

# Converting Colors

YIQ(175.6180, -72.6220,  
-16.4780)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(175.6180, -72.6220,  
-16.4780)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60CEE4
RGB	96, 206, 228
RGB Percent	38%, 81%, 89%
CMY	0.6238, 0.1920, 0.1062
CMYK	0.58, 0.10, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	190°, 71%, 64%
HSV	190°, 58%, 89%
XYZ	40.8925, 52.2454, 81.2713
YIQ	175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

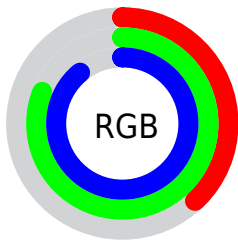
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	96, 156, 228
Decimal	6344420
CIE Lab	77.43, -25.24, -20.34
CIE LCh	77, 32.418, 218.860
Yxy	52.2454, 0.2345, 0.2996
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284534500 (0xFF60CEE4)
YUV	175.6180, 25.8243, -69.8250
Hunter-Lab	72.2810, -25.5066, -16.0678

# Details

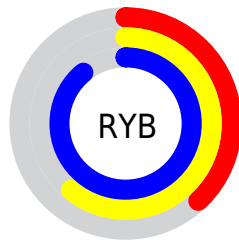
The YIQ color **175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **148.3820, 72.6220, 16.4780**, and the grayscale version is **175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225.6980, -58.4080, -20.7760**, and **111.9470, -89.9060, -22.6260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166.3930, -85.2300, -19.2620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.8430, -60.0140, -13.6940**.

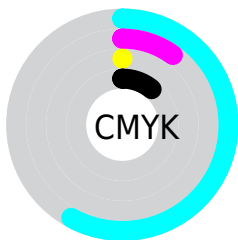
# Distribution



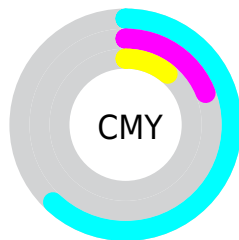
- Red (38%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780 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 175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 175.6180,  
-72.6220, -16.4780

■ 175.6180,  
-72.6220, -16.4780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 145.8240,  
-76.1980, -17.7500

■ 225.6980,  
-58.4080, -20.7760

■ 111.8330,  
-89.5850, -22.9370

■ 234.6680,  
-40.5280, -14.4160

■ 90.0190, -81.2410,  
-19.9690

■ 243.6380,  
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 72.3800, -66.0200,  
-14.9800

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 55.4420, -51.3950,  
-10.2030

■ 39.3190, -37.6870,  
-5.3270

■ 24.9570, -24.8040,

-2.0200

■ 4.3660, -9.5380,  
7.6620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 175.6180,  
-72.6220, -16.4780

■ 175.6180,  
-72.6220, -16.4780

■ 166.3930,  
-85.2300, -19.2620

■ 184.8430,  
-60.0140, -13.6940

■ 157.1680,  
-97.8380, -22.0460

■ 194.0680,  
-47.4060, -10.9100

■ 148.8290,  
-110.1250, -25.1410

■ 202.4070,  
-35.1190, -7.8150

■ 139.6040,  
-122.7330, -27.9250

■ 211.6320,  
-22.5110, -5.0310

■ 137.5220,  
-125.4380, -28.4620

■ 220.8570, -9.9030,  
-2.2470

■ 230.0820, 2.7050,  
0.5370

■ 238.4210, 14.9920,  
3.6320

■ 240.7690, 13.8920,  
1.5400

■ 243.1170, 12.7920,  
-0.5520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



176.1770, -58.4990, -24.6350



175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780



182.0360, -61.5750, -1.9190

# Triad

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



175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780



196.2230, 25.2580, 26.8420



188.7480, 26.4120, -16.1160

# Complementary

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



175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780



148.3820, 72.6220, 16.4780

# 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.



191.4070, 43.9700, -3.9180



175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780



195.1140, 44.3780, 21.7380

# Square

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



175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780



194.6850, -2.5260, 23.7620



193.3730, 50.4780, 10.3020



185.2330, -0.1790, -24.2990



# Rectangle

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



175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780



187.3420, -44.5210, 8.3990



193.3730, 50.4780, 10.3020



189.8630, 33.5180, -12.7380

# Sweetspot

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



175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780



238.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550



175.7640, -42.7200, -62.8160



117.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970



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.



175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780



185.3530, -96.9210, -22.1450



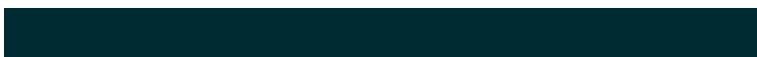
138.0500, -55.0220, 16.9940



110.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



107.8690, -98.4340, -22.2580



31.0550, -28.1960, -6.6280



# Inverse Universe

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



148.0080, 43.3620, 62.1940



148.3820, 57.7090, 83.0290



185.9500, 55.0220, -16.9940



107.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



70.5070, 58.8550, 84.2870

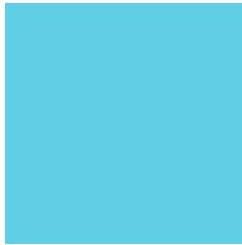


20.1510, 16.5930, 24.1850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

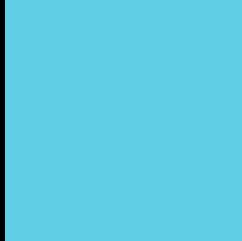
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

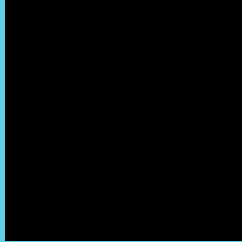
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780.

-16.4780.

# 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

175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780

### Protanopia

191.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610

### Deuteranopia

191.5430, -14.1700, 14.5180



## Tritanopia

175.1510, -72.8050, -18.6690

# Trichromacy



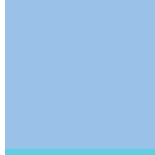
## Original Color

175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780



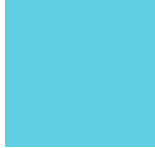
## Protanomaly

185.2920, -33.0570, -1.1290



## Deuteranomaly

185.6710, -35.4420, 3.5500



## Tritanomaly

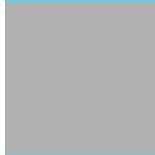
175.5640, -72.5300, -18.1460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780



## Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

175.9520, -26.4080, -5.9920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780 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(96, 206, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 206, 228)  
}
```

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(96, 206, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 206, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780 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(96, 206, 228) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 206, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 206, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 206, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 206, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 206,  
228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.6180, -72.6220, -16.4780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 206, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 206,  
228) }
```

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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