

Converting Colors

YIQ(171.1040, -91.7860,
-21.5940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(171.1040, -91.7860,
-21.5940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	46D2EC
RGB	70, 210, 236
RGB Percent	27%, 82%, 93%
CMY	0.7258, 0.1762, 0.0749
CMYK	0.70, 0.11, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	189°, 81%, 60%
HSV	189°, 70%, 93%
XYZ	40.7072, 53.4718, 87.4578
YIQ	171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

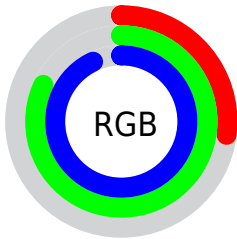
Format	Color
RYB	70, 146, 236
Decimal	4641516
CIELab	78.15, -28.94, -23.58
CIELCh	78, 37.331, 219.172
Yxy	53.4718, 0.2241, 0.2944
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282831596 (0xFF46D2EC)
YUV	171.1040, 31.9937, -88.6682
Hunter-Lab	73.1244, -28.5997, -19.7246

Details

The YIQ color **171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **134.8960, 91.7860, 21.5940**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.0170, -69.7320, -24.8040**, and **111.5050, -100.4050, -25.0850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.5800, -104.9900, -24.5900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.6280, -78.5820, -18.5980**.

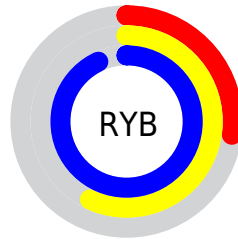
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (82%)

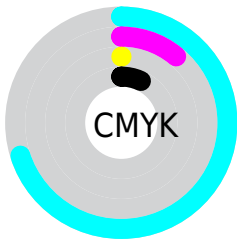
Blue (93%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (93%)

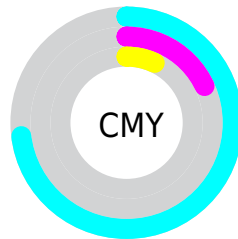


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940 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 171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 171.1040,
-91.7860, -21.5940

■ 171.1040,
-91.7860, -21.5940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 134.1340,
-109.6660, -27.9540

■ 220.0170,
-69.7320, -24.8040

■ 111.5050,
-100.4050, -25.0850

■ 229.5850,
-50.6600, -18.0200

■ 93.1650, -84.5880,
-19.8840

■ 238.8540,
-32.1840, -11.4480

■ 74.9390, -69.0920,
-14.3720

■ 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 58.0010, -54.4670,
-9.5950

■ 41.1770, -40.1630,
-4.5070

■ 26.8150, -27.2800,

-1.2000

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 171.1040,
-91.7860, -21.5940

■ 171.1040,
-91.7860, -21.5940

■ 161.5800,
-104.9900, -24.5900

■ 180.6280,
-78.5820, -18.5980

■ 152.9420,
-117.8730, -27.8970

■ 189.2660,
-65.6990, -15.2910

■ 143.7170,
-130.4810, -30.6810

■ 198.7900,
-52.4950, -12.2950

■ 208.0150,
-39.8870, -9.5110

■ 216.9520,
-26.4080, -5.9920

■ 226.1770,
-13.8000, -3.2080

■ 235.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 243.4420, 10.4990,
2.4590

■ 245.7900, 9.3990,
0.3670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173.3000, -72.2070, -29.5110



171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940



180.8110, -74.1830, -4.7030

Triad

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



171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940



198.3100, 29.5670, 31.3510



190.1950, 29.3470, -19.7490

Complementary

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



171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940



134.8960, 91.7860, 21.5940

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.



193.2890, 50.1140, -5.1340



171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940



195.2500, 46.9910, 23.9430

Square

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



171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940



196.9070, -3.0310, 27.4090



194.4230, 56.2090, 11.0650



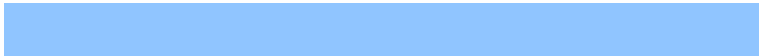
185.7120, -0.2700, -28.1580

Rectangle

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



171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940



187.7650, -50.2060, 6.8020



194.4230, 56.2090, 11.0650



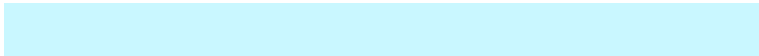
191.4350, 37.5990, -15.1130

Sweetspot

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



171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940



234.1580, -29.9840, -7.2640



170.2920, -53.6750, -79.0430



115.4970, -17.6970, -4.1690



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



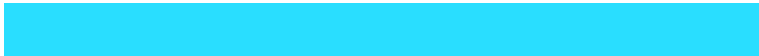
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940



171.6430, -118.4690, -28.1090



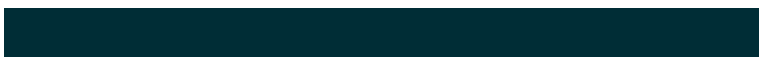
122.9700, -69.2360, 21.2920



112.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



110.4450, -100.1760, -23.7280



32.5710, -29.7090, -6.7410

Inverse Universe

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



135.5940, 53.9960, 78.7320



125.6200, 69.4430, 101.6590



183.0300, 69.2360, -21.2920



110.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



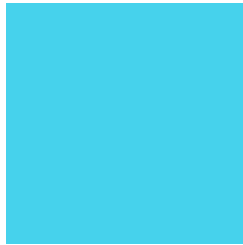
71.5610, 58.7630, 85.9550



21.2760, 17.7390, 25.4430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

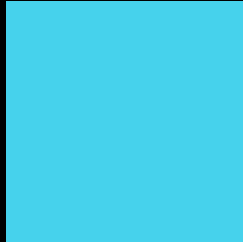
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940 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 171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.1040, -91.7860,

-21.5940.

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

171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940

Protanopia

192.4520, -12.6560, 9.1040

Deuteranopia

193.1450, -18.8010, 15.8470



Tritanopia

169.2840, -92.4730, -25.6650

Trichromacy



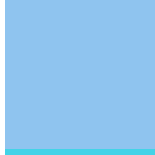
Original Color

171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940



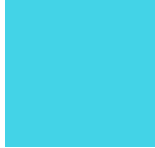
Protanomaly

184.5730, -41.2180, -1.9060



Deuteranomaly

185.0550, -45.3910, 2.1370



Tritanomaly

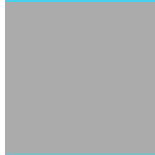
170.2240, -92.2440, -24.3080

Monochromacy



Original Color

171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940



Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

170.8910, -33.6060, -7.7020

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940 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(70, 210, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 210, 236)  
}
```

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(70, 210, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 210, 236) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940 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(70, 210, 236) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 210, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 210, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 210, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 210, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 210,  
236) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 210, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 210,  
236) }
```

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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