

Converting Colors

YIQ(176.1220, -56.6660,
-19.3060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(176.1220, -56.6660,
-19.3060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6ECCCE
RGB	110, 204, 206
RGB Percent	43%, 80%, 81%
CMY	0.5688, 0.1998, 0.1924
CMYK	0.47, 0.01, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	181°, 49%, 62%
HSV	181°, 47%, 81%
XYZ	39.1592, 50.9693, 66.1299
YIQ	176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

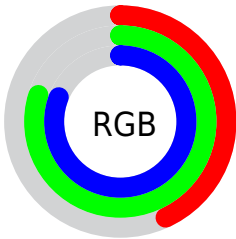
Format	Color
RYB	110, 157, 206
Decimal	7261390
CIELab	76.66, -27.35, -9.61
CIELCh	77, 28.988, 199.367
Yxy	50.9693, 0.2506, 0.3262
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285451470 (0xFF6ECCCE)
YUV	176.1220, 14.7299, -57.9890
Hunter-Lab	71.3928, -27.0296, -4.9443

Details

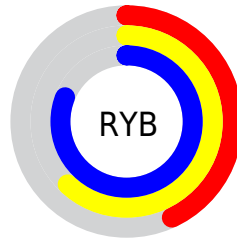
The YIQ color **176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **139.8780, 56.6660, 19.3060**, and the grayscale version is **176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.6880, -52.4480, -18.6560**, and **119.4420, -60.5630, -20.2670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169.8430, -69.1820, -23.7580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.4010, -44.1500, -14.8540**.

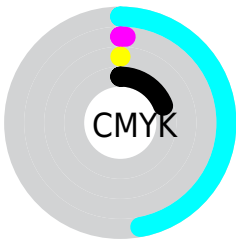
Distribution



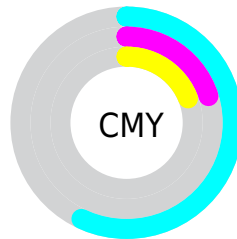
- Red (43%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060 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 176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176.1220,
-56.6660, -19.3060

■ 176.1220,
-56.6660, -19.3060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 147.8230,
-57.2620, -19.5180

■ 228.6880,
-52.4480, -18.6560

■ 120.0290,
-60.8380, -20.7900

■ 237.3590,
-35.1640, -12.5080

■ 86.5650, -74.2710,
-25.1430

■ 246.3290,
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 69.0400, -59.3710,
-19.8430

■ 52.2160, -45.0670,
-14.7550

■ 36.0930, -31.3590,
-9.8790

■ 22.5460, -19.3930,

-6.4730

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 176.1220,
-56.6660, -19.3060

■ 176.1220,
-56.6660, -19.3060

■ 169.8430,
-69.1820, -23.7580

■ 182.4010,
-44.1500, -14.8540

■ 163.2760,
-80.8270, -27.4750

■ 188.9680,
-32.5050, -11.1370

■ 156.9970,
-93.3430, -31.9270

■ 195.2470,
-19.9890, -6.6850

■ 150.4300,
-104.9880, -35.6440

■ 201.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 144.1510,
-117.5040, -40.0960

■ 208.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

■ 142.0580,
-121.6760, -41.5800

■ 214.3720, 16.6880,
5.9360

■ 220.9390, 28.3330,
9.6530

■ 221.2380, 28.9290,
9.8650

■ 221.8250, 28.6540,
9.3420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178.9100, -35.7580, -23.7740



176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060



177.8800, -61.4360, -9.9480

Triad

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



176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060



193.4210, 6.9650, 22.4610



188.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210

Complementary

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



176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060



139.8780, 56.6660, 19.3060

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.



190.9760, 44.1060, 4.6340



176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060



193.1540, 29.7060, 23.3220

Square

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



176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060



190.3620, -20.9100, 15.5220



192.4680, 43.1410, 16.6210



186.1320, 16.4630, -17.5290

Rectangle

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



176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060



182.0540, -52.8180, -0.9300



192.4680, 43.1410, 16.6210



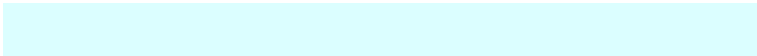
189.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230

Sweetspot

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



176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060



243.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090



166.5800, -27.0420, -49.5860



120.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410



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.



176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060



210.4820, -84.4030, -28.7470



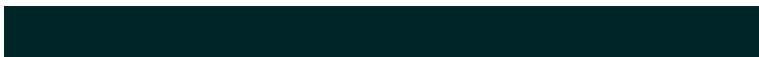
147.9460, -43.4660, 5.7980



99.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



114.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



26.0510, -22.3730, -7.5330

Inverse Universe

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



149.4200, 27.0420, 49.5860



170.7170, 40.2880, 73.8560



168.0540, 43.4660, -5.7980



96.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



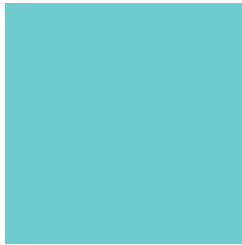
68.1020, 46.9340, 85.5740



15.5800, 10.7710, 19.5630

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

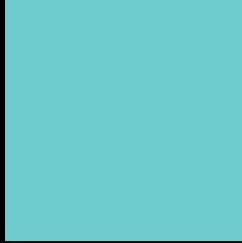
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

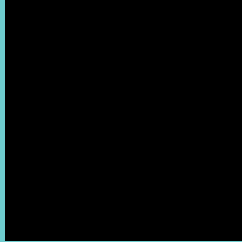
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060.



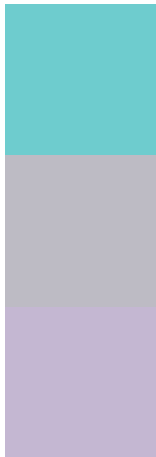
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060.

-19.3060.

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

176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060

Protanopia

188.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

Deuteranopia

189.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



Tritanopia

177.5120, -57.5840, -13.6800

Trichromacy



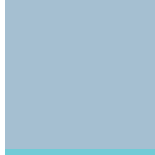
Original Color

176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060



Protanomaly

183.9310, -21.9150, -4.8190



Deuteranomaly

185.2780, -21.2740, 0.0860



Tritanomaly

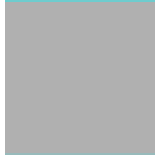
177.3440, -57.1710, -15.6590

Monochromacy



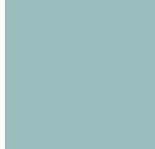
Original Color

176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060



Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

175.9480, -20.5850, -6.8970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060 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(110, 204, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 204, 206)  
}
```

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(110, 204, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 204, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060 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(110, 204, 206) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 204, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 204, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 204, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 204, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 204,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 204, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
204, 206) }
```

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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