

Converting Colors

YIQ(171.7980, -56.1140,
-29.3140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(171.7980, -56.1140,
-29.3140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64CEB8
RGB	100, 206, 184
RGB Percent	39%, 81%, 72%
CMY	0.6081, 0.1920, 0.2786
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.11, 0.19
HSL	168°, 52%, 60%
HSV	168°, 51%, 81%
XYZ	35.9763, 50.3280, 53.1367
YIQ	171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

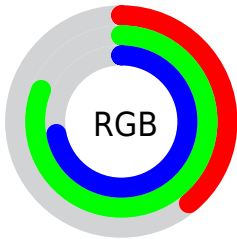
Format	Color
RYB	100, 159, 206
Decimal	6606520
CIELab	76.27, -36.03, 1.62
CIELCh	76, 36.069, 177.418
Yxy	50.3280, 0.2580, 0.3609
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284796600 (0xFF64CEB8)
YUV	171.7980, 6.0156, -62.9668
Hunter-Lab	70.9422, -33.6278, 5.2505

Details

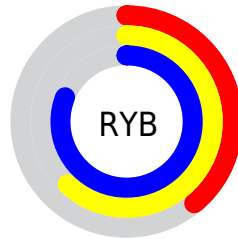
The YIQ color **171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **134.2020, 56.1140, 29.3140**, and the grayscale version is **172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.2870, -52.9970, -25.2290**, and **114.3350, -62.1200, -30.6000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165.0630, -67.3460, -35.0100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.5330, -44.8820, -23.6180**.

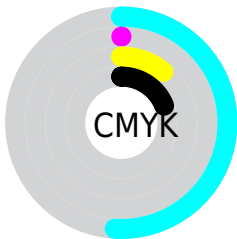
Distribution



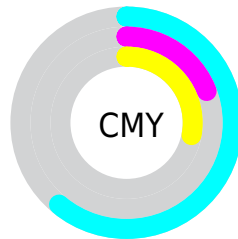
- Red (39%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140 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 171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 171.7980,
-56.1140, -29.3140

■ 171.7980,
-56.1140, -29.3140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 143.3140,
-57.6270, -29.4270

■ 224.2870,
-52.9970, -25.2290

■ 114.0360,
-62.7160, -30.8120

■ 234.6680,
-40.5280, -14.4160

■ 85.4590, -68.4010,
-32.4090

■ 243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 67.4610, -53.5470,
-26.2750

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 50.7510, -39.5640,
-20.8760

■ 34.1550, -25.9020,
-15.1660

■ 19.4340, -13.3860,

-10.7140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 171.7980,
-56.1140, -29.3140

■ 171.7980,
-56.1140, -29.3140

■ 165.0630,
-67.3460, -35.0100

■ 178.5330,
-44.8820, -23.6180

■ 158.5130,
-77.6610, -40.8050

■ 185.0830,
-34.5670, -17.8230

■ 151.7780,
-88.8930, -46.5010

■ 191.8180,
-23.3350, -12.1270

■ 145.3420,
-99.5290, -51.9850

■ 198.2540,
-12.6990, -6.6430

■ 139.5040,
-108.9730, -57.0450

■ 204.9890, -1.4670,
-0.9470

■ 211.8380, 9.4440,
5.0600

■ 218.2740, 20.0800,
10.5440

■ 222.0190, 25.3520,
14.1200

■ 222.5890, 23.7470,
15.6750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178.2350, -20.8560, -29.5280



171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140



167.0030, -84.3120, -24.8880

Triad

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



171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140



190.6170, -17.0140, 22.0100



189.0600, 52.4970, 1.2410

Complementary

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



171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140



134.2020, 56.1140, 29.3140

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.



190.6280, 54.3740, 16.7900



171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140



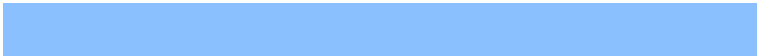
192.9110, 17.5090, 29.6130

Square

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



171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140



182.9220, -52.0860, 7.8340



192.3190, 42.5430, 27.4630



186.3750, 37.8280, -13.7560

Rectangle

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



171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140



169.0880, -85.6890, -16.4490



192.3190, 42.5430, 27.4630



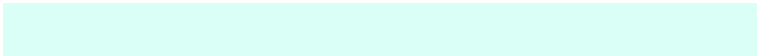
189.3040, 54.9260, 6.7820

Sweetspot

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



171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140



242.7260, -20.0800, -10.5440



169.0990, -15.4420, -50.5620



120.5530, -12.1030, -6.4310



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.



171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140



203.9960, -83.5750, -43.7590



156.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820



98.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420



112.3760, -87.7010, -46.0770



25.7260, -20.0800, -10.5440

Inverse Universe

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



134.2020, 56.1140, 29.3140



148.0040, 83.5750, 43.7590



149.3040, 54.9260, 6.7820



95.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



53.6240, 87.7010, 46.0770



12.2740, 20.0800, 10.5440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140 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 171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

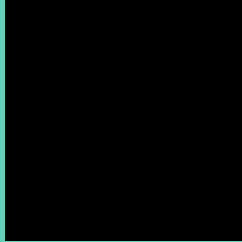
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

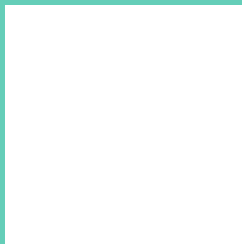
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140.



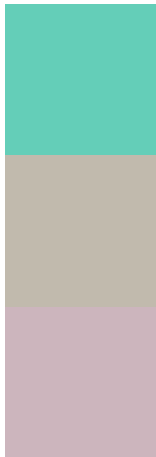
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140.

-29.3140.

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

171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140

Protanopia

186.6110, 8.3450, -2.5590

Deuteranopia

188.7890, 11.1400, 7.3640



Tritanopia

175.9140, -58.7760, -14.1040

Trichromacy



Original Color

171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140



Protanomaly

181.0100, -15.1280, -12.1840



Deuteranomaly

182.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210



Tritanomaly

174.5240, -57.8580, -19.7300

Monochromacy



Original Color

171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140



Achromatopsia

172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

171.7260, -20.0800, -10.5440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140 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(100, 206, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 206, 184)  
}
```

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(100, 206, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 206, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140 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(100, 206, 184) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 206, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 206, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 206, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 206, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 206,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.7980, -56.1140, -29.3140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 206, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
206, 184) }
```

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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