4150,
-100.6320, -37.4960

■ 176.3860,
-75.3250, -28.0690

■ 157.1360,
-113.1480, -41.9480

■ 183.0780,
-62.5340, -23.0940

■ 150.5580,
-126.2600, -46.6120

■ 189.3570,
-50.0180, -18.6420

■ 150.2590,
-126.8560, -46.8240

■ 196.0490,
-37.2270, -13.6670

■ 202.3280,
-24.7110, -9.2150

■ 209.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 215.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 221.9910, 13.3870,
5.1870

■ 227.0740, 23.5190,
8.7910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179.4260, -46.4390, -33.9510



170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210



168.6340, -105.0820, -22.9220

Triad

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



170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210



199.8370, 3.1580, 30.8860



194.1810, 50.2980, -8.4700

Complementary

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



170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210



110.8930, 87.8410, 32.5210

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.



194.9130, 57.5850, 8.1530



170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210



200.0720, 36.1690, 32.8490

Square

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



170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210



193.1910, -33.6100, 14.4060



194.5660, 48.9170, 22.0770



190.5320, 26.7800, -22.7880

Rectangle

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



170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210



176.8910, -86.3320, -10.3000



194.5660, 48.9170, 22.0770



195.0940, 55.1570, -2.9150

Sweetspot

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



170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210



238.7400, -31.8630, -11.7590



154.9580, -37.9950, -76.8670



118.3180, -18.7510, -7.0950



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.



170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210



191.1560, -125.0680, -46.1880



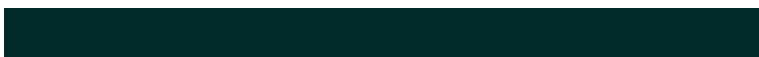
129.3590, -69.5540, 5.0220



103.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



119.4150, -100.6320, -37.4960



30.0290, -25.3070, -9.4270

Inverse Universe

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



110.8930, 87.8410, 32.5210



106.9580, 124.7470, 46.4990



151.6410, 69.5540, -5.0220



99.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



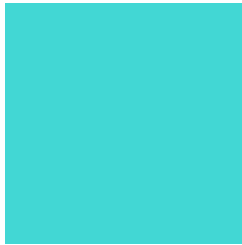
51.5850, 100.6320, 37.4960



12.9710, 25.3070, 9.4270

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

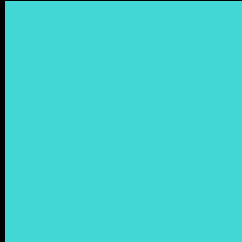
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

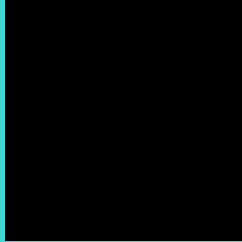
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

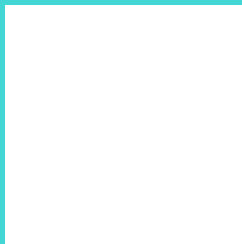
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210.



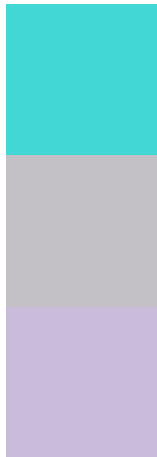
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210.

-32.5210.

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

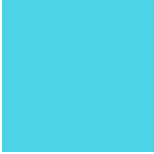
170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210

Protanopia

193.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

Deuteranopia

195.3070, -1.8820, 12.0860



Tritanopia

173.3880, -86.8340, -23.2340

Trichromacy



Original Color

170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210



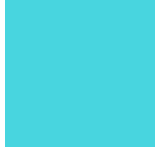
Protanomaly

184.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910



Deuteranomaly

186.2980, -33.1940, -4.1540



Tritanomaly

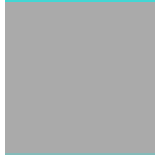
171.9810, -87.2460, -26.7820

Monochromacy



Original Color

170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210



Achromatopsia

170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

169.7400, -31.8630, -11.7590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210 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(66, 215, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 215, 212)  
}
```

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(66, 215, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 215, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210 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(66, 215, 212) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 215, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 215, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 215, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 215, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 215,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.1070, -87.8410, -32.5210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 215, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 215,  
212) }
```

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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