

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.5100, -81.6060,
-29.8780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(170.5100, -81.6060,
-29.8780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4AD4D2
RGB	74, 212, 210
RGB Percent	29%, 83%, 82%
CMY	0.7101, 0.1684, 0.1768
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.01, 0.17
HSL	179°, 62%, 56%
HSV	179°, 65%, 83%
XYZ	37.9982, 53.2175, 69.1884
YIQ	170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

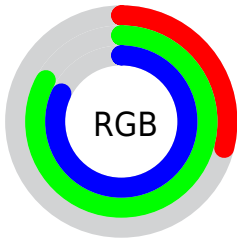
Format	Color
RYB	74, 144, 212
Decimal	4904146
CIELab	78.00, -36.85, -9.87
CIELCh	78, 38.149, 194.994
Yxy	53.2175, 0.2369, 0.3318
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283094226 (0xFF4AD4D2)
YUV	170.5100, 19.4686, -84.6393
Hunter-Lab	72.9503, -34.6865, -5.1672

Details

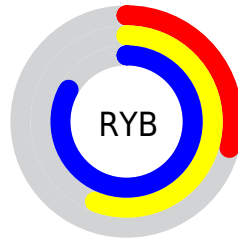
The YIQ color **170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **115.4900, 81.6060, 29.8780**, and the grayscale version is **170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.3160, -69.1360, -24.5920**, and **109.9430, -93.2510, -33.5950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164.2310, -94.1220, -34.3300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.7890, -69.0900, -25.4260**.

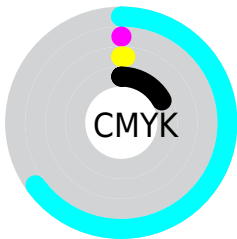
Distribution



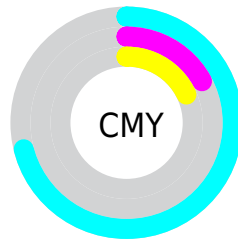
- Red (29%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780 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 170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170.5100,
-81.6060, -29.8780

■ 170.5100,
-81.6060, -29.8780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 137.7260,
-91.1420, -33.2700

■ 220.3160,
-69.1360, -24.5920

■ 109.9430,
-93.2510, -33.5950

■ 229.5850,
-50.6600, -18.0200

■ 91.1300, -77.4800,
-27.5600

■ 238.5550,
-32.7800, -11.6600

■ 73.4910, -62.2590,
-22.5710

■ 247.8240,
-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 56.0800, -47.6800,
-16.9600

■ 39.4840, -34.0180,
-11.2500

■ 25.2360, -21.4560,

-7.6320

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.5100,
-81.6060, -29.8780

■ 170.5100,
-81.6060, -29.8780

■ 164.2310,
-94.1220, -34.3300

■ 176.7890,
-69.0900, -25.4260

■ 157.8380,
-106.3170, -39.0930

■ 183.1820,
-56.8950, -20.6630

■ 151.2600,
-119.4290, -43.7570

■ 189.7600,
-43.7830, -15.9990

■ 148.2700,
-125.3890, -45.8770

■ 196.0390,
-31.2670, -11.5470

■ 202.4320,
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 208.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 214.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 221.6820, 18.7510,
7.0950

■ 224.9710, 25.3070,
9.4270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178.2630, -44.4220, -31.9580



170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780



170.3040, -95.2250, -19.8410

Triad

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



170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780



197.3810, 4.4420, 29.6420



192.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960

Complementary

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



170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780



115.4900, 81.6060, 29.8780

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.



194.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650



170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780



197.8330, 35.3440, 31.2800

Square

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



170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780



191.7290, -32.1890, 16.1870



193.7510, 49.8340, 21.9780



188.6890, 24.9000, -21.7560

Rectangle

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



170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780



178.1090, -81.0140, -7.5580



193.7510, 49.8340, 21.9780



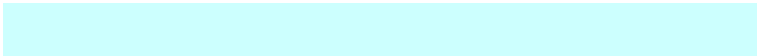
192.7240, 53.3230, -2.7170

Sweetspot

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



170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780



239.6370, -30.0750, -11.1230



155.6040, -36.7580, -71.7500



118.6170, -18.1550, -6.8830



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.



170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780



195.1570, -117.6410, -43.1210



131.4090, -63.8230, 5.7850



103.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



119.5290, -100.9530, -37.1850



30.1430, -25.6280, -9.1160

Inverse Universe

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



115.4900, 81.6060, 29.8780



115.8430, 117.6410, 43.1210



154.5910, 63.8230, -5.7850



99.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



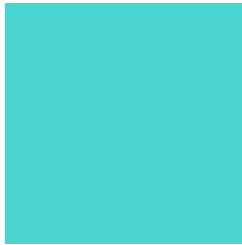
51.4710, 100.9530, 37.1850



12.9710, 25.3070, 9.4270

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

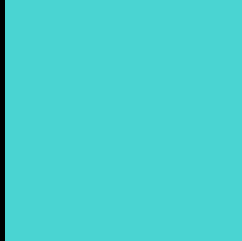
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780 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

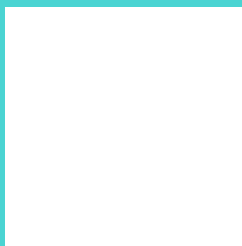
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780.

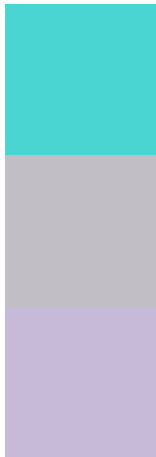


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780.

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

170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780

Protanopia

191.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130

Deuteranopia

193.3070, -1.8820, 12.0860



Tritanopia

173.6660, -81.7450, -21.8490

Trichromacy



Original Color

170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780



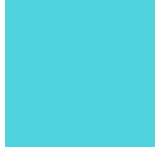
Protanomaly

184.1040, -29.8920, -8.9320



Deuteranomaly

184.9070, -30.5350, -2.7830



Tritanomaly

172.6720, -81.8820, -24.8740

Monochromacy



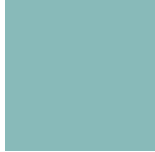
Original Color

170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780



Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

170.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780 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(74, 212, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 212, 210)  
}
```

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(74, 212, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 212, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780 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(74, 212, 210) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 212, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 212, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 212, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 212, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 212,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.5100, -81.6060, -29.8780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 212, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 212,  
210) }
```

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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