

# Converting Colors

YIQ(172.8480, -58.4100,  
-9.7220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(172.8480, -58.4100,  
-9.7220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6FC3DD
RGB	111, 195, 221
RGB Percent	44%, 76%, 87%
CMY	0.5649, 0.2351, 0.1336
CMYK	0.50, 0.12, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	194°, 62%, 65%
HSV	194°, 50%, 87%
XYZ	39.1153, 47.6396, 75.4955
YIQ	172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

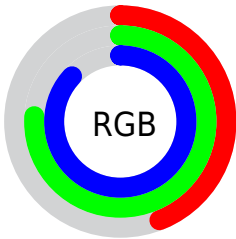
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	111, 159, 221
Decimal	7324637
CIELab	74.60, -18.59, -20.82
CIElCh	75, 27.911, 228.228
Yxy	47.6396, 0.2411, 0.2936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285514717 (0xFF6FC3DD)
YUV	172.8480, 23.7389, -54.2407
Hunter-Lab	69.0214, -19.6294, -16.5363

# Details

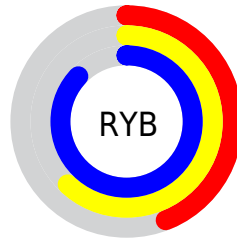
The YIQ color **172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **159.1520, 58.4100, 9.7220**, and the grayscale version is **173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227.5250, -50.4310, -16.6630**, and **116.6410, -62.2610, -11.5170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163.3350, -70.1470, -11.7710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.3610, -46.6730, -7.6730**.

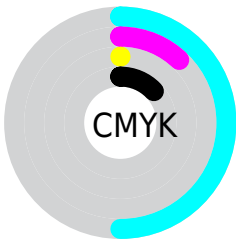
# Distribution



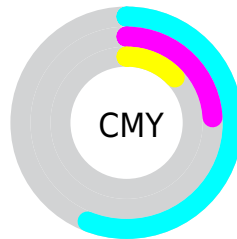
- Red (44%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220 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 172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 172.8480,  
-58.4100, -9.7220

■ 172.8480,  
-58.4100, -9.7220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 145.1360,  
-59.2810, -10.4570

■ 227.5250,  
-50.4310, -16.6630

■ 116.6410,  
-62.2610, -11.5170

■ 237.9570,  
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 83.9380, -76.5190,  
-17.4390

■ 246.6280,  
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 66.4130, -61.6190,  
-12.1390

■ 49.4750, -46.9940,  
-7.3620

■ 33.9390, -33.5610,  
-3.0090

■ 20.2780, -21.2740,

0.0860

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 172.8480,  
-58.4100, -9.7220

■ 172.8480,  
-58.4100, -9.7220

■ 163.3350,  
-70.1470, -11.7710

■ 182.3610,  
-46.6730, -7.6730

■ 153.8220,  
-81.8840, -13.8200

■ 191.8740,  
-34.9360, -5.6240

■ 143.7220,  
-93.3460, -15.3460

■ 201.9740,  
-23.4740, -4.0980

■ 134.2090,  
-105.0830, -17.3950

■ 211.4870,  
-11.7370, -2.0490

■ 124.3970,  
-117.4160, -19.6560

■ 221.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 230.8120, 12.3330,  
2.2610

■ 237.0360, 17.5140,  
1.9780

■ 240.5580, 15.8640,  
-1.1600

■ 243.4930, 14.4890,  
-3.7750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



171.5030, -53.3650, -18.5570



172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220



178.7670, -44.5200, 2.8720

# Triad

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



172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220



187.8440, 27.6430, 22.1630



180.6590, 16.4170, -16.6950

# Complementary

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



172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220



159.1520, 58.4100, 9.7220

# 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.



183.1500, 34.3880, -6.4760



172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220



186.6850, 41.0320, 16.2960

# Square

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



172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220



187.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140



184.9050, 42.8680, 5.0440



177.2200, -7.3320, -21.3160



# Rectangle

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



172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220



182.5350, -28.8870, 11.4090



184.9050, 42.8680, 5.0440



181.4750, 22.9270, -13.5290

# Sweetspot

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



172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220



238.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



178.5340, -38.5960, -49.4440



117.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380



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.



172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220



188.1210, -81.2880, -13.6080



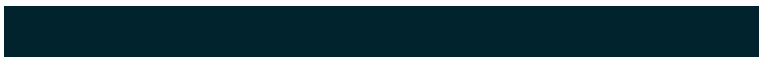
140.5630, -43.2850, 19.0430



104.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



97.7930, -92.1080, -15.7560



25.7890, -24.3910, -3.9990



# Inverse Universe

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



153.4660, 38.5960, 49.4440



161.0850, 53.6310, 68.8230



191.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430



103.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



66.8890, 60.4150, 78.0390

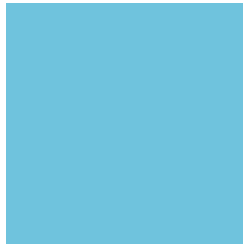


17.7440, 16.1810, 20.6370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

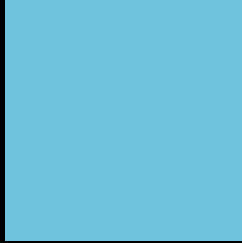
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

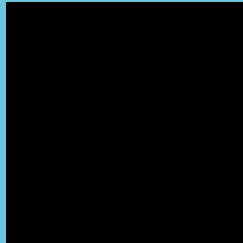
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220.

-9.7220.

# 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

172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220

### Protanopia

183.3380, -12.3350, 8.7930

### Deuteranopia

184.1300, -14.4450, 13.9950



## Tritanopia

171.5120, -57.5840, -13.6800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220

## Protanomaly

179.4390, -28.9770, 2.0230

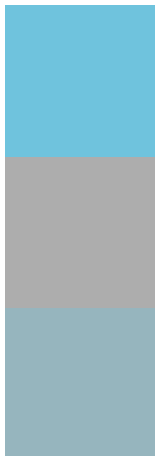
## Deuteranomaly

180.0630, -30.6740, 5.2460

## Tritanomaly

172.1530, -57.9510, -12.5350

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220

## Achromatopsia

173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

172.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220 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(111, 195, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 195, 221)  
}
```

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(111, 195, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 195, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220 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(111, 195, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 195, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 195, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 195, 221); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 195, 221); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 195, 221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 172.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 195, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
195, 221) }
```

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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