

Converting Colors

YIQ(171.2520, -98.6150,
-35.5030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(171.2520, -98.6150,
-35.5030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	37DDDC
RGB	55, 221, 220
RGB Percent	22%, 87%, 86%
CMY	0.7847, 0.1330, 0.1376
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.01, 0.13
HSL	180°, 71%, 54%
HSV	180°, 75%, 87%
XYZ	40.3500, 57.7212, 76.6556
YIQ	171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

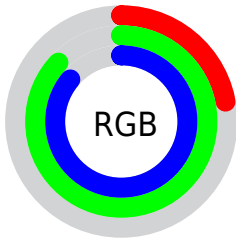
Format	Color
RYB	55, 138, 221
Decimal	3661276
CIELab	80.58, -40.52, -11.40
CIElCh	81, 42.096, 195.708
Yxy	57.7212, 0.2309, 0.3304
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281851356 (0xFF37DDDC)
YUV	171.2520, 24.0328, -101.9530
Hunter-Lab	75.9744, -38.1540, -6.6395

Details

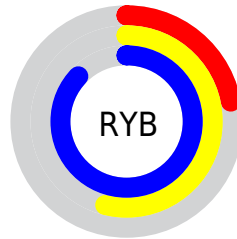
The YIQ color **171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **104.7480, 98.6150, 35.5030**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.3260, -75.0960, -26.7120**, and **115.6650, -98.3400, -34.9800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164.6740, -111.7270, -40.1670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.8300, -85.5030, -30.8390**.

Distribution



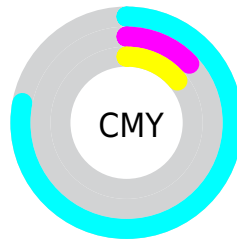
- Red (22%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030 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 171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 171.2520,
-98.6150, -35.5030

■ 171.2520,
-98.6150, -35.5030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 135.1790,
-114.7070, -41.2270

■ 217.3260,
-75.0960, -26.7120

■ 115.6650,
-98.3400, -34.9800

■ 226.8940,
-56.0240, -19.9280

■ 96.8520, -82.5690,
-28.9450

■ 236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 78.6260, -67.0730,
-23.4330

■ 245.7310,
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 61.2150, -52.4940,
-17.8220

■ 44.5050, -38.5110,
-12.4230

■ 28.9690, -25.0780,

-8.0700

■ 5.6710, -9.0790,
4.8490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 171.2520,
-98.6150, -35.5030

■ 171.2520,
-98.6150, -35.5030

■ 164.6740,
-111.7270, -40.1670

■ 177.8300,
-85.5030, -30.8390

■ 158.0960,
-124.8390, -44.8310

■ 184.4080,
-72.3910, -26.1750

■ 154.8070,
-131.3950, -47.1630

■ 190.9860,
-59.2790, -21.5110

■ 197.6780,
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 204.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

■ 211.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 217.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 224.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

■ 230.8670, 19.6680,
6.9960

Harmonies

Analogous

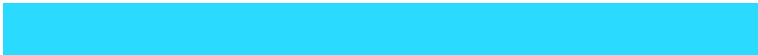
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



182.7350, -51.8030, -35.8590



171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030



169.8930, -116.1770, -25.5930

Triad

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



171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030



204.6740, 5.1750, 32.8790



198.9100, 52.4990, -9.8130

Complementary

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



171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030



104.7480, 98.6150, 35.5030

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.



197.2610, 56.4850, 6.0610



171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030



202.2890, 34.0600, 32.5240

Square

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



171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030



197.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980



196.6690, 47.1290, 21.4410



195.0650, 26.5970, -24.9790

Rectangle

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



171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030



179.8150, -89.1740, -13.8620



196.6690, 47.1290, 21.4410



199.5350, 58.2290, -3.5230

Sweetspot

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



171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030



237.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080



153.3390, -43.8620, -86.1820



117.1220, -21.1350, -7.9430



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.



171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030



186.0020, -136.4380, -49.3820



124.4060, -76.9360, 6.6480



106.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



121.1590, -102.7870, -36.9870



32.2460, -27.4160, -9.7520

Inverse Universe

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



104.7480, 98.6150, 35.5030



93.9980, 136.4380, 49.3820



151.5940, 76.9360, -6.6480



102.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



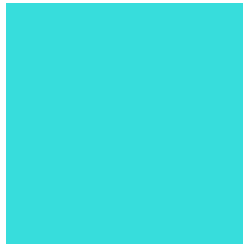
51.8410, 102.7870, 36.9870



13.7540, 27.4160, 9.7520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

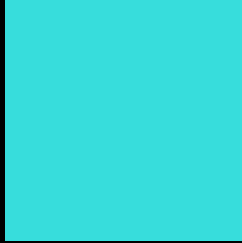
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

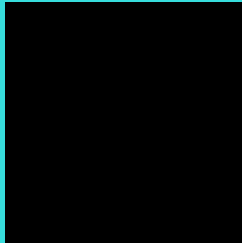
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

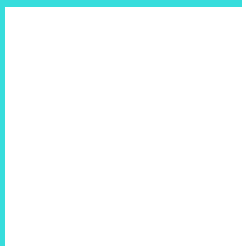
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030.



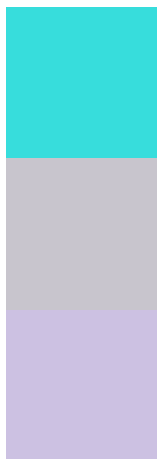
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030.

-35.5030.

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

171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030

Protanopia

198.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Deuteranopia

200.0510, -4.0370, 12.5950



Tritanopia

175.4900, -96.0490, -26.9370

Trichromacy



Original Color

171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030



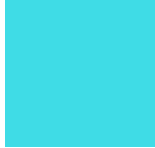
Protanomaly

188.8150, -36.4480, -11.2640



Deuteranomaly

189.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050



Tritanomaly

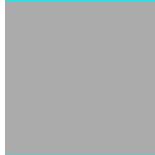
174.1970, -96.7820, -30.1740

Monochromacy



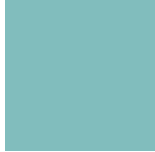
Original Color

171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030



Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

171.0600, -35.7600, -12.7200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030 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(55, 221, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 221, 220)  
}
```

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(55, 221, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 221, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030 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(55, 221, 220) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 221, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 221, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 221, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 221, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 221,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.2520, -98.6150, -35.5030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 221, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 221,  
220) }
```

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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