

Converting Colors

YIQ(172.3420, -98.3880,
-23.0920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(172.3420, -98.3880,
-23.0920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	40D6F2
RGB	64, 214, 242
RGB Percent	25%, 84%, 95%
CMY	0.7493, 0.1605, 0.0514
CMYK	0.74, 0.12, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	189°, 87%, 60%
HSV	189°, 74%, 95%
XYZ	42.1825, 55.6167, 92.4335
YIQ	172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

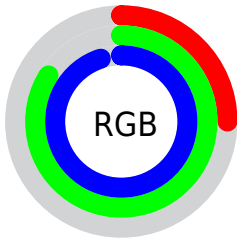
Format	Color
R _{YB}	64, 145, 242
Decimal	4249330
CIE Lab	79.40, -29.80, -24.90
CIE LCh	79, 38.831, 219.883
Yxy	55.6167, 0.2217, 0.2924
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282439410 (0xFF40D6F2)
YUV	172.3420, 34.3414, -95.0159
Hunter-Lab	74.5766, -29.5447, -21.2830

Details

The YIQ color **172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **133.6580, 98.3880, 23.0920**, and the grayscale version is **172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.4190, -70.9240, -25.2280**, and **114.5370, -103.4310, -25.3110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.8180, -111.5920, -26.0880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.8660, -85.1840, -20.0960**.

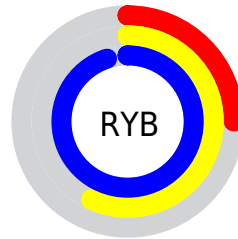
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (84%)

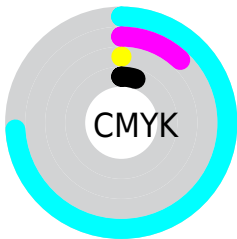
Blue (95%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (95%)

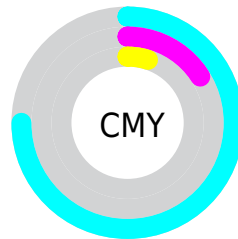


Cyan (74%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920 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 172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 172.3420,
-98.3880, -23.0920

■ 172.3420,
-98.3880, -23.0920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 133.4640,
-119.5230, -31.0350

■ 219.4190,
-70.9240, -25.2280

■ 114.5370,
-103.4310, -25.3110

■ 228.9870,
-51.8520, -18.4440

■ 96.1970, -87.6140,
-20.1100

■ 238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

■ 77.9710, -72.1180,
-14.5980

■ 247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 60.3320, -56.8970,
-9.6090

■ 44.0950, -42.8680,
-5.0440

■ 29.1460, -29.7100,

-1.2140

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 172.3420,
-98.3880, -23.0920

■ 172.3420,
-98.3880, -23.0920

■ 162.8180,
-111.5920, -26.0880

■ 181.8660,
-85.1840, -20.0960

■ 153.8810,
-125.0710, -29.6070

■ 191.3900,
-71.9800, -17.1000

■ 147.3360,
-133.7820, -31.4300

■ 200.3270,
-58.5010, -13.5810

■ 210.1500,
-44.7010, -10.3730

■ 219.6740,
-31.4970, -7.3770

■ 229.1980,
-18.2930, -4.3810

■ 238.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 247.0610, 7.1980,
1.7100

■ 249.4090, 6.0980,
-0.3820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174.7230, -77.8920, -31.1080



172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920



182.5720, -75.0080, -6.2720

Triad

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



172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920



201.6200, 31.6300, 32.5100



192.9670, 29.9890, -20.3710

Complementary

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



172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920



133.6580, 98.3880, 23.0920

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.



196.2460, 51.6730, -5.8550



172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920



196.6520, 45.7990, 23.5190

Square

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



172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920



201.0320, -1.8850, 28.6670



196.2980, 55.0630, 9.8070



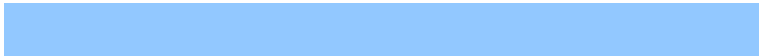
188.8860, -0.8200, -29.2040

Rectangle

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



172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920



190.1240, -49.8390, 5.6570



196.2980, 55.0630, 9.8070



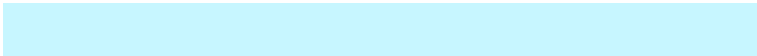
194.0930, 38.5620, -16.0460

Sweetspot

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



172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920



232.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650



171.5640, -57.6170, -84.6970



114.3120, -18.6140, -4.0700



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



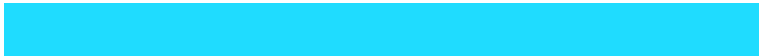
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920



167.4790, -123.8790, -29.1830



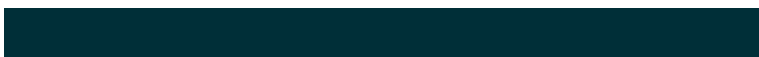
120.6860, -74.1880, 22.9320



115.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



111.9610, -101.6890, -23.8410



33.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650

Inverse Universe

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



134.3220, 57.9380, 84.3860



119.5220, 72.8350, 106.2670



185.3140, 74.1880, -22.9320



112.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



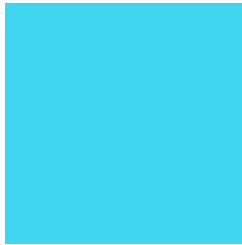
72.6860, 59.9090, 87.2130



22.1020, 18.2890, 26.4890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

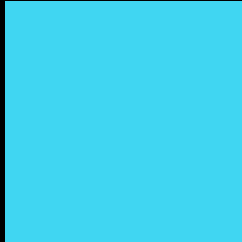
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920 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 172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920.

-23.0920.

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

172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920

Protanopia

195.7940, -13.6190, 10.0370

Deuteranopia

196.1880, -20.3600, 16.5680



Tritanopia

170.3970, -100.2210, -28.4210

Trichromacy



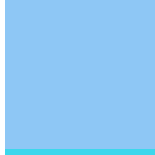
Original Color

172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920



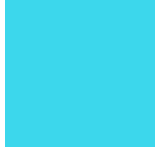
Protanomaly

187.6050, -44.2440, -2.1320



Deuteranomaly

187.2010, -48.7380, 2.2220



Tritanomaly

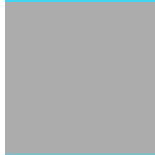
171.0490, -99.1210, -26.3290

Monochromacy



Original Color

172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920



Achromatopsia

172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

171.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920 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(64, 214, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 214, 242)  
}
```

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(64, 214, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 214, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920 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(64, 214, 242) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 214, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 214, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 214, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 214, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 214,  
242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 172.3420, -98.3880, -23.0920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 214, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 214,  
242) }
```

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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