

Converting Colors

YIQ(175.7180, -88.6640,
-45.1440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(175.7180, -88.6640,
-45.1440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3FE5C5
RGB	63, 229, 197
RGB Percent	25%, 90%, 77%
CMY	0.7533, 0.1017, 0.2278
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.14, 0.10
HSL	168°, 76%, 57%
HSV	168°, 73%, 90%
XYZ	40.1502, 61.1579, 62.4617
YIQ	175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

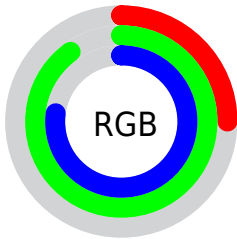
Format	Color
RYB	63, 155, 229
Decimal	4187589
CIELab	82.46, -49.25, 3.58
CIElCh	82, 49.379, 175.838
Yxy	61.1579, 0.2452, 0.3734
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282377669 (0xFF3FE5C5)
YUV	175.7180, 10.4920, -98.8537
Hunter-Lab	78.2035, -45.2130, 7.3871

Details

The YIQ color **175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **116.2820, 88.6640, 45.1440**, and the grayscale version is **176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.4080, -72.3910, -26.1750**, and **117.8530, -93.4780, -46.0060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.2710, -100.7670, -51.5750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.0510, -76.2400, -39.0240**.

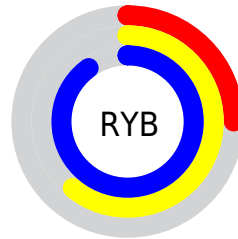
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (90%)

Blue (77%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (90%)

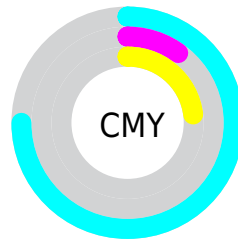


Cyan (73%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440 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 175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 175.7180,
-88.6640, -45.1440

■ 175.7180,
-88.6640, -45.1440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 137.3670,
-109.8450, -52.2530

■ 218.4080,
-72.3910, -26.1750

■ 117.8530,
-93.4780, -46.0060

■ 227.7910,
-54.2360, -19.2920

■ 98.5670, -77.7530,
-39.1370

■ 237.3590,
-35.1640, -12.5080

■ 80.4550, -62.5780,
-33.3140

■ 246.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 62.5710, -48.0450,
-26.8690

■ 45.2740, -33.7870,
-20.9470

■ 29.9660, -20.9960,

-15.9720

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 175.7180,
-88.6640, -45.1440

■ 175.7180,
-88.6640, -45.1440

■ 168.2710,
-100.7670, -51.5750

■ 183.0510,
-76.2400, -39.0240

■ 160.9380,
-113.1910, -57.6950

■ 190.4980,
-64.1370, -32.5930

■ 155.5130,
-122.3600, -62.2320

■ 197.8310,
-51.7130, -26.4730

■ 205.2780,
-39.6100, -20.0420

■ 212.3120,
-27.7820, -14.1340

■ 219.7590,
-15.6790, -7.7030

■ 227.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 234.4250, 9.1690,
4.5370

■ 237.6860, 12.9280,
8.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189.9640, -27.8230, -40.9350



175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440



162.2390, -141.2990, -43.8830

Triad

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



175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440



203.9220, -16.5550, 19.1970



199.0730, 59.6500, -1.7420

Complementary

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



175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440



116.2820, 88.6640, 45.1440

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.



195.6600, 51.3480, 16.5640



175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440



210.3880, 20.9000, 39.7480

Square

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



175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440



189.0950, -69.2310, -6.3430



199.2570, 37.0860, 32.7500



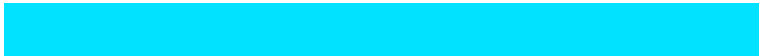
201.8140, 52.4090, -19.1990

Rectangle

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



175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440



161.7320, -144.0050, -38.8930



199.2570, 37.0860, 32.7500



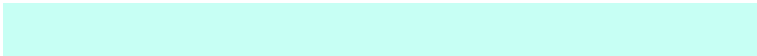
197.3920, 57.4940, 4.2940

Sweetspot

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



175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440



237.0020, -29.8450, -15.2930



170.3090, -25.9820, -79.8220



117.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



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.



175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440



183.7200, -118.5090, -60.4370



150.0160, -85.1860, -9.0420



111.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



121.4890, -95.4490, -48.8330



34.6110, -27.1860, -13.9220

Inverse Universe

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



116.2820, 88.6640, 45.1440



104.2800, 118.5090, 60.4370



141.9840, 85.1860, 9.0420



106.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



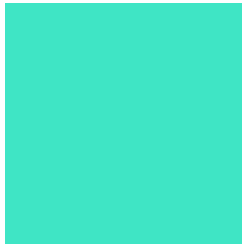
57.5110, 95.4490, 48.8330



16.3890, 27.1860, 13.9220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

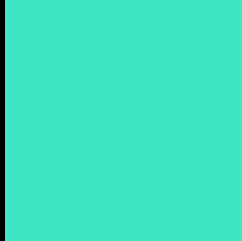
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

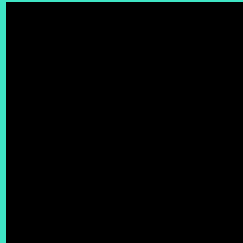
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

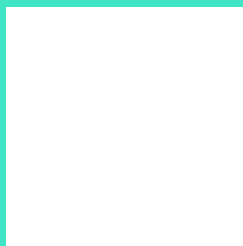
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.7180, -88.6640,

-45.1440.

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

175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440

Protanopia

203.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120

Deuteranopia

205.5720, 13.2490, 7.6890



Tritanopia

184.0890, -87.4300, -23.4460

Trichromacy



Original Color

175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440



Protanomaly

193.1180, -24.4800, -18.9120



Deuteranomaly

194.9320, -23.6560, -11.8160



Tritanomaly

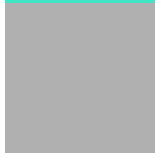
181.0470, -87.6120, -31.1640

Monochromacy



Original Color

175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440



Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

175.8060, -32.2290, -16.1410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440 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(63, 229, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 229, 197)  
}
```

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(63, 229, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 229, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440 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(63, 229, 197) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 229, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 229, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 229, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 229, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 229,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.7180, -88.6640, -45.1440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 229, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 229,  
197) }
```

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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