

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.5720, -94.4850,
-55.2930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(170.5720, -94.4850,
-55.2930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2EE8B5
RGB	46, 232, 181
RGB Percent	18%, 91%, 71%
CMY	0.8200, 0.0899, 0.2905
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.22, 0.09
HSL	164°, 80%, 55%
HSV	164°, 80%, 91%
XYZ	38.3316, 61.6679, 53.5529
YIQ	170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

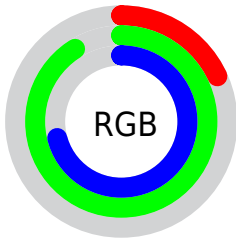
Format	Color
RYB	46, 154, 232
Decimal	3074229
CIELab	82.74, -56.18, 12.36
CIElCh	83, 57.522, 167.588
Yxy	61.6679, 0.2496, 0.4016
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281264309 (0xFF2EE8B5)
YUV	170.5720, 5.1410, -109.2496
Hunter-Lab	78.5289, -50.2961, 14.5374

Details

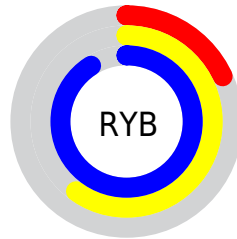
The YIQ color **170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFCC**. The color can be described as light washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **107.4280, 94.4850, 55.2930**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.4800, -72.8940, -33.5820**, and **117.3170, -89.2130, -51.7170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.0110, -106.2670, -62.0350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.1330, -82.7030, -48.5510**.

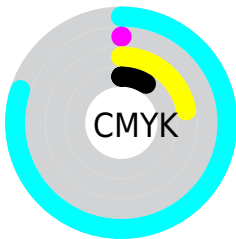
Distribution



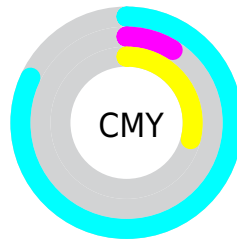
- Red (18%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930 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 170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170.5720,
-94.4850, -55.2930

■ 170.5720,
-94.4850, -55.2930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.7170,
-105.2590, -58.2750

■ 213.4800,
-72.8940, -33.5820

■ 117.3170,
-89.2130, -51.7170

■ 225.3990,
-59.0040, -20.9880

■ 98.6180, -73.7630,
-45.3710

■ 234.6680,
-40.5280, -14.4160

■ 80.0330, -58.6340,
-38.7140

■ 243.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 62.1490, -44.1010,
-32.2690

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 44.9660, -30.1640,
-26.0360

■ 29.0710, -17.0980,

-20.5380

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.5720,
-94.4850, -55.2930

■ 170.5720,
-94.4850, -55.2930

■ 163.0110,
-106.2670, -62.0350

■ 178.1330,
-82.7030, -48.5510

■ 155.3360,
-117.7280, -69.0880

■ 185.8080,
-71.2420, -41.4980

■ 193.6680,
-58.8640, -34.5440

■ 201.2290,
-47.0820, -27.8020

■ 208.9040,
-35.6210, -20.7490

■ 216.4650,
-23.8390, -14.0070

■ 224.1400,
-12.3780, -6.9540

■ 232.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 239.5610, 11.7820,
6.7420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190.2500, -17.1850, -46.5050



170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930



163.7890, -140.1520, -48.1520

Triad

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



170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930



198.1970, -33.7470, 11.3810



193.5620, 62.7670, 2.3430

Complementary

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



170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930



107.4280, 94.4850, 55.2930

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.



191.4030, 50.9340, 24.0700



170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930



208.8930, 17.9200, 38.6880

Square

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



170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930



160.0260, -135.8450, -32.5890



198.2600, 33.0040, 40.6520



201.8820, 66.8970, -17.4470

Rectangle

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



170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930



164.6670, -145.3800, -41.5080



198.2600, 33.0040, 40.6520



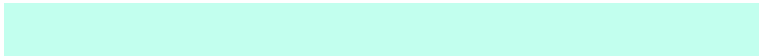
192.3370, 59.3270, 9.6230

Sweetspot

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



170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930



234.8230, -30.8990, -18.2190



171.0290, -19.5620, -86.0420



115.6830, -18.5210, -11.2650



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.



170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930



174.1070, -124.5130, -72.7770



152.9060, -99.8560, -18.5120



113.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



121.1810, -91.8260, -53.9220



36.1440, -27.3690, -16.1130

Inverse Universe

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



107.4280, 94.4850, 55.2930



90.8930, 124.5130, 72.7770



125.0940, 99.8560, 18.5120



109.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



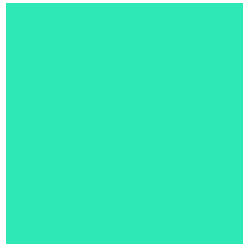
59.8190, 91.8260, 53.9220



17.8560, 27.3690, 16.1130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

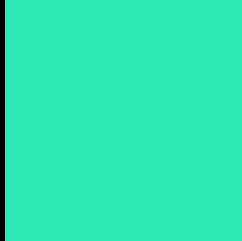
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

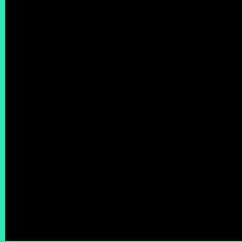
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

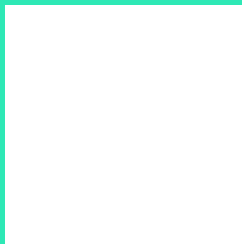
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930.



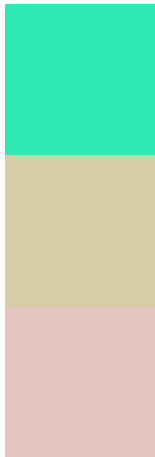
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930.

-55.2930.

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

170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930

Protanopia

203.3700, 19.0290, -8.9630

Deuteranopia

205.6560, 21.6400, 4.2960



Tritanopia

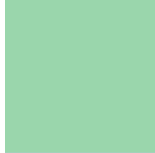
183.8930, -89.8140, -24.2940

Trichromacy



Original Color

170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930



Protanomaly

191.2720, -22.2780, -25.7820



Deuteranomaly

192.9120, -20.9040, -17.6400



Tritanomaly

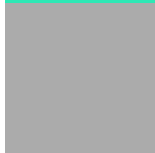
179.2590, -91.3250, -35.4610

Monochromacy



Original Color

170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930



Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

170.9150, -34.1540, -19.8020

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930 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(46, 232, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 232, 181)  
}
```

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(46, 232, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 232, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930 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(46, 232, 181) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 232, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 232, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 232, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 232, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 232,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.5720, -94.4850, -55.2930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 232, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 232,  
181) }
```

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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