

Converting Colors

YIQ(172.2660, -65.6990,
-15.2910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(172.2660, -65.6990,
-15.2910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64C8DB
RGB	100, 200, 219
RGB Percent	39%, 78%, 86%
CMY	0.6080, 0.2155, 0.1414
CMYK	0.54, 0.09, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	190°, 62%, 63%
HSV	190°, 54%, 86%
XYZ	38.6901, 49.1449, 74.4161
YIQ	172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

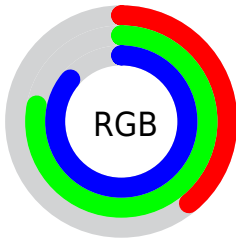
Format	Color
RYB	100, 154, 219
Decimal	6605019
CIELab	75.54, -24.02, -18.34
CIELCh	76, 30.218, 217.368
Yxy	49.1449, 0.2385, 0.3029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284795099 (0xFF64C8DB)
YUV	172.2660, 23.0399, -63.3773
Hunter-Lab	70.1034, -24.1667, -13.8651

Details

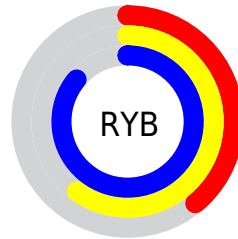
The YIQ color **172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **146.7340, 65.6990, 15.2910**, and the grayscale version is **172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520**, and **113.3680, -74.9140, -18.9940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.9270, -77.9860, -18.3860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.1920, -53.6870, -12.7190**.

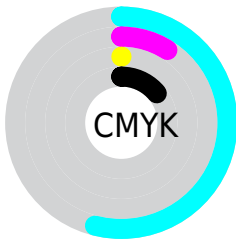
Distribution



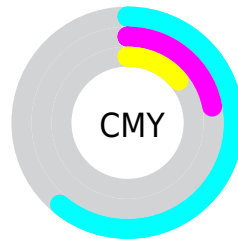
- Red (39%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910 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 172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 172.2660,
-65.6990, -15.2910

■ 172.2660,
-65.6990, -15.2910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 143.9560,
-67.7620, -16.4500

■ 226.2960,
-57.2160, -20.3520

■ 113.3680,
-74.9140, -18.9940

■ 235.2660,
-39.3360, -13.9920

■ 86.1720, -77.2980,
-19.8420

■ 243.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 68.5330, -62.0770,
-14.8530

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 51.7090, -47.7730,
-9.7650

■ 35.4720, -33.7440,
-5.2000

■ 21.8110, -21.4570,

-2.1050

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 172.2660,
-65.6990, -15.2910

■ 172.2660,
-65.6990, -15.2910

■ 163.9270,
-77.9860, -18.3860

■ 181.1920,
-53.6870, -12.7190

■ 155.0010,
-89.9980, -20.9580

■ 189.5310,
-41.4000, -9.6240

■ 146.6620,
-102.2850, -24.0530

■ 197.8700,
-29.1130, -6.5290

■ 137.7360,
-114.2970, -26.6250

■ 206.7960,
-17.1010, -3.9570

■ 132.9740,
-120.8990, -28.1230

■ 214.8360, -5.4100,
-1.0740

■ 223.7620, 6.6020,
1.4980

■ 232.1010, 18.8890,
4.5930

■ 235.0470, 18.9810,
2.9250

■ 236.8080, 18.1560,
1.3560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173.0530, -52.2180, -22.8260



172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910



177.9610, -56.9900, -2.4140

Triad

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



172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910



190.5000, 22.9200, 25.1600



184.2040, 25.1280, -14.8720

Complementary

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



172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910



146.7340, 65.6990, 15.2910

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.



186.2650, 41.4940, -3.0980



172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910



189.4340, 40.4810, 20.7770

Square

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



172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910



189.6200, -3.9010, 21.1470



188.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870



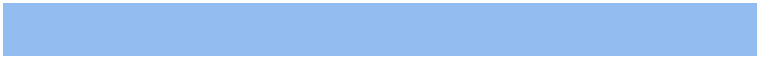
181.0700, 1.8380, -22.3060

Rectangle

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



172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910



182.3700, -41.7240, 7.2680



188.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870



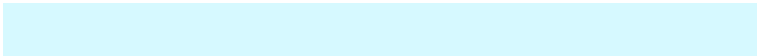
184.5470, 31.5920, -10.8720

Sweetspot

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



172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910



239.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540



171.9050, -38.5030, -56.6390



118.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



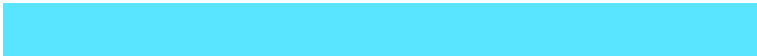
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910



190.1040, -91.7860, -21.5940



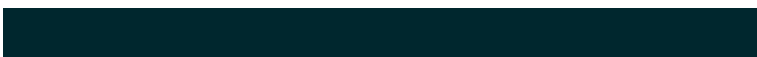
138.2200, -49.7490, 15.0430



105.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



105.4240, -95.6830, -22.5550



28.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910

Inverse Universe

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



146.9810, 38.8240, 56.3280



154.5940, 53.9960, 78.7320



180.7800, 49.7490, -15.0430



103.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



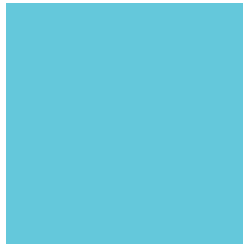
68.3710, 56.2420, 82.0820



18.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

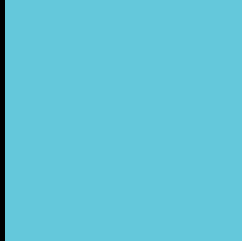
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

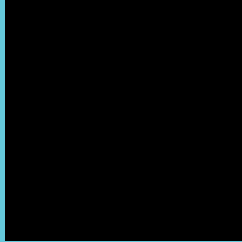
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910.

-15.2910.

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

172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910

Protanopia

185.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280

Deuteranopia

186.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980



Tritanopia

171.7390, -65.6530, -16.1250

Trichromacy



Original Color

172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910

Protanomaly

181.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140

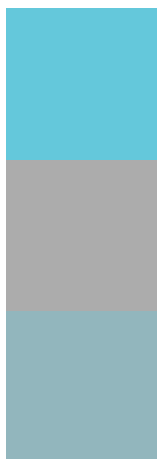
Deuteranomaly

181.4110, -31.7740, 3.1540

Tritanomaly

171.8530, -65.9740, -15.8140

Monochromacy



Original Color

172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910

Achromatopsia

172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

172.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910 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, 200, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 200, 219)  
}
```

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, 200, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 200, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910 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, 200, 219) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 200, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 200, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 200, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 200, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 200,  
219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 172.2660, -65.6990, -15.2910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 200, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
200, 219) }
```

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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