

# Converting Colors

YIQ(174.3600, -72.4360,  
-30.8680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(174.3600, -72.4360,  
-30.8680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56D6CA
RGB	86, 214, 202
RGB Percent	34%, 84%, 79%
CMY	0.6630, 0.1606, 0.2081
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.06, 0.16
HSL	174°, 61%, 59%
HSV	174°, 60%, 84%
XYZ	38.5429, 54.3559, 64.2934
YIQ	174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

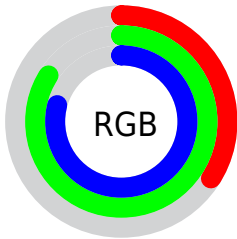
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	86, 153, 214
Decimal	5691082
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	78.67, -37.97, -4.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	79, 38.241, 186.860
Yxy	54.3559, 0.2452, 0.3458
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283881162 (0xFF56D6CA)
YUV	174.3600, 13.6265, -77.4917
Hunter-Lab	73.7265, -35.7047, -0.0955

# Details

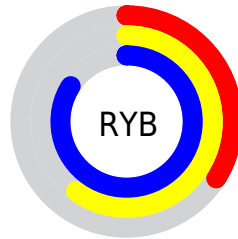
The YIQ color **174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **125.6400, 72.4360, 30.8680**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.0070, -63.7720, -22.6840**, and **110.2050, -91.2330, -37.1290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167.8530, -84.3100, -35.9420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.8670, -60.5620, -25.7940**.

# Distribution



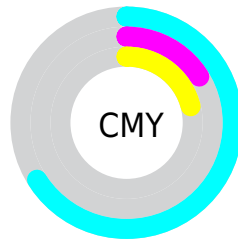
- Red (34%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680 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 174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 174.3600,  
-72.4360, -30.8680

■ 174.3600,  
-72.4360, -30.8680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 144.0820,  
-77.5250, -32.2530

■ 223.0070,  
-63.7720, -22.6840

■ 110.2050,  
-91.2330, -37.1290

■ 231.9770,  
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 91.3920, -75.4620,  
-31.0940

■ 240.9470,  
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 73.2800, -60.2870,  
-25.2710

■ 249.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 55.9830, -46.0290,  
-19.3490

■ 39.2730, -32.0460,  
-13.9500

■ 25.1390, -19.8050,

-10.0210

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 174.3600,  
-72.4360, -30.8680

■ 174.3600,  
-72.4360, -30.8680

■ 167.8530,  
-84.3100, -35.9420

■ 180.8670,  
-60.5620, -25.7940

■ 161.0470,  
-96.7800, -41.2280

■ 187.6730,  
-48.0920, -20.5080

■ 154.5400,  
-108.6540, -46.3020

■ 194.1800,  
-36.2180, -15.4340

■ 147.7340,  
-121.1240, -51.5880

■ 200.9860,  
-23.7480, -10.1480

■ 207.4930,  
-11.8740, -5.0740

■ 214.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 220.8060, 12.4700,  
5.2860

■ 226.7150, 23.1520,  
9.9360

■ 226.9430, 22.5100,  
10.5580

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



181.9390, -34.7020, -31.9020



174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680



170.4840, -95.9120, -23.9120

# Triad

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



174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680



198.9390, -6.0570, 27.1830



194.5990, 52.1770, -3.9750

# Complementary

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



174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680



125.6400, 72.4360, 30.8680

# 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.



194.7650, 55.2460, 11.9980



174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680



199.9400, 27.7330, 31.5490

# Square

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



174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680



190.7770, -41.3120, 10.8160



195.7060, 45.7070, 25.1870



191.5760, 32.6480, -19.0000



# Rectangle

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



174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680



176.0540, -88.3490, -12.2930



195.7060, 45.7070, 25.1870



195.3270, 56.1190, 1.6790

# Sweetspot

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



174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680



240.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960



165.0230, -27.4520, -64.1880



118.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810



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.



174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680



198.0460, -104.2070, -44.2950



145.7910, -62.2630, -0.4630



103.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



118.0470, -96.7800, -41.2280



29.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600



# Inverse Universe

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



125.6400, 72.4360, 30.8680



128.0680, 103.8860, 44.6060



154.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630



99.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



52.9530, 96.7800, 41.2280

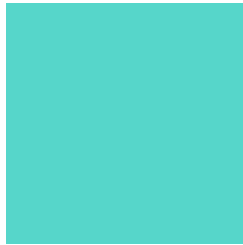


13.3130, 24.3440, 10.3600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

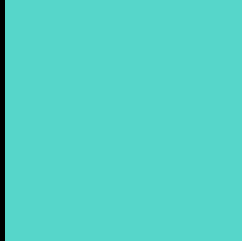
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

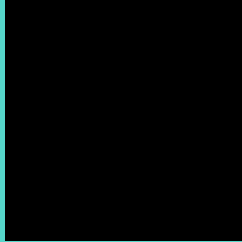
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

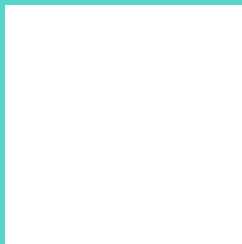
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680.



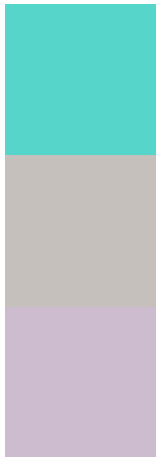
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680.

-30.8680.

# 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

174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680

### Protanopia

193.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390

### Deuteranopia

195.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



## Tritanopia

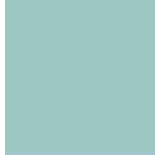
177.8520, -73.4010, -18.8810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680



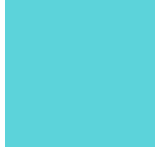
## Protanomaly

186.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820



## Deuteranomaly

187.5610, -23.7490, -4.6210



## Tritanomaly

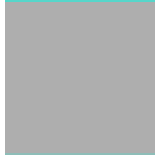
176.2170, -73.1710, -23.0510

# Monochromacy



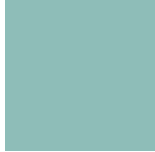
## Original Color

174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680



## Achromatopsia

174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

174.3770, -26.4070, -11.5190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680 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(86, 214, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 214, 202)  
}
```

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(86, 214, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 214, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680 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(86, 214, 202) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 214, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 214, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 214, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 214, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 214,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 174.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 214, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 214,  
202) }
```

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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