

# Converting Colors

YIQ(176.9440, -67.4880,  
-10.4000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(176.9440, -67.4880,  
-10.4000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6ACAEA
RGB	106, 202, 234
RGB Percent	42%, 79%, 92%
CMY	0.5845, 0.2077, 0.0826
CMYK	0.55, 0.14, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	195°, 75%, 67%
HSV	195°, 55%, 92%
XYZ	41.9081, 51.2572, 85.4705
YIQ	176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

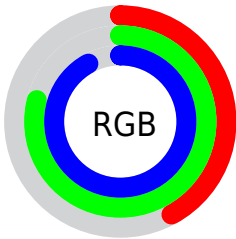
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	106, 161, 234
Decimal	6998762
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.83, -19.59, -24.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	77, 31.317, 231.281
Yxy	51.2572, 0.2346, 0.2869
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285188842 (0xFF6ACAEA)
YUV	176.9440, 28.1286, -62.2179
Hunter-Lab	71.5941, -20.8035, -20.6657

# Details

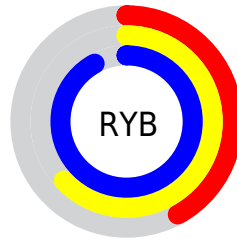
The YIQ color **176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **163.0560, 67.4880, 10.4000**, and the grayscale version is **177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800**, and **118.2310, -75.7860, -14.2020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187.3430, -55.4300, -8.6620**.

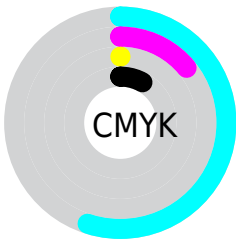
# Distribution



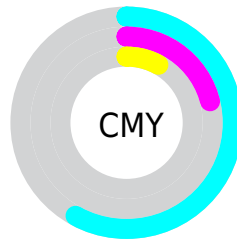
- Red (42%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000 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 176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 176.9440,  
-67.4880, -10.4000

■ 176.9440,  
-67.4880, -10.4000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 148.6340,  
-69.5510, -11.5590

■ 228.0900,  
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 118.2310,  
-75.7860, -14.2020

■ 237.0600,  
-35.7600, -12.7200

■ 88.8280, -82.0210,  
-16.8450

■ 246.0300,  
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 71.1890, -66.8000,  
-11.8560

■ 54.2510, -52.1750,  
-7.0790

■ 38.0140, -38.1460,  
-2.5140

■ 23.6520, -25.2630,

0.7930

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,  
8.9060

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,  
1.2440

■ 176.9440,  
-67.4880, -10.4000

■ 176.9440,  
-67.4880, -10.4000

■ 166.5450,  
-79.5460, -12.1380

■ 187.3430,  
-55.4300, -8.6620

■ 155.8470,  
-92.2000, -14.0880

■ 198.0410,  
-42.7760, -6.7120

■ 146.0350,  
-104.5330, -16.3490

■ 208.4400,  
-30.7180, -4.9740

■ 135.3370,  
-117.1870, -18.2990

■ 218.5510,  
-17.7890, -2.5010

■ 129.9880,  
-123.5140, -19.2740

■ 228.9500, -5.7310,  
-0.7630

■ 239.3490, 6.3270,  
0.9750

■ 245.5620, 10.0410,  
-0.2550

■ 249.0840, 8.3910,  
-3.3930

■ 252.0190, 7.0160,  
-6.0080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



174.1750, -64.1850, -20.7050



176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000



184.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010

# Triad

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



176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000



193.9480, 33.2820, 24.5940



185.7790, 15.9590, -19.4090

# Complementary

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



176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000



163.0560, 67.4880, 10.4000

# 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.



188.9390, 36.3600, -9.1760



176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000



192.7350, 46.7630, 17.0590

# Square

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



176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000



193.6710, 9.2570, 24.9770



190.8300, 47.4530, 4.5490



182.0730, -11.4120, -24.4680



# Rectangle

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



176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000



189.2190, -30.8130, 13.2750



190.8300, 47.4530, 4.5490



186.7800, 23.3860, -16.3420

# Sweetspot

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



176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000



236.8710, -21.6860, -3.4620



184.5560, -44.8300, -57.6140



116.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



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.



176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000



180.1140, -88.5780, -13.6500



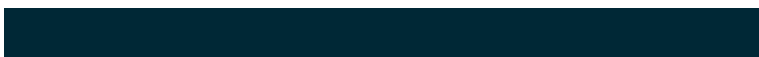
140.5500, -50.4380, 22.0260



111.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



100.4660, -95.5010, -14.8370



29.6360, -28.3340, -4.1260



# Inverse Universe

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



155.2160, 45.4720, 56.9920



151.5960, 59.6820, 74.8020



199.4500, 50.4380, -22.0260



110.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



69.6230, 64.2200, 80.6680

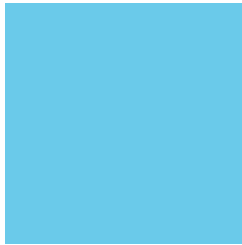


20.7060, 19.3440, 23.8880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

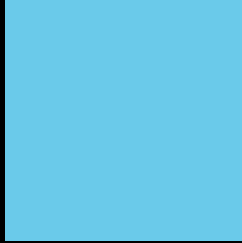
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000 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 176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000.

-10.4000.

# 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

176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000

### Protanopia

189.4240, -15.4530, 10.2350

### Deuteranopia

189.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350



## Tritanopia

175.1410, -66.8450, -16.5490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000

## Protanomaly

184.7420, -34.2040, 3.1400

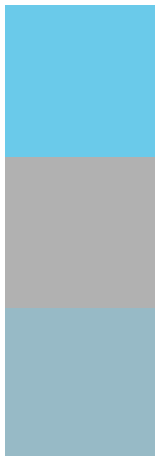
## Deuteranomaly

185.1810, -36.8180, 6.4620

## Tritanomaly

175.7220, -66.9830, -14.0470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000

## Achromatopsia

177.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

176.9030, -24.7120, -3.6880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000 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(106, 202, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 202, 234)  
}
```

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(106, 202, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 202, 234) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000 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(106, 202, 234) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 202, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 202, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 202, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 202, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 202,  
234) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 176.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 202, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
202, 234) }
```

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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