

Converting Colors

YIQ(171.5550, -130.2050,
-35.6850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(171.5550, -130.2050,
-35.6850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	19E6FF
RGB	25, 230, 255
RGB Percent	10%, 90%, 100%
CMY	0.9023, 0.0977, 0.0005
CMYK	0.90, 0.10, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	186°, 100%, 55%
HSV	186°, 90%, 100%
XYZ	46.7468, 64.0580, 104.3930
YIQ	171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

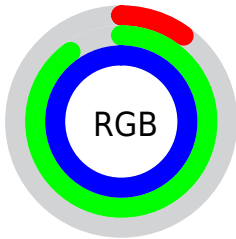
Format	Color
R _Y B	25, 133, 255
Decimal	1697535
CIE Lab	84.00, -36.34, -24.81
CIE LCh	84, 44.000, 214.317
Yxy	64.0580, 0.2172, 0.2977
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279887615 (0xFF19E6FF)
YUV	171.5550, 41.1384, -128.5287
Hunter-Lab	80.0362, -35.8069, -21.3079

Details

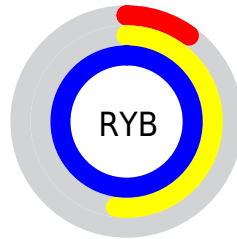
The YIQ color **171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **108.4450, 130.2050, 35.6850**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.2330, -79.2680, -28.1960**, and **124.7100, -111.4080, -29.4240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.3190, -144.2800, -39.4160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.7910, -116.1300, -31.9540**.

Distribution



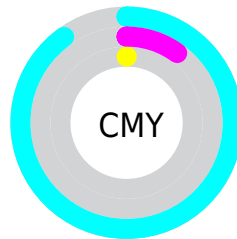
- Red (10%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850 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 171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

171.5550,
-130.2050, -35.6850

171.5550,
-130.2050, -35.6850

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

144.3380,
-128.0960, -35.3600

215.2330,
-79.2680, -28.1960

124.7100,
-111.4080, -29.4240

225.3990,
-59.0040, -20.9880

105.7830,
-95.3160, -23.7000

235.2660,
-39.3360, -13.9920

87.4430, -79.4990,
-18.4990

245.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

69.3310, -64.3240,
-12.6760

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

52.3930, -49.6990,
-7.8990

36.1560, -35.6700,

-3.3340

■ 20.1470, -22.2830,
1.8530

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 171.5550,
-130.2050, -35.6850

■ 171.5550,
-130.2050, -35.6850

■ 162.3190,
-144.2800, -39.4160

■ 180.7910,
-116.1300, -31.9540

■ 190.3260,
-101.4590, -28.0110

■ 198.9750,
-87.1090, -23.7570

■ 208.5100,
-72.4380, -19.8140

■ 217.7460,
-58.3630, -16.0830

■ 227.2810,
-43.6920, -12.1400

■ 235.9300,
-29.3420, -7.8860

■ 245.4650,
-14.6710, -3.9430

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183.9020, -86.0060, -38.2460



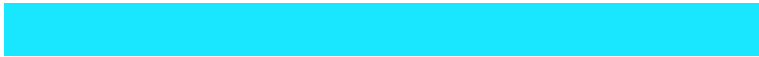
171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850



185.3860, -92.5200, -19.3040

Triad

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



171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850



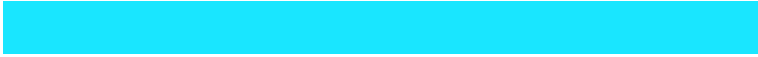
211.7100, 22.6890, 34.8570



206.1160, 39.7550, -21.1490

Complementary

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



171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850



108.4450, 130.2050, 35.6850

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.



206.2140, 54.6990, -5.6290



171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850



203.5140, 37.5000, 25.2440

Square

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



171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850



211.0870, -3.7180, 23.3380



201.8890, 48.9650, 10.1890



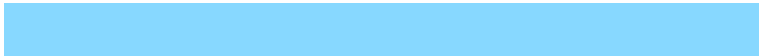
201.4860, 6.0580, -32.7100

Rectangle

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



171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850



196.2270, -60.7950, -5.0430



201.8890, 48.9650, 10.1890



207.0680, 48.8780, -15.7780

Sweetspot

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



171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850



230.2600, -39.1990, -10.9670



162.6320, -70.6330, -113.1370



112.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



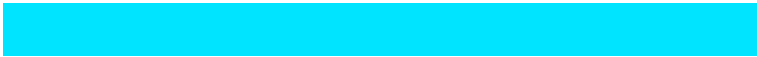
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850



162.9060, -144.5550, -39.9390



105.2240, -99.1300, 23.4140



122.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



122.1510, -108.3360, -30.0320



40.7550, -36.2190, -9.9070

Inverse Universe

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



117.1400, 71.2750, 112.5150



102.2370, 78.7920, 124.9680



174.7760, 99.1300, -23.4140



120.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



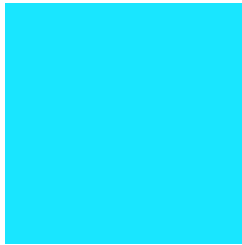
76.6030, 58.9450, 93.6730



25.6340, 19.8470, 31.2950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

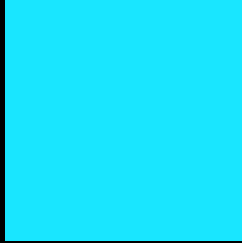
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

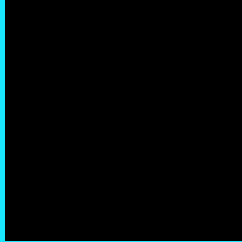
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850.



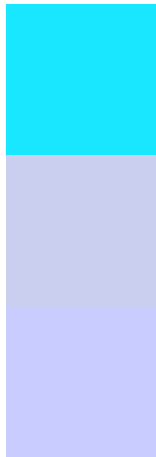
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850.

-35.6850.

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

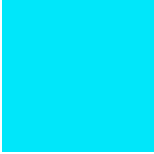
171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850

Protanopia

208.5660, -12.9770, 9.4150

Deuteranopia

208.9170, -18.1590, 15.2250



Tritanopia

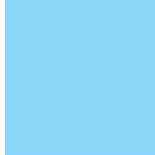
164.0970, -143.7750, -43.0630

Trichromacy



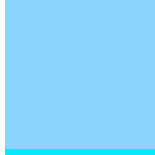
Original Color

171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850



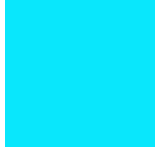
Protanomaly

195.3970, -55.5220, -6.9940



Deuteranomaly

195.0640, -58.7780, -3.0500



Tritanomaly

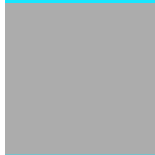
167.0160, -139.0530, -40.5330

Monochromacy



Original Color

171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850



Achromatopsia

172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

171.9000, -46.9930, -12.8890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850 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(25, 230, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 230, 255)  
}
```

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(25, 230, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 230, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850 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(25, 230, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 230, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 230, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 230, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 230, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 230,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.5550, -130.2050, -35.6850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 230, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 230,  
255) }
```

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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