

Converting Colors

YIQ(171.1000, -131.8030,
-72.8190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(171.1000, -131.8030,
-72.8190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FEC1
RGB	0, 254, 193
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 76%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0035, 0.2436
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.24, 0.00
HSL	166°, 100%, 50%
HSV	166°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	45.0878, 74.7962, 62.4419
YIQ	171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

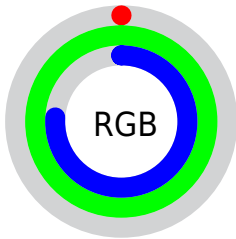
Format	Color
RYB	0, 144, 254
Decimal	65217
CIELab	89.30, -63.92, 15.38
CIELCh	89, 65.742, 166.467
Yxy	74.7962, 0.2473, 0.4102
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255297 (0xFF00FEC1)
YUV	171.1000, 10.7967, -150.0547
Hunter-Lab	86.4848, -58.2896, 17.7321

Details

The YIQ color **171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190** 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 **82.9000, 131.8030, 72.8190**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.8690, -81.2390, -31.0230**, and **130.8980, -98.5190, -59.2790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.2590, -118.8290, -65.6530**.

Distribution



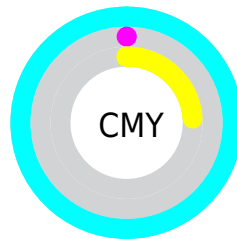
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190 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 171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 171.1000,
-131.8030, -72.8190

■ 171.1000,
-131.8030, -72.8190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 150.9990,
-115.1610, -66.0490

■ 212.7550,
-80.9180, -31.3340

■ 130.8980,
-98.5190, -59.2790

■ 223.9040,
-61.9840, -22.0480

■ 111.6120,
-82.7940, -52.4100

■ 233.7710,
-42.3160, -15.0520

■ 92.3260, -67.0690,
-45.5410

■ 243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 74.4420, -52.5360,
-39.0960

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 55.9710, -37.7280,
-32.1280

■ 38.9020, -24.1120,

-25.5840

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 171.1000,
-131.8030, -72.8190

■ 179.2590,
-118.8290, -65.6530

■ 187.7170,
-105.2590, -58.2750

■ 195.8760,
-92.2850, -51.1090

■ 204.3340,
-78.7150, -43.7310

■ 212.6070,
-66.0620, -36.2540

■ 221.0650,
-52.4920, -28.8760

■ 229.2240,
-39.5180, -21.7100

■ 237.3830,
-26.5440, -14.5440

■ 245.8410,
-12.9740, -7.1660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206.0230, -18.2840, -54.1240



171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190



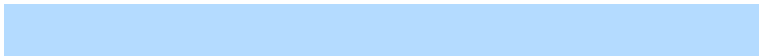
178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600

Triad

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



171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190



211.4430, -34.8000, 2.9280



202.1050, 56.6240, -1.9680

Complementary

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



171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190



82.9000, 131.8030, 72.8190

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.



198.5100, 43.3230, 24.3390



171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190



219.1930, 16.7750, 31.9030

Square

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



171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190



169.3630, -147.5800, -45.6920



207.4530, 22.2750, 42.3630



211.3880, 62.1760, -25.5040

Rectangle

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



171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190



178.1680, -151.7050, -53.5370



207.4530, 22.2750, 42.3630



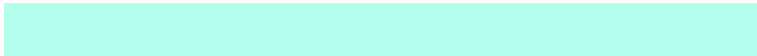
199.9340, 53.0920, 6.9800

Sweetspot

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



171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190



230.2240, -39.5180, -21.7100



168.2340, -31.7060, -119.2740



112.8780, -23.5640, -13.4840



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

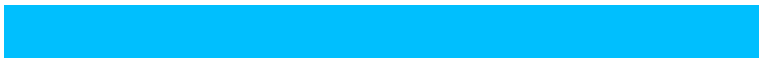
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190



171.8010, -132.3990, -73.0310



141.0730, -134.0590, -20.8990



123.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



128.6470, -99.0700, -54.7980



43.0400, -33.0080, -18.5440

Inverse Universe

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



82.9000, 131.8030, 72.8190



83.1990, 132.3990, 73.0310



113.5140, 133.7840, 20.3760



119.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



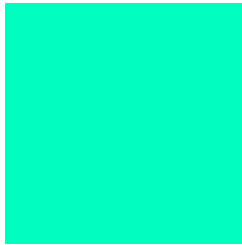
62.3530, 99.0700, 54.7980



20.8460, 33.3290, 18.2330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

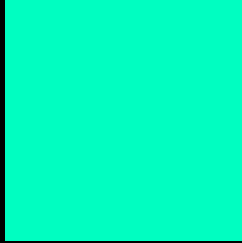
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

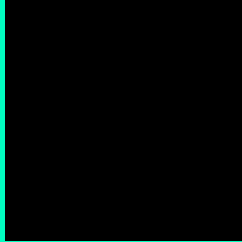
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190.

Color Blindness Simulation

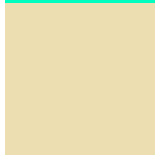
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



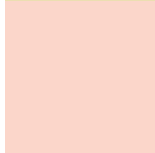
Original Color

171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190



Protanopia

221.0560, 22.7890, -11.0270



Deuteranopia

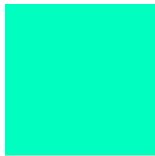
223.6950, 25.9040, 4.1120



Tritanopia

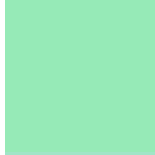
209.1300, -68.3120, -17.4960

Trichromacy



Original Color

171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190



Protanomaly

203.0700, -33.6930, -33.6690



Deuteranomaly

204.9490, -31.4940, -23.9580



Tritanomaly

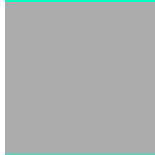
195.0910, -90.9120, -37.4400

Monochromacy



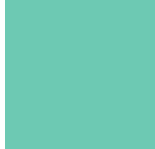
Original Color

171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190



Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

170.9840, -47.7700, -26.3460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190 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, 254, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 254, 193)  
}
```

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, 254, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 254, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190 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, 254, 193) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 254, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 254, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 254, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 254, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 254,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.1000, -131.8030, -72.8190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 254, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 254,  
193) }
```

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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