

# Converting Colors

YIQ(171.1120, -140.1040,  
-60.0400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(171.1120, -140.1040,  
-60.0400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00F8E0
RGB	0, 248, 224
RGB Percent	0%, 97%, 88%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0270, 0.1221
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.10, 0.03
HSL	174°, 100%, 49%
HSV	174°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	47.0354, 72.5733, 81.9526
YIQ	171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

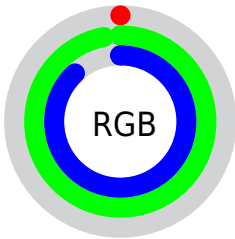
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 130, 248
Decimal	63712
CIELab	88.24, -53.84, -2.20
CIELCh	88, 53.885, 182.336
Yxy	72.5733, 0.2334, 0.3601
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278253792 (0xFF00F8E0)
YUV	171.1120, 26.0738, -150.0652
Hunter-Lab	85.1900, -50.5283, 2.5961

# Details

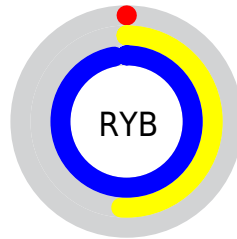
The YIQ color **171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **76.8880, 140.1040, 60.0400**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.7380, -82.2480, -29.2560**, and **131.3830, -106.7740, -47.3340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.8150, -125.8460, -54.1180**.

# Distribution



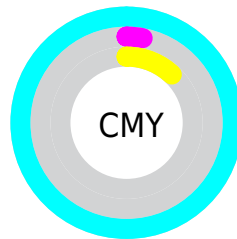
- Red (0%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400 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 171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



171.1120,  
-140.1040, -60.0400

171.1120,  
-140.1040, -60.0400

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

150.8970,  
-123.1410, -53.5810

213.7380,  
-82.2480, -29.2560

131.3830,  
-106.7740, -47.3340

224.2030,  
-61.3880, -21.8360

111.8690,  
-90.4070, -41.0870

234.0700,  
-41.7200, -14.8400

93.1700, -74.9570,  
-34.7410

243.9370,  
-22.0520, -7.8440

74.4710, -59.5070,  
-28.3950

253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

57.1740, -45.2490,  
-22.4730

39.9910, -31.3120,

-16.2400

■ 24.0960, -18.2460,  
-10.7420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 171.1120,  
-140.1040, -60.0400

■ 178.8150,  
-125.8460, -54.1180

■ 186.6320,  
-111.9090, -47.8850

■ 194.0360,  
-98.2470, -42.1750

■ 201.8530,  
-84.3100, -35.9420

■ 209.5560,  
-70.0520, -30.0200

■ 217.2590,  
-55.7940, -24.0980

■ 225.0760,  
-41.8570, -17.8650

■ 232.7790,  
-27.5990, -11.9430

■ 240.2970,  
-14.2580, -5.9220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



202.3040, -43.6400, -46.1360



171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400



174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760

# Triad

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



171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400



219.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390



209.7530, 54.3790, -10.8450

# Complementary

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



171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400



76.8880, 140.1040, 60.0400

# 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.



204.1060, 46.8560, 9.8640



171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400



215.6710, 18.4250, 35.0410

# Square

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



171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400



204.7990, -56.7140, -7.4180



206.8710, 32.1810, 28.0290



217.2280, 50.9430, -25.6730



# Rectangle

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



171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400



171.1240, -148.4050, -47.2610



206.8710, 32.1810, 28.0290



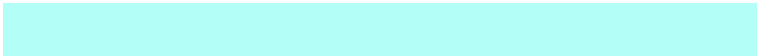
207.4850, 52.4980, -4.2860

# Sweetspot

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



171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400



231.4780, -43.0490, -18.2890



153.0510, -53.3000, -124.4040



113.6760, -25.8110, -11.3070



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.



171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400



175.9050, -143.9550, -61.8350



115.7350, -120.5830, -0.7990



120.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



130.3230, -106.5450, -45.9770



42.0770, -34.4300, -14.7980



# Inverse Universe

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



76.8880, 140.1040, 60.0400



79.0950, 143.9550, 61.8350



132.2650, 120.5830, 0.7990



116.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



58.5630, 106.8660, 45.6660

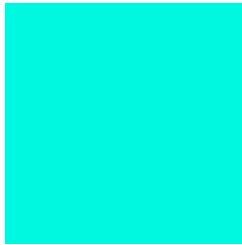


18.9230, 34.4300, 14.7980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

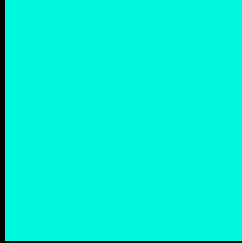
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

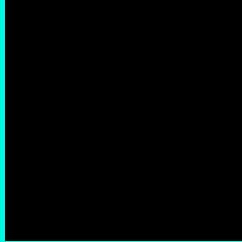
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400.



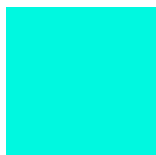
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400.



# Color Blindness Simulation

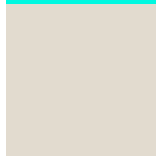
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



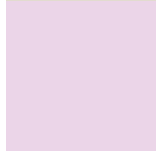
### Original Color

171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400



### Protanopia

219.7250, 8.0240, -2.2480



### Deuteranopia

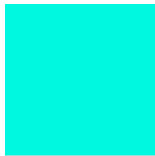
221.7440, 7.0130, 10.5730



## Tritanopia

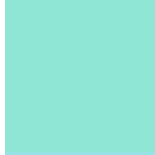
202.8620, -79.3610, -21.0010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400



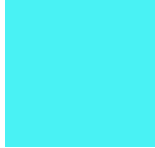
## Protanomaly

202.3480, -45.7990, -23.5190



## Deuteranomaly

203.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790



## Tritanomaly

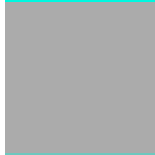
191.6970, -101.3660, -35.2060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400



## Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

171.0640, -50.7510, -21.8790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400 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, 248, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 248, 224)  
}
```

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, 248, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 248, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400 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, 248, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 248, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 248, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 248, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 248, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 248,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.1120, -140.1040, -60.0400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 248, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 248,  
224) }
```

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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