

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.6100, -133.1790,
-69.9070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(170.6100, -133.1790,
-69.9070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FCC7
RGB	0, 252, 199
RGB Percent	0%, 99%, 78%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0113, 0.2201
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.21, 0.01
HSL	167°, 100%, 49%
HSV	167°, 100%, 99%
XYZ	45.1380, 73.8050, 65.8240
YIQ	170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

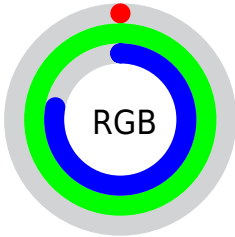
Format	Color
RYB	0, 141, 252
Decimal	64711
CIELab	88.83, -61.76, 11.63
CIELCh	89, 62.844, 169.334
Yxy	73.8050, 0.2443, 0.3994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278254791 (0xFF00FCC7)
YUV	170.6100, 13.9963, -149.6250
Hunter-Lab	85.9099, -56.5563, 14.7090

Details

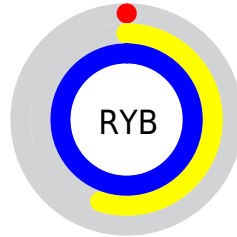
The YIQ color **170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFCC**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **81.3900, 133.1790, 69.9070**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.4390, -82.8440, -29.4680**, and **130.4080, -99.8950, -56.3670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.6550, -119.8840, -63.0520**.

Distribution



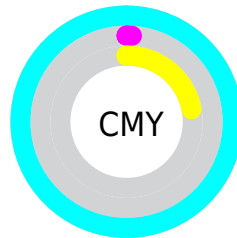
- Red (0%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070 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 170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170.6100,
-133.1790, -69.9070

■ 170.6100,
-133.1790, -69.9070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 150.5090,
-116.5370, -63.1370

■ 213.4390,
-82.8440, -29.4680

■ 130.4080,
-99.8950, -56.3670

■ 223.9040,
-61.9840, -22.0480

■ 111.0080,
-83.8490, -49.8090

■ 233.7710,
-42.3160, -15.0520

■ 92.4230, -68.7200,
-43.1520

■ 243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 73.8380, -53.5910,
-36.4950

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 55.9540, -39.0580,
-30.0500

■ 38.8850, -25.4420,

-23.5060

■ 21.9470, -10.8170,
-18.7290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.6100,
-133.1790, -69.9070

■ 178.6550,
-119.8840, -63.0520

■ 186.8140,
-106.9100, -55.8860

■ 195.1580,
-93.0190, -48.8190

■ 203.2030,
-79.7240, -41.9640

■ 211.2480,
-66.4290, -35.1090

■ 219.4070,
-53.4550, -27.9430

■ 227.7510,
-39.5640, -20.8760

■ 235.7960,
-26.2690, -14.0210

■ 243.9550,
-13.2950, -6.8550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204.8530, -23.5570, -52.1730



170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070



177.5810, -151.4300, -53.0140

Triad

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



170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070



213.2700, -26.8230, 7.0410



203.0510, 56.7160, -3.6360

Complementary

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



170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070



81.3900, 133.1790, 69.9070

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.



199.7010, 44.1030, 21.2150



170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070



218.0190, 17.3250, 32.9490

Square

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



170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070



167.6020, -146.7550, -44.1230



207.1280, 24.5680, 39.3520



212.3170, 60.9380, -25.0940

Rectangle

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



170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070



176.4070, -150.8800, -51.9680



207.1280, 24.5680, 39.3520



201.3530, 53.2300, 4.4780

Sweetspot

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



170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070



230.4520, -40.1600, -21.0880



164.3690, -36.5200, -120.1360



113.1060, -24.2060, -12.8620



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.



170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070



172.5990, -134.6460, -70.8540



134.9750, -130.6670, -16.2910



120.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890



127.9290, -99.8040, -52.5080



41.2790, -32.1830, -16.9750

Inverse Universe

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



81.3900, 133.1790, 69.9070



82.4010, 134.6460, 70.8540



117.0250, 130.6670, 16.2910



116.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



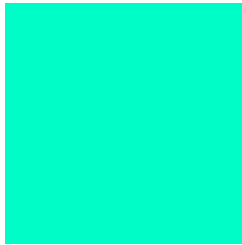
61.0710, 99.8040, 52.5080



19.7210, 32.1830, 16.9750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

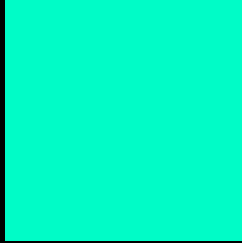
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

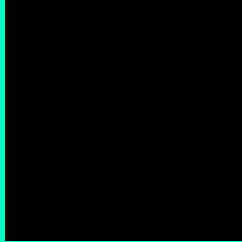
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070.



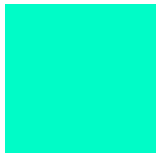
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070.

-69.9070.

Color Blindness Simulation

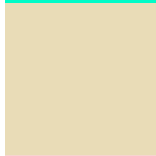
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



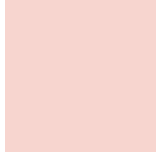
Original Color

170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070



Protanopia

219.6690, 19.6250, -8.7510



Deuteranopia

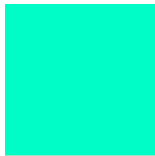
222.4820, 22.1900, 5.3420



Tritanopia

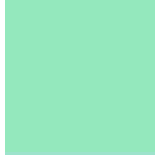
207.0370, -72.4840, -18.9800

Trichromacy



Original Color

170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070



Protanomaly

201.9820, -36.2610, -31.1810



Deuteranomaly

203.4480, -34.3370, -21.9930



Tritanomaly

193.9380, -94.8550, -37.5670

Monochromacy



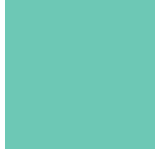
Original Color

170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070



Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

170.6250, -48.1370, -25.2010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070 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(0, 252, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 252, 199)  
}
```

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(0, 252, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 252, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070 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(0, 252, 199) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 252, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 252, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 252, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 252, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 252,  
199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.6100, -133.1790, -69.9070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 252, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 252,  
199) }
```

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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