

Converting Colors

YIQ(171.9450, -42.8660,
-16.0980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(171.9450, -42.8660,
-16.0980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	79C2C0
RGB	121, 194, 192
RGB Percent	47%, 76%, 75%
CMY	0.5257, 0.2391, 0.2472
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.01, 0.24
HSL	178°, 37%, 62%
HSV	178°, 38%, 76%
XYZ	36.6872, 46.4628, 56.8788
YIQ	171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

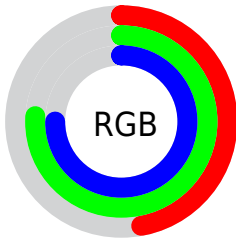
Format	Color
R _Y B	121, 158, 194
Decimal	7979712
CIE Lab	73.84, -23.21, -6.17
CIE LCh	74, 24.017, 194.885
Yxy	46.4628, 0.2620, 0.3318
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286169792 (0xFF79C2C0)
YUV	171.9450, 9.8871, -44.6788
Hunter-Lab	68.1636, -23.2137, -1.7597

Details

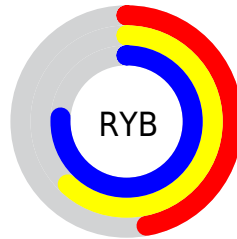
The YIQ color **171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **143.0550, 42.8660, 16.0980**, and the grayscale version is **172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.2330, -43.7370, -16.8330**, and **118.0590, -43.1870, -15.7870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166.1500, -53.8690, -20.4370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.7400, -31.8630, -11.7590**.

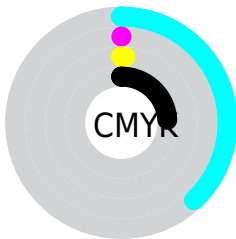
Distribution



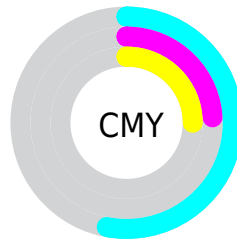
- Red (47%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980 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 171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 171.9450,
-42.8660, -16.0980

■ 171.9450,
-42.8660, -16.0980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 144.9450,
-42.8660, -16.0980

■ 228.2330,
-43.7370, -16.8330

■ 117.7600,
-43.7830, -15.9990

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 90.8630, -45.5710,
-16.6350

■ 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 62.9760, -53.3190,
-19.3910

■ 46.1520, -39.0150,
-14.3030

■ 30.1430, -25.6280,
-9.1160

■ 16.1230, -13.7080,

-4.8760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 171.9450,
-42.8660, -16.0980

■ 171.9450,
-42.8660, -16.0980

■ 166.1500,
-53.8690, -20.4370

■ 177.7400,
-31.8630, -11.7590

■ 160.1700,
-65.7890, -24.6770

■ 183.7200,
-19.9430, -7.5190

■ 154.3750,
-76.7920, -29.0160

■ 189.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 148.3950,
-88.7120, -33.2560

■ 195.4950, 2.9800,
1.0600

■ 142.6000,
-99.7150, -37.5950

■ 201.2900, 13.9830,
5.3990

■ 136.9190,
-111.0390, -41.6230

■ 206.9710, 25.3070,
9.4270

■ 135.4240,
-114.0190, -42.6830

■ 212.4670, 35.7140,
13.5540

■ 212.5810, 35.3930,
13.8650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173.5200, -25.6720, -19.3360



171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980



173.0510, -48.7360, -8.8320

Triad

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



171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980



184.7470, 2.9310, 18.4750



181.3500, 30.9490, -4.7230

Complementary

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



171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980



143.0550, 42.8660, 16.0980

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.



183.6810, 37.6870, 5.3270



171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980



185.6260, 22.3250, 19.4210

Square

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



171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980



182.0260, -20.0840, 11.5640



184.8090, 34.7510, 14.4870



179.7670, 16.2330, -13.3590

Rectangle

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



171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980



175.9040, -43.6480, -1.9200



184.8090, 34.7510, 14.4870



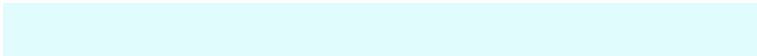
182.3120, 34.1120, -1.4720

Sweetspot

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



171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980



243.9270, -16.0920, -5.7240



164.4490, -18.8830, -37.7550



122.8030, -9.8110, -3.9150



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.



171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980



217.8710, -66.3850, -24.8890



152.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060



94.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



112.2910, -94.3510, -35.6870



23.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070

Inverse Universe

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



143.0550, 42.8660, 16.0980



173.1290, 66.3850, 24.8890



162.7850, 34.1580, -2.3060



89.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



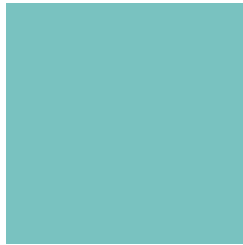
48.7090, 94.3510, 35.6870



9.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

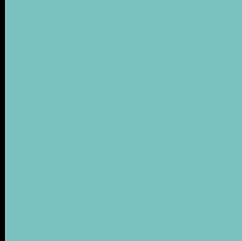
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

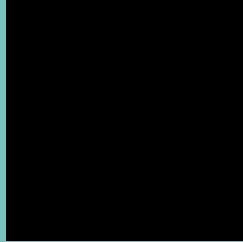
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

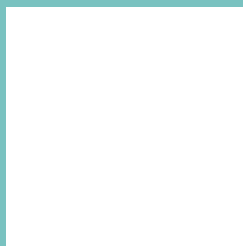
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980.



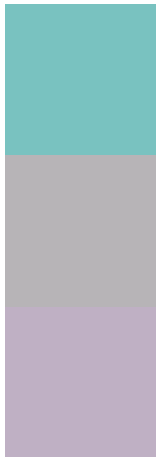
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980.

-16.0980.

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

171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980

Protanopia

181.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Deuteranopia

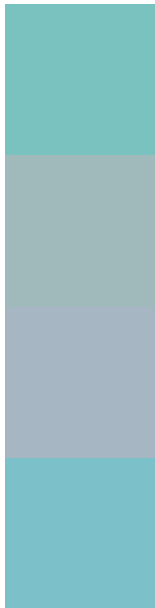
182.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000



Tritanopia

173.6770, -44.7470, -9.5390

Trichromacy



Original Color

171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980

Protanomaly

177.6390, -15.2210, -4.9890

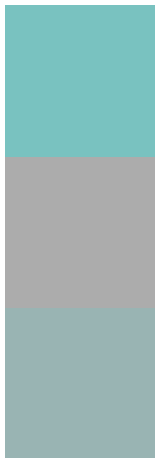
Deuteranomaly

179.2850, -13.9840, 0.1280

Tritanomaly

173.3950, -44.0130, -11.8290

Monochromacy



Original Color

171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980

Achromatopsia

172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

171.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980 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(121, 194, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 194, 192)  
}
```

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(121, 194, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 194, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980 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(121, 194, 192) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 194, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(121, 194, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 194, 192); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 194, 192); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 194, 192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 171.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 194, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121,  
194, 192) }
```

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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