

Converting Colors

YIQ(174.8300, -40.8040,
-9.4120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(174.8300, -40.8040,
-9.4120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	82C0CC
RGB	130, 192, 204
RGB Percent	51%, 75%, 80%
CMY	0.4903, 0.2469, 0.2002
CMYK	0.36, 0.06, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	190°, 42%, 65%
HSV	190°, 36%, 80%
XYZ	38.9497, 46.8113, 64.0819
YIQ	174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

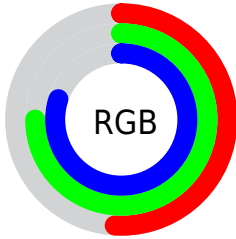
Format	Color
RYB	130, 164, 204
Decimal	8569036
CIELab	74.07, -16.84, -12.31
CIElCh	74, 20.864, 216.173
Yxy	46.8113, 0.2599, 0.3124
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286759116 (0xFF82C0CC)
YUV	174.8300, 14.3808, -39.3159
Hunter-Lab	68.4188, -18.1158, -7.6386

Details

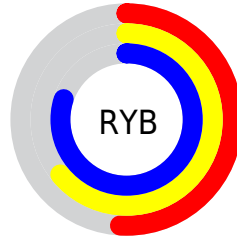
The YIQ color $174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCCC`. A complement of this color would be $159.1700, 40.8040, 9.4120$, and the grayscale version is $175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $230.5480, -40.0700, -11.7020$, and $120.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $167.0890, -51.8990, -12.0830$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $182.5710, -29.7090, -6.7410$.

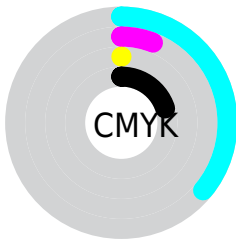
Distribution



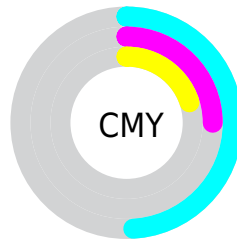
- Red (51%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120 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 174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 174.8300,
-40.8040, -9.4120

■ 174.8300,
-40.8040, -9.4120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 147.8300,
-40.8040, -9.4120

■ 230.5480,
-40.0700, -11.7020

■ 120.8300,
-40.8040, -9.4120

■ 242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 95.1180, -41.6750,
-10.1470

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 67.7260, -46.4430,
-11.8430

■ 46.7050, -41.9500,
-10.6700

■ 30.6960, -28.5630,
-5.4830

■ 17.6220, -16.5510,

-2.9110

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 174.8300,
-40.8040, -9.4120

■ 174.8300,
-40.8040, -9.4120

■ 167.0890,
-51.8990, -12.0830

■ 182.5710,
-29.7090, -6.7410

■ 158.4620,
-63.3150, -14.4430

■ 191.1980,
-18.2930, -4.3810

■ 150.7210,
-74.4100, -17.1140

■ 198.9390, -7.1980,
-1.7100

■ 142.6810,
-86.1010, -19.9970

■ 206.9790, 4.4930,
1.1730

■ 134.9400,
-97.1960, -22.6680

■ 214.7200, 15.5880,
3.8440

■ 126.6120,
-108.0160, -24.8160

■ 223.0480, 26.4080,
5.9920

■ 123.6330,
-112.5090, -25.9890

■ 225.7060, 27.3710,
5.0590

■ 227.4670, 26.5460,
3.4900

■ 229.8150, 25.4460,
1.3980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174.4470, -32.5960, -14.9960



174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120



177.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330

Triad

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



174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120



185.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650



180.9570, 18.7540, -9.4860

Complementary

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



174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120



159.1700, 40.8040, 9.4120

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.



182.9740, 29.2520, -1.5000



174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120



185.6880, 27.7820, 14.1340

Square

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



174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120



184.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



184.6960, 33.3310, 7.1790



178.6990, 1.7450, -15.1110

Rectangle

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



174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120



180.6180, -27.9230, 4.9490



184.6960, 33.3310, 7.1790



181.5770, 22.8800, -7.1680

Sweetspot

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



174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120



243.6930, -15.3130, -3.3210



174.6920, -23.8810, -35.2810



121.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



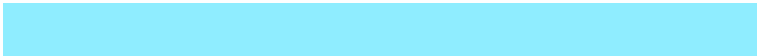
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120



210.9460, -61.8020, -14.3300



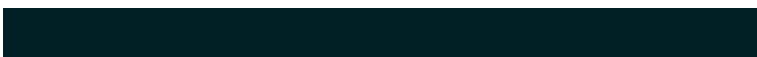
153.6980, -30.9040, 9.4160



97.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



100.5170, -91.5110, -21.0710



23.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180

Inverse Universe

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



159.1940, 24.2020, 34.9700



187.2040, 36.5780, 52.9780



180.3020, 30.9040, -9.4160



95.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



65.4800, 54.3170, 78.4210



15.0100, 12.3760, 18.0080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

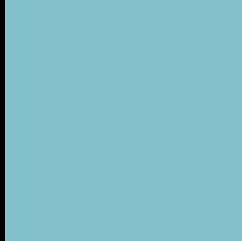
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

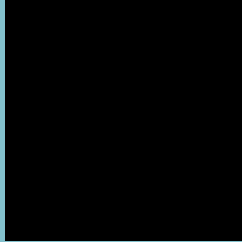
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120.

-9.4120.

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

174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120

Protanopia

181.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870

Deuteranopia

183.4100, -3.6700, 11.4500



Tritanopia

175.4710, -41.1710, -8.2670

Trichromacy



Original Color

174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120

Protanomaly

179.2460, -18.2480, 0.3120

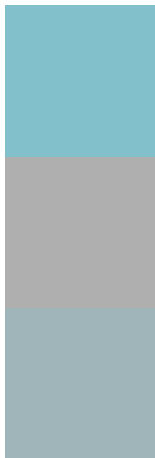
Deuteranomaly

179.9520, -17.2400, 4.0720

Tritanomaly

175.3570, -40.8500, -8.5780

Monochromacy



Original Color

174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120

Achromatopsia

175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

174.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120 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(130, 192, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 192, 204)  
}
```

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(130, 192, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 192, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120 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(130, 192, 204) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 192, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 192, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 192, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 192, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 192,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 174.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 192, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
192, 204) }
```

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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