

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.8910, -69.1370,
-19.0650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(170.8910, -69.1370,
-19.0650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5DCAD7
RGB	93, 202, 215
RGB Percent	36%, 79%, 84%
CMY	0.6355, 0.2077, 0.1571
CMYK	0.57, 0.06, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	186°, 60%, 60%
HSV	186°, 57%, 84%
XYZ	37.8954, 49.4890, 71.7961
YIQ	170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

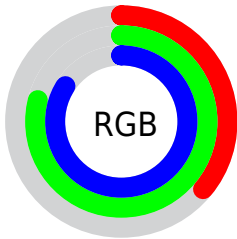
Format	Color
R_{YB}	93, 151, 215
Decimal	6146775
CIE _{Lab}	75.75, -27.49, -15.88
CIE _{LCh}	76, 31.747, 210.015
Yxy	49.4890, 0.2381, 0.3109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284336855 (0xFF5DCAD7)
YUV	170.8910, 21.7457, -68.3104
Hunter-Lab	70.3484, -26.9549, -11.2663

Details

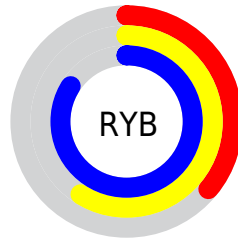
The YIQ color **170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **137.1090, 69.1370, 19.0650**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.5020, -60.7920, -21.6240**, and **108.1060, -86.1000, -25.5240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.1390, -81.6990, -22.6830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.3440, -57.1710, -15.6590**.

Distribution



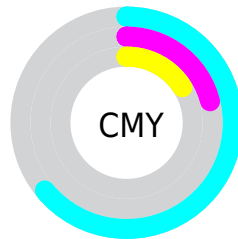
- Red (36%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650 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 170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 170.8910,
-69.1370, -19.0650

■ 170.8910,
-69.1370, -19.0650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 141.3960,
-72.1170, -20.1250

■ 224.5020,
-60.7920, -21.6240

■ 108.1060,
-86.1000, -25.5240

■ 233.4720,
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 86.8900, -76.5640,
-22.1320

■ 242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 68.7780, -61.3890,
-16.3090

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 51.8400, -46.7640,
-11.5320

■ 35.7170, -33.0560,
-6.6560

■ 22.0560, -20.7690,

-3.5610

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.8910,
-69.1370, -19.0650

■ 170.8910,
-69.1370, -19.0650

■ 163.1390,
-81.6990, -22.6830

■ 178.3440,
-57.1710, -15.6590

■ 155.6860,
-93.6650, -26.0890

■ 186.6830,
-44.8840, -12.5640

■ 147.3470,
-105.9520, -29.1840

■ 194.1360,
-32.9180, -9.1580

■ 139.8940,
-117.9180, -32.5900

■ 201.8880,
-20.3560, -5.5400

■ 137.2140,
-121.8150, -33.5510

■ 209.3410, -8.3900,
-2.1340

■ 217.6800, 3.8970,
0.9610

■ 225.1330, 15.8630,
4.3670

■ 229.8950, 22.4650,
5.8650

■ 231.0690, 21.9150,
4.8190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173.2550, -49.9710, -25.0030



170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650



175.2480, -65.2880, -6.2160

Triad

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



170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650



191.3900, 17.4180, 25.7540



185.0800, 31.4090, -13.0630

Complementary

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



170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650



137.1090, 69.1370, 19.0650

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.



187.4120, 45.5740, 0.0540



170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650



190.9440, 39.1050, 23.6890

Square

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



170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650



189.2000, -11.4660, 20.5820



189.1110, 48.4600, 13.8360



181.8920, 8.2110, -22.1650

Rectangle

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



170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650



180.5860, -51.2600, 3.8760



189.1110, 48.4600, 13.8360



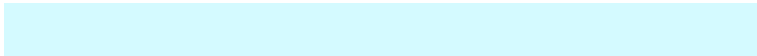
185.5370, 37.5520, -8.7520

Sweetspot

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



170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650



239.2080, -24.2530, -6.5010



165.9820, -37.4020, -60.0740



118.4650, -14.6710, -3.9430



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.



170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650



192.7070, -98.1580, -27.2620



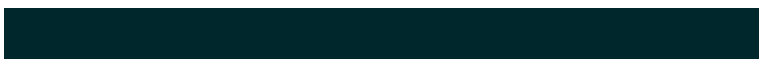
135.6710, -52.6370, 12.3150



103.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



109.3050, -96.9660, -26.8380



27.7950, -24.5280, -7.0240

Inverse Universe

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



141.9040, 37.7230, 59.7630



151.3970, 53.3530, 84.8810



172.3290, 52.6370, -12.3150



100.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



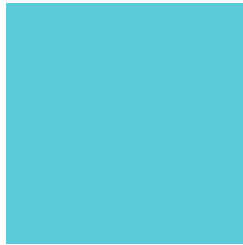
68.5710, 52.8030, 83.8350



17.3030, 13.1090, 21.2450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

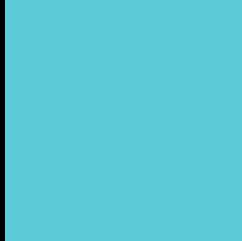
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

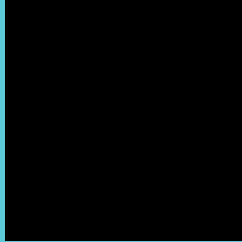
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650.

-19.0650.

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

170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650

Protanopia

185.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Deuteranopia

187.1260, -8.6220, 13.0900



Tritanopia

171.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200

Trichromacy



Original Color

170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650

Protanomaly

180.5650, -29.5720, -3.7160

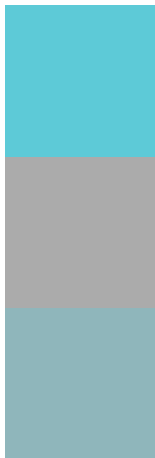
Deuteranomaly

181.5420, -30.7650, 1.3870

Tritanomaly

171.4180, -69.1830, -18.2310

Monochromacy



Original Color

170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650

Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

170.9090, -24.8490, -6.7130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650 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(93, 202, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 202, 215)  
}
```

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(93, 202, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 202, 215) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650 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(93, 202, 215) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 202, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 202, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 202, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 202, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 202,  
215) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 202, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 202,  
215) }
```

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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