

Converting Colors

YIQ(176.9170, -90.3620,
-36.3940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(176.9170, -90.3620,
-36.3940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44E1D7
RGB	68, 225, 215
RGB Percent	27%, 88%, 84%
CMY	0.7337, 0.1174, 0.1572
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.05, 0.12
HSL	176°, 72%, 57%
HSV	176°, 70%, 88%
XYZ	41.5744, 60.0133, 73.6222
YIQ	176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

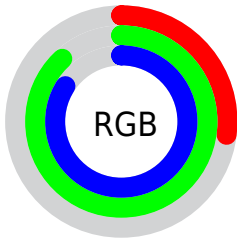
Format	Color
RYB	68, 149, 225
Decimal	4514263
CIELab	81.85, -42.20, -6.84
CIElCh	82, 42.751, 189.210
Yxy	60.0133, 0.2373, 0.3425
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282704343 (0xFF44E1D7)
YUV	176.9170, 18.7749, -95.5202
Hunter-Lab	77.4682, -39.7748, -2.1187

Details

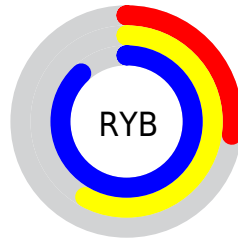
The YIQ color **176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **116.0830, 90.3620, 36.3940**, and the grayscale version is **177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.7180, -70.3280, -25.0160**, and **117.4430, -97.8350, -38.6270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169.8120, -103.4280, -41.8920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.6090, -77.5710, -31.4190**.

Distribution



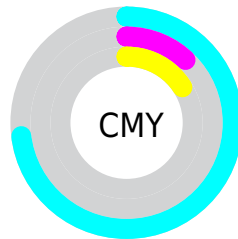
- Red (27%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940 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 176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 176.9170,
-90.3620, -36.3940

■ 176.9170,
-90.3620, -36.3940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.4520,
-111.2220, -43.8140

■ 219.7180,
-70.3280, -25.0160

■ 117.4430,
-97.8350, -38.6270

■ 228.9870,
-51.8520, -18.4440

■ 98.6300, -82.0640,
-32.5920

■ 238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

■ 80.5180, -66.8890,
-26.7690

■ 247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 62.5200, -52.0350,
-20.6350

■ 45.8100, -38.0520,
-15.2360

■ 30.3880, -24.9400,

-10.5720

■ 9.9110, -9.9950,
-0.5790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 176.9170,
-90.3620, -36.3940

■ 176.9170,
-90.3620, -36.3940

■ 169.8120,
-103.4280, -41.8920

■ 183.6090,
-77.5710, -31.4190

■ 163.1200,
-116.2190, -46.8670

■ 190.7140,
-64.5050, -25.9210

■ 156.1290,
-129.6060, -52.0540

■ 197.4060,
-51.7140, -20.9460

■ 204.5110,
-38.6480, -15.4480

■ 211.2030,
-25.8570, -10.4730

■ 218.3080,
-12.7910, -4.9750

■ 225.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 232.1050, 13.0660,
5.4980

■ 234.3120, 16.9170,
7.2930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187.8130, -43.2750, -36.2270



176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940



169.6100, -122.8700, -30.9500

Triad

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



176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940



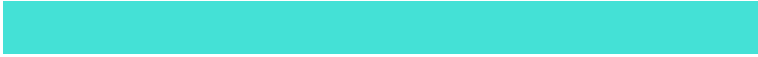
206.9890, -0.3260, 27.9460



202.7690, 57.4500, -5.9260

Complementary

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



176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940



116.0830, 90.3620, 36.3940

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.



198.9880, 53.0000, 8.6480



176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940



206.1190, 28.7870, 34.4750

Square

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



176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940



197.8650, -38.7440, 8.3280



199.0970, 43.0480, 23.8160



199.5390, 34.0700, -22.7460

Rectangle

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



176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940



178.5640, -98.8930, -19.4450



199.0970, 43.0480, 23.8160



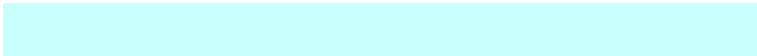
201.5180, 56.8990, -1.4450

Sweetspot

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



176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940



238.5120, -31.2210, -12.3810



163.1490, -37.2150, -79.9910



118.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



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.



176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940



189.4180, -123.0500, -49.7220



138.1410, -74.8720, 2.2800



108.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



122.1220, -101.3650, -40.7330



33.3060, -27.6450, -11.1090

Inverse Universe

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



116.0830, 90.3620, 36.3940



106.5820, 123.0500, 49.7220



154.8590, 74.8720, -2.2800



104.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



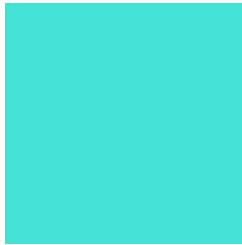
53.8780, 101.3650, 40.7330



14.6940, 27.6450, 11.1090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

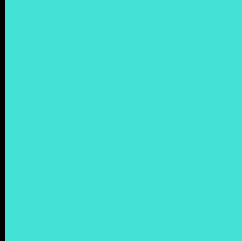
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940 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

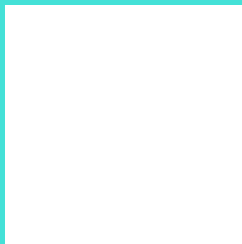
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940.



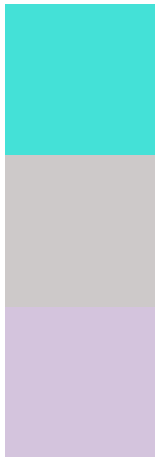
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940.

-36.3940.

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

176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940

Protanopia

202.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

Deuteranopia

203.6340, 1.5110, 11.1670



Tritanopia

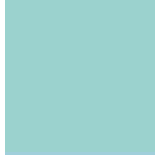
181.1920, -89.2180, -24.0820

Trichromacy



Original Color

176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940



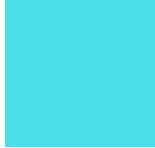
Protanomaly

193.0990, -31.4960, -12.9040



Deuteranomaly

194.3150, -31.8640, -6.2320



Tritanomaly

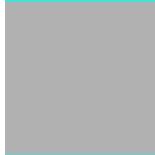
179.2580, -89.5840, -28.4640

Monochromacy



Original Color

176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940



Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

176.6150, -33.0090, -13.0170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940 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(68, 225, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 225, 215)  
}
```

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(68, 225, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 225, 215) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940 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(68, 225, 215) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 225, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 225, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 225, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 225, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 225,  
215) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.9170, -90.3620, -36.3940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 225, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 225,  
215) }
```

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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