

Converting Colors

YIQ(174.3090, -139.4610,
-66.1890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(174.3090, -139.4610,
-66.1890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FFD8
RGB	0, 255, 216
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 85%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0000, 0.1535
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	171°, 100%, 50%
HSV	171°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	48.1374, 76.4710, 77.0986
YIQ	174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

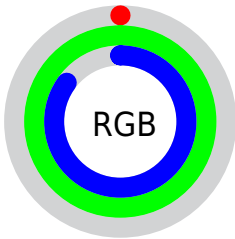
Format	Color
RYB	0, 138, 255
Decimal	65496
CIELab	90.08, -58.68, 4.63
CIELCh	90, 58.861, 175.488
Yxy	76.4710, 0.2387, 0.3791
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255576 (0xFF00FFD8)
YUV	174.3090, 20.5537, -152.8690
Hunter-Lab	87.4477, -54.7744, 8.9401

Details

The YIQ color **174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFCC**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **80.6910, 139.4610, 66.1890**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.0370, -81.6520, -29.0440**, and **133.9930, -105.8560, -52.9600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.5390, -125.2490, -59.4330**.

Distribution



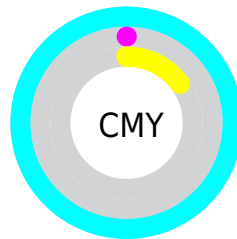
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890 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 174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 174.3090,
-139.4610, -66.1890

■ 174.3090,
-139.4610, -66.1890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 154.0940,
-122.4980, -59.7300

■ 214.0370,
-81.6520, -29.0440

■ 133.9930,
-105.8560, -52.9600

■ 224.5020,
-60.7920, -21.6240

■ 114.5930,
-89.8100, -46.4020

■ 234.3690,
-41.1240, -14.6280

■ 95.8940, -74.3600,
-40.0560

■ 244.2360,
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 77.1950, -58.9100,
-33.7100

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 59.3110, -44.3770,
-27.2650

■ 42.2420, -30.7610,

-20.7210

■ 25.7600, -17.4200,
-14.7000

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 174.3090,
-139.4610, -66.1890

■ 182.5390,
-125.2490, -59.4330

■ 190.4700,
-111.6330, -52.8890

■ 198.7000,
-97.4210, -46.1330

■ 206.6310,
-83.8050, -39.5890

■ 214.7470,
-69.2720, -33.1440

■ 222.6780,
-55.6560, -26.6000

■ 230.9080,
-41.4440, -19.8440

■ 238.8390,
-27.8280, -13.3000

■ 247.0690,
-13.6160, -6.5440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207.5730, -34.3320, -49.6280



174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600

Triad

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



174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890



220.4570, -11.0520, 13.0760



209.0350, 53.6450, -8.5550

Complementary

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



174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890



80.6910, 139.4610, 66.1890

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.



204.8870, 43.2790, 14.1190



174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890



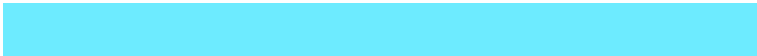
219.1930, 16.7750, 31.9030

Square

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



174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890



199.6060, -81.5160, -20.4920



209.5100, 26.1280, 33.1040



218.7400, 55.2530, -26.6910

Rectangle

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



174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890



176.4070, -150.8800, -51.9680



209.5100, 26.1280, 33.1040



207.1090, 50.8010, -1.0630

Sweetspot

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



174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890



230.9080, -41.4440, -19.8440



162.5420, -44.4970, -124.2490



113.3340, -24.8480, -12.2400



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



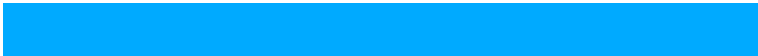
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890



128.8600, -128.6050, -9.6050



123.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



130.5850, -104.5270, -49.5110



43.7240, -34.9340, -16.6780

Inverse Universe

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



80.6910, 139.4610, 66.1890



126.1400, 128.6050, 9.6050



119.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



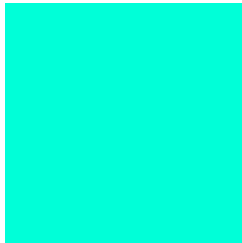
60.4150, 104.5270, 49.5110



20.2760, 34.9340, 16.6780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

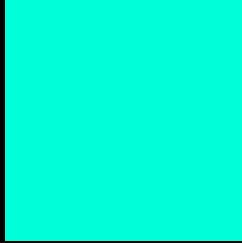
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

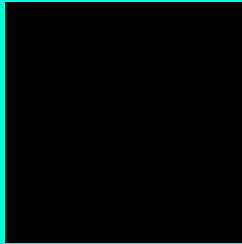
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

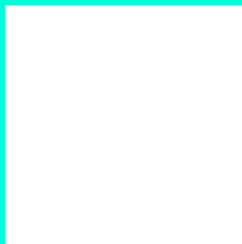
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890.



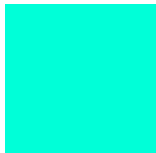
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890.

-66.1890.

Color Blindness Simulation

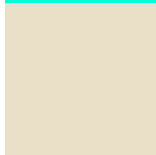
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



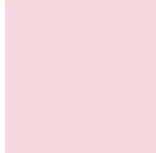
Original Color

174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890



Protanopia

224.1400, 13.9850, -5.6550



Deuteranopia

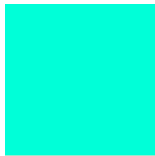
226.4690, 15.0370, 8.3250



Tritanopia

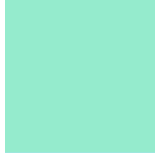
213.5930, -62.3060, -16.2100

Trichromacy



Original Color

174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890



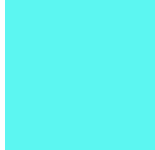
Protanomaly

205.8660, -41.6260, -27.5620



Deuteranomaly

207.7340, -40.8940, -18.7980



Tritanomaly

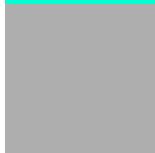
199.3840, -90.1790, -34.2030

Monochromacy



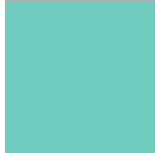
Original Color

174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890



Achromatopsia

174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

173.8960, -50.3380, -23.8580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890 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(0, 255, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 216)  
}
```

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(0, 255, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890 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(0, 255, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 255, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 174.3090, -139.4610, -66.1890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 255, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
216) }
```

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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