

Converting Colors

YIQ(176.3160, -59.9680,
-14.5280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(176.3160, -59.9680,
-14.5280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6ECADA
RGB	110, 202, 218
RGB Percent	43%, 79%, 85%
CMY	0.5688, 0.2077, 0.1453
CMYK	0.50, 0.07, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	189°, 59%, 64%
HSV	189°, 50%, 85%
XYZ	40.1999, 50.6294, 73.9396
YIQ	176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

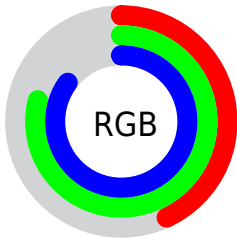
Format	Color
RYB	110, 160, 218
Decimal	7260890
CIELab	76.45, -23.19, -16.39
CIElCh	76, 28.398, 215.250
Yxy	50.6294, 0.2440, 0.3073
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285450970 (0xFF6ECADA)
YUV	176.3160, 20.5502, -58.1591
Hunter-Lab	71.1544, -23.6734, -11.8027

Details

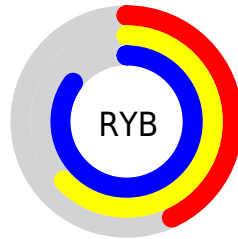
The YIQ color **176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **151.6840, 59.9680, 14.5280**, and the grayscale version is **176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.9870, -51.8520, -18.4440**, and **119.8100, -64.4150, -16.5350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167.9770, -72.2550, -17.6230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330**.

Distribution



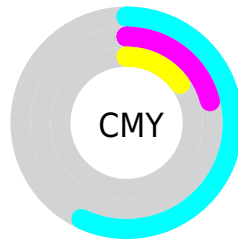
- Red (43%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280 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 176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176.3160,
-59.9680, -14.5280

■ 176.3160,
-59.9680, -14.5280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 148.3050,
-61.4350, -15.4750

■ 228.9870,
-51.8520, -18.4440

■ 119.8100,
-64.4150, -16.5350

■ 237.6580,
-34.5680, -12.2960

■ 87.2320, -77.5270,
-21.1990

■ 246.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 69.5930, -62.3060,
-16.2100

■ 52.7690, -48.0020,
-11.1220

■ 36.6460, -34.2940,
-6.2460

■ 22.3980, -21.7320,

-2.6280

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 176.3160,
-59.9680, -14.5280

■ 176.3160,
-59.9680, -14.5280

■ 167.9770,
-72.2550, -17.6230

■ 184.6550,
-47.6810, -11.4330

■ 159.6380,
-84.5420, -20.7180

■ 192.9940,
-35.3940, -8.3380

■ 151.0110,
-95.9580, -23.0780

■ 201.6210,
-23.9780, -5.9780

■ 142.6720,
-108.2450, -26.1730

■ 209.9600,
-11.6910, -2.8830

■ 134.3330,
-120.5320, -29.2680

■ 218.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 134.0340,
-121.1280, -29.4800

■ 226.6380, 12.8830,
3.3070

■ 232.5850, 20.4020,
4.7060

■ 234.9330, 19.3020,
2.6140

■ 236.6940, 18.4770,
1.0450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176.6300, -46.5330, -21.2290



176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280



180.8150, -53.6430, -2.4990

Triad

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



176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280



193.1790, 19.3900, 23.0540



186.5570, 25.6320, -12.9920

Complementary

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



176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280



151.6840, 59.9680, 14.5280

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.



189.4220, 39.6140, -2.0660



176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280



192.3520, 37.7760, 20.2400

Square

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



176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280



191.4950, -5.0470, 19.8890



190.9640, 44.3800, 10.6840



183.6080, 3.2590, -20.5250

Rectangle

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



176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280



184.9140, -40.4400, 6.0240



190.9640, 44.3800, 10.6840



187.4870, 31.8210, -9.5150

Sweetspot

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



176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280



240.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180



174.9920, -34.1940, -52.1300



118.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



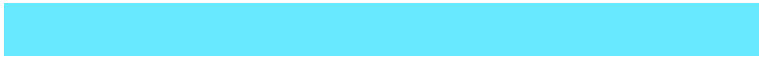
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280



197.2360, -83.3500, -20.2940



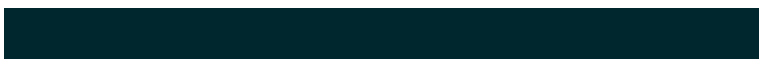
145.7920, -45.6680, 12.6680



105.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



106.5980, -96.2330, -23.6010



28.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910

Inverse Universe

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



152.7800, 34.8360, 51.5080



164.4420, 48.3120, 71.6080



182.2080, 45.6680, -12.6680



103.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



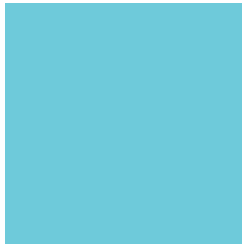
68.5990, 55.6000, 82.7040



18.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

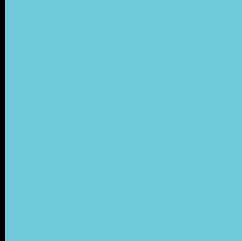
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280 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 176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280.

-14.5280.

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

176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280

Protanopia

188.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300

Deuteranopia

189.2400, -8.9430, 13.4010



Tritanopia

176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280

Trichromacy



Original Color

176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280



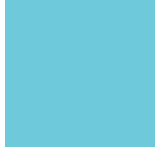
Protanomaly

184.1140, -26.6840, -0.9880



Deuteranomaly

184.5640, -27.8310, 3.2810



Tritanomaly

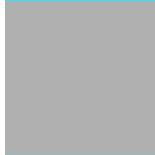
176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280

Monochromacy



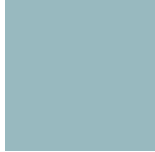
Original Color

176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280



Achromatopsia

176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

175.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280 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, 202, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 202, 218)  
}
```

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, 202, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 202, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280 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, 202, 218) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 202, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(110, 202, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 202, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 202, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 202,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 202, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
202, 218) }
```

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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