

Converting Colors

YIQ(171.2240, -56.7130,
-12.9450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(171.2240, -56.7130,
-12.9450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DC3D4
RGB	109, 195, 212
RGB Percent	43%, 76%, 83%
CMY	0.5727, 0.2351, 0.1689
CMYK	0.49, 0.08, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	190°, 54%, 63%
HSV	190°, 49%, 83%
XYZ	37.6998, 47.0449, 69.3408
YIQ	171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

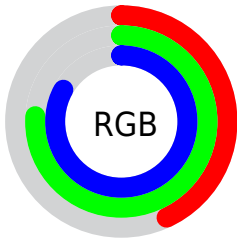
Format	Color
R _{YB}	109, 156, 212
Decimal	7193556
CIE Lab	74.22, -21.50, -16.52
CIE LCh	74, 27.117, 217.536
Yxy	47.0449, 0.2447, 0.3053
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285383636 (0xFF6DC3D4)
YUV	171.2240, 20.1026, -54.5704
Hunter-Lab	68.5893, -21.9195, -11.9271

Details

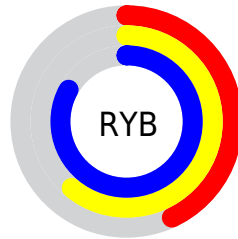
The YIQ color **171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **149.7760, 56.7130, 12.9450**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226.6280, -52.2190, -17.2990**, and **115.0170, -60.5640, -14.7400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.1840, -68.4040, -15.8280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.8510, -45.2970, -10.5850**.

Distribution



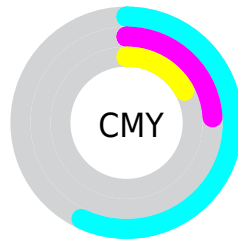
- Red (43%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450 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 171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 171.2240,
-56.7130, -12.9450

■ 171.2240,
-56.7130, -12.9450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 143.5120,
-57.5840, -13.6800

■ 226.6280,
-52.2190, -17.2990

■ 115.0170,
-60.5640, -14.7400

■ 237.0600,
-35.7600, -12.7200

■ 82.4390, -73.6760,
-19.4040

■ 246.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 65.5010, -59.0510,
-14.6270

■ 48.6770, -44.7470,
-9.5390

■ 32.5540, -31.0390,
-4.6630

■ 18.8930, -18.7520,

-1.5680

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 171.2240,
-56.7130, -12.9450

■ 171.2240,
-56.7130, -12.9450

■ 163.1840,
-68.4040, -15.8280

■ 179.8510,
-45.2970, -10.5850

■ 154.5570,
-79.8200, -18.1880

■ 187.8910,
-33.6060, -7.7020

■ 146.2180,
-92.1070, -21.2830

■ 196.2300,
-21.3190, -4.6070

■ 137.5910,
-103.5230, -23.6430

■ 204.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

■ 129.5510,
-115.2140, -26.5260

■ 212.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 128.0670,
-116.7270, -26.6390

■ 221.5240, 13.2040,
2.9960

■ 228.9660, 23.7030,
5.4550

■ 231.3140, 22.6030,
3.3630

■ 233.0750, 21.7780,
1.7940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171.4560, -45.9830, -20.1830



171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450



175.4950, -49.7460, -1.5380

Triad

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



171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450



186.8370, 20.3530, 22.1210



180.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180

Complementary

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



171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450



149.7760, 56.7130, 12.9450

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.



183.2260, 37.2300, -2.9140



171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450



185.8140, 36.3550, 18.4590

Square

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



171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450



185.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680



184.5400, 42.6380, 9.2140



177.6510, 1.7000, -19.8040

Rectangle

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



171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450



179.5940, -36.5430, 6.9850



184.5400, 42.6380, 9.2140



181.5190, 28.7950, -9.7410

Sweetspot

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



171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450



240.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180



171.1710, -33.1400, -49.2040



118.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



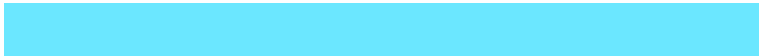
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450



196.6600, -81.6080, -18.8240



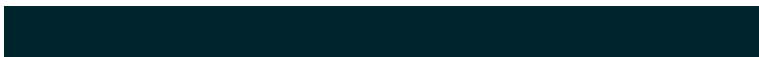
141.8740, -42.9630, 13.2050



102.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



103.4350, -94.2160, -21.6080



26.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550

Inverse Universe

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



149.6010, 33.7820, 48.5820



165.3880, 48.4040, 69.9400



179.1260, 42.9630, -13.2050



100.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



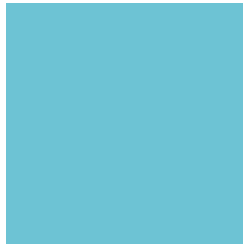
67.4310, 56.0130, 80.7250



16.9610, 14.0720, 20.3120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

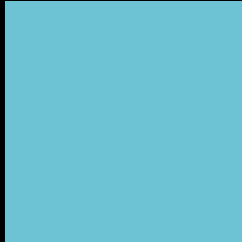
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450 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 171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450.

-12.9450.

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

171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450

Protanopia

182.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300

Deuteranopia

182.9410, -9.5390, 13.1890



Tritanopia

171.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560

Trichromacy



Original Color

171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450

Protanomaly

178.1250, -25.2170, -0.0410

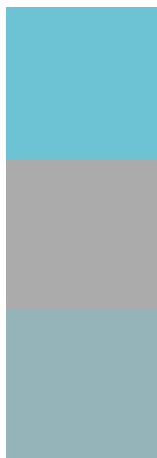
Deuteranomaly

178.8630, -27.2350, 3.4930

Tritanomaly

171.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560

Monochromacy



Original Color

171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450

Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

171.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450 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(109, 195, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 195, 212)  
}
```

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(109, 195, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 195, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450 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(109, 195, 212) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 195, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 195, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 195, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 195, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 195,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 195, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
195, 212) }
```

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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