

Converting Colors

YIQ(176.2320, -51.1640,
-19.9000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(176.2320, -51.1640,
-19.9000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	73CBC7
RGB	115, 203, 199
RGB Percent	45%, 80%, 78%
CMY	0.5492, 0.2038, 0.2198
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.02, 0.20
HSL	177°, 46%, 62%
HSV	177°, 43%, 80%
XYZ	38.7307, 50.4917, 61.7063
YIQ	176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

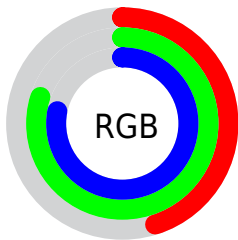
Format	Color
R _Y B	115, 160, 203
Decimal	7588807
CIE Lab	76.37, -27.46, -6.25
CIE LCh	76, 28.161, 192.822
Yxy	50.4917, 0.2566, 0.3345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285778887 (0xFF73CBC7)
YUV	176.2320, 11.2246, -53.7005
Hunter-Lab	71.0575, -27.0572, -1.7472

Details

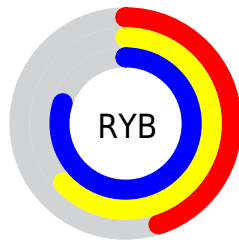
The YIQ color **176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **141.7680, 51.1640, 19.9000**, and the grayscale version is **176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230.1830, -49.4680, -17.5960**, and **121.0360, -53.5480, -20.7480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.1380, -62.7630, -24.4510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.3260, -39.5650, -15.3490**.

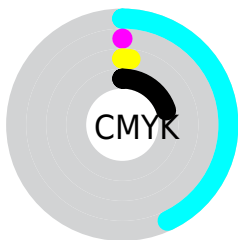
Distribution



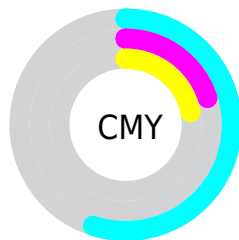
- Red (45%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000 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 176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176.2320,
-51.1640, -19.9000

■ 176.2320,
-51.1640, -19.9000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 148.3460,
-51.4850, -19.5890

■ 230.1830,
-49.4680, -17.5960

■ 121.0360,
-53.5480, -20.7480

■ 238.5550,
-32.7800, -11.6600

■ 91.5730, -59.5540,
-22.0340

■ 247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 67.7690, -57.1700,
-21.1860

■ 50.9450, -42.8660,
-16.0980

■ 34.9360, -29.4790,
-10.9110

■ 21.3890, -17.5130,

-7.5050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 176.2320,
-51.1640, -19.9000

■ 176.2320,
-51.1640, -19.9000

■ 170.1380,
-62.7630, -24.4510

■ 182.3260,
-39.5650, -15.3490

■ 163.7450,
-74.9580, -29.2140

■ 188.7190,
-27.3700, -10.5860

■ 157.6510,
-86.5570, -33.7650

■ 194.8130,
-15.7710, -6.0350

■ 151.5570,
-98.1560, -38.3160

■ 200.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 145.1640,
-110.3510, -43.0790

■ 207.0010, 7.4270,
3.0670

■ 141.2770,
-118.0990, -45.8350

■ 213.3940, 19.6220,
7.8300

■ 218.8900, 30.0290,
11.9570

■ 219.0040, 29.7080,
12.2680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179.1450, -29.1100, -23.1100



176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000



177.1960, -59.5100, -11.8140

Triad

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



176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000



191.9580, 0.9590, 21.1750



188.7590, 37.0470, -5.1050

Complementary

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



176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000



141.7680, 51.1640, 19.9000

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.



190.5570, 43.9680, 7.1360



176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000



192.7020, 25.1670, 22.9830

Square

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



176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000



188.4430, -25.6320, 12.9920



192.1410, 39.7480, 17.5400



185.7520, 20.5890, -15.2110

Rectangle

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



176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000



179.9890, -54.1930, -3.5450



192.1410, 39.7480, 17.5400



189.2480, 40.1640, -1.0200

Sweetspot

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



176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000



244.9050, -19.0260, -7.6180



167.8520, -21.8160, -45.1760



121.6070, -12.1950, -4.7630



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.



176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000



214.5490, -77.3420, -30.0620



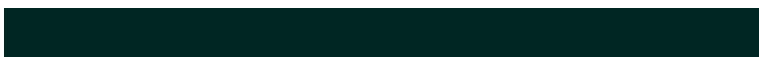
153.2080, -41.4480, 2.2640



99.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



115.4540, -96.3680, -37.6800



26.4100, -22.0060, -8.6780

Inverse Universe

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



141.7680, 51.1640, 19.9000



162.5650, 77.0210, 30.3730



164.7920, 41.4480, -2.2640



94.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



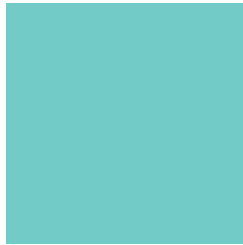
50.5460, 96.3680, 37.6800



11.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

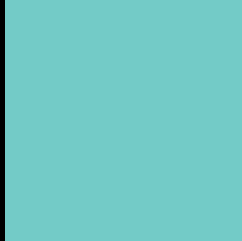
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000 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

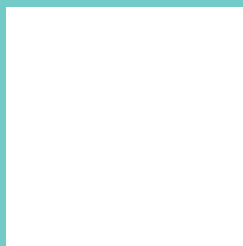
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000.



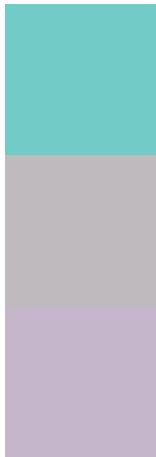
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000.

-19.9000.

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

176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000

Protanopia

187.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810

Deuteranopia

189.1780, 2.7950, 9.9230



Tritanopia

178.0180, -53.1370, -11.6730

Trichromacy



Original Color

176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000

Protanomaly

183.4430, -17.6050, -5.8370

Deuteranomaly

184.7900, -16.9640, -0.9320

Tritanomaly

177.2090, -52.3570, -14.7970

Monochromacy



Original Color

176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000

Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

176.2040, -18.4300, -7.4060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000 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(115, 203, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 203, 199)  
}
```

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(115, 203, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 203, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000 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(115, 203, 199) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 203, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 203, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 203, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 203, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 203,  
199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 203, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
203, 199) }
```

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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