

Converting Colors

YIQ(172.8130, -140.7000,
-60.2520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(172.8130, -140.7000,
-60.2520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01FAE2
RGB	1, 250, 226
RGB Percent	0%, 98%, 89%
CMY	0.9965, 0.0192, 0.1143
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.10, 0.02
HSL	174°, 99%, 49%
HSV	174°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	47.9373, 73.9251, 83.5949
YIQ	172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

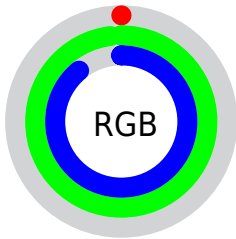
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 132, 250
Decimal	129762
CIE _{Lab}	88.89, -54.10, -2.29
CIE _{LCh}	89, 54.149, 182.429
Yxy	73.9251, 0.2333, 0.3598
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278319842 (0xFF01FAE2)
YUV	172.8130, 26.2212, -150.6800
Hunter-Lab	85.9797, -50.9433, 2.5403

Details

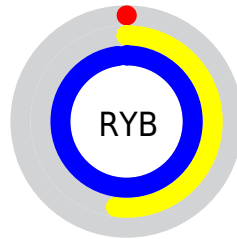
The YIQ color **172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **78.1870, 140.7000, 60.2520**, and the grayscale version is **173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.0370, -81.6520, -29.0440**, and **132.1980, -107.6910, -47.2350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172.5140, -141.2960, -60.4640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.5160, -126.4420, -54.3300**.

Distribution



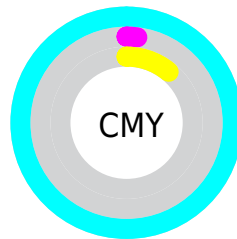
- Red (0%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520 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 172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 172.8130,
-140.7000, -60.2520

■ 172.8130,
-140.7000, -60.2520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 152.2990,
-124.3330, -54.0050

■ 214.0370,
-81.6520, -29.0440

■ 132.7850,
-107.9660, -47.7580

■ 224.5020,
-60.7920, -21.6240

■ 113.2710,
-91.5990, -41.5110

■ 234.3690,
-41.1240, -14.6280

■ 93.9850, -75.8740,
-34.6420

■ 244.2360,
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 75.8730, -60.6990,
-28.8190

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 57.8750, -45.8450,
-22.6850

■ 41.2790, -32.1830,

-16.9750

■ 25.3840, -19.1170,
-11.4770

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 172.8130,
-140.7000, -60.2520

■ 172.8130,
-140.7000, -60.2520

■ 172.5140,
-141.2960, -60.4640

■ 180.5160,
-126.4420, -54.3300

■ 188.3330,
-112.5050, -48.0970

■ 196.0360,
-98.2470, -42.1750

■ 203.8530,
-84.3100, -35.9420

■ 211.5560,
-70.0520, -30.0200

■ 219.2590,
-55.7940, -24.0980

■ 227.0760,
-41.8570, -17.8650

■ 234.7790,
-27.5990, -11.9430

■ 242.5960,
-13.6620, -5.7100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480



172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520



175.2330, -150.3300, -50.9220

Triad

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



172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520



221.1320, 0.4090, 20.1290



210.4540, 53.7830, -11.0570

Complementary

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



172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520



78.1870, 140.7000, 60.2520

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.



205.5080, 45.6640, 9.4400



172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520



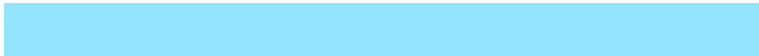
216.8450, 17.8750, 33.9950

Square

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



172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520



206.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400



207.6860, 31.2640, 28.1280



218.8150, 50.6680, -26.1960

Rectangle

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



172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520



172.2980, -148.9550, -48.3070



207.6860, 31.2640, 28.1280



208.1860, 51.9020, -4.4980

Sweetspot

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



172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520



231.4780, -43.0490, -18.2890



154.6380, -53.5750, -124.9270



113.6760, -25.8110, -11.3070



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.



172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520



175.9050, -143.9550, -61.8350



116.8490, -120.9040, -0.4880



120.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



130.3230, -106.5450, -45.9770



42.0770, -34.4300, -14.7980

Inverse Universe

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



78.1870, 140.7000, 60.2520



79.0950, 143.9550, 61.8350



134.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880



116.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



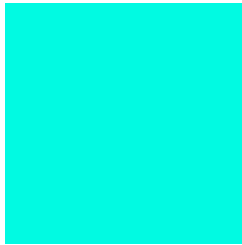
58.5630, 106.8660, 45.6660



18.9230, 34.4300, 14.7980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

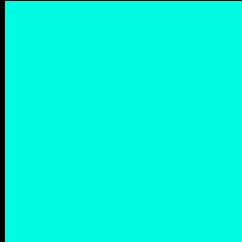
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

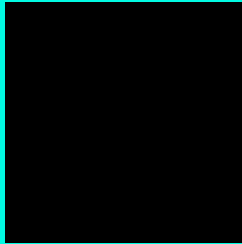
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520.

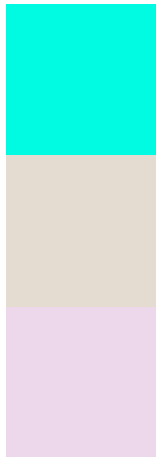


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520.

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

172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520

Protanopia

221.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250

Deuteranopia

223.7440, 7.0130, 10.5730



Tritanopia

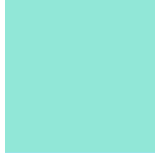
206.7380, -73.0800, -19.1920

Trichromacy



Original Color

172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520



Protanomaly

203.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080



Deuteranomaly

205.3190, -46.8550, -15.3910



Tritanomaly

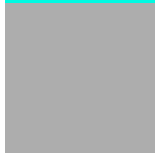
194.3770, -97.4690, -34.2450

Monochromacy



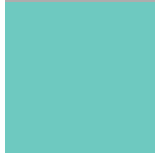
Original Color

172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520



Achromatopsia

173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

172.7650, -51.3470, -22.0910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520 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(1, 250, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 250, 226)  
}
```

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(1, 250, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 250, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520 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(1, 250, 226) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 250, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 250, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 250, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 250, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 250,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 172.8130, -140.7000, -60.2520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 250, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 250,  
226) }
```

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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