

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.8350, -66.7040,
-35.6320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(170.8350, -66.7040,
-35.6320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55D4B8
RGB	85, 212, 184
RGB Percent	33%, 83%, 72%
CMY	0.6670, 0.1684, 0.2787
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.13, 0.17
HSL	167°, 60%, 58%
HSV	167°, 60%, 83%
XYZ	35.9410, 52.4992, 53.5524
YIQ	170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

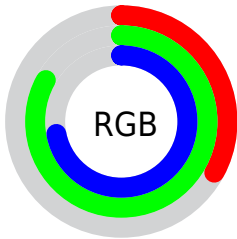
Format	Color
RYB	85, 156, 212
Decimal	5625016
CIELab	77.58, -41.79, 3.47
CIELCh	78, 41.933, 175.252
Yxy	52.4992, 0.2531, 0.3697
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283815096 (0xFF55D4B8)
YUV	170.8350, 6.4903, -75.2773
Hunter-Lab	72.4563, -38.2561, 6.8982

Details

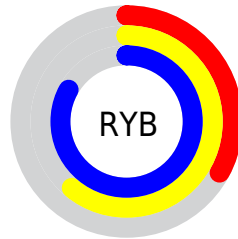
The YIQ color **170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **126.1650, 66.7040, 35.6320**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.6990, -60.1490, -27.7730**, and **107.0930, -85.2260, -41.3700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.9860, -77.6150, -41.6390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.6840, -55.7930, -29.6250**.

Distribution



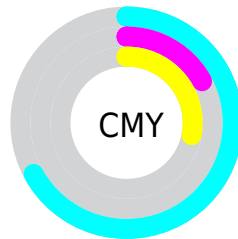
- Red (33%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320 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 170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170.8350,
-66.7040, -35.6320

■ 170.8350,
-66.7040, -35.6320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 140.8560,
-71.1970, -36.8050

■ 220.6990,
-60.1490, -27.7730

■ 107.0930,
-85.2260, -41.3700

■ 231.0800,
-47.6800, -16.9600

■ 88.3940, -69.7760,
-35.0240

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 70.3960, -54.9220,
-28.8900

■ 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 53.0990, -40.6640,
-22.9680

■ 36.5030, -27.0020,
-17.2580

■ 21.7820, -14.4860,

-12.8060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.8350,
-66.7040, -35.6320

■ 170.8350,
-66.7040, -35.6320

■ 163.9860,
-77.6150, -41.6390

■ 177.6840,
-55.7930, -29.6250

■ 157.2510,
-88.8470, -47.3350

■ 184.4190,
-44.5610, -23.9290

■ 150.1030,
-100.3540, -53.5540

■ 191.5670,
-33.0540, -17.7100

■ 143.2540,
-111.2650, -59.5610

■ 198.4160,
-22.1430, -11.7030

■ 205.1510,
-10.9110, -6.0070

■ 212.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 218.8490, 10.9110,
6.0070

■ 225.8830, 22.7390,
11.9150

■ 226.4530, 21.1340,
13.4700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180.0020, -21.8180, -34.1220



170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320



154.4650, -121.2640, -38.0320

Triad

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



170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320



192.9910, -21.0030, 22.7170



192.1920, 60.9330, 2.5410

Complementary

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



170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320



126.1650, 66.7040, 35.6320

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.



190.2800, 55.4740, 18.8820



170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320



197.0730, 17.2330, 34.6170

Square

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



170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320



181.7850, -62.1260, 2.5620



194.0250, 43.5510, 31.2230



189.4420, 44.8890, -15.0710

Rectangle

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



170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320



156.4080, -125.1170, -28.7730



194.0250, 43.5510, 31.2230



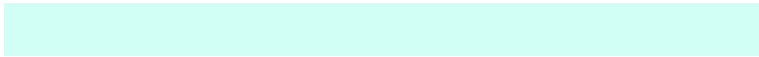
191.7670, 60.9320, 8.0680

Sweetspot

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



170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320



240.1060, -24.2060, -12.8620



168.5190, -17.0450, -60.0610



118.5310, -15.0370, -8.3250



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.



170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320



195.3100, -96.5030, -51.7590



154.0690, -66.3420, -9.1420



103.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540



115.5390, -89.7180, -48.0700



29.1170, -22.7390, -11.9150

Inverse Universe

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



126.1650, 66.7040, 35.6320



130.6900, 96.5030, 51.7590



142.9310, 66.3420, 9.1420



99.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



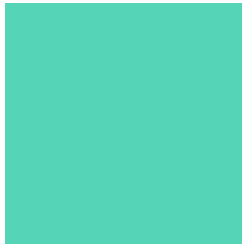
55.4610, 89.7180, 48.0700



13.9970, 22.4180, 12.2260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

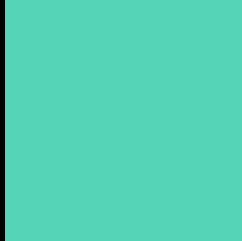
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320 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

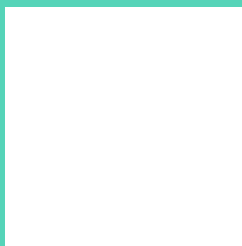
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320.

-35.6320.

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

170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320

Protanopia

190.3400, 10.5460, -3.9020

Deuteranopia

192.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



Tritanopia

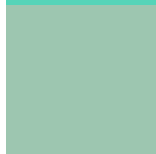
176.2440, -68.6330, -17.1850

Trichromacy



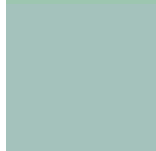
Original Color

170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320



Protanomaly

183.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340



Deuteranomaly

184.3460, -15.9540, -8.2260



Tritanomaly

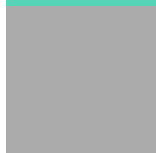
174.3270, -67.6690, -23.6450

Monochromacy



Original Color

170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320



Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

171.1060, -24.2060, -12.8620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320 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(85, 212, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 212, 184)  
}
```

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(85, 212, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 212, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320 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(85, 212, 184) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 212, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 212, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 212, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 212, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 212,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 212, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 212,  
184) }
```

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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