

# Converting Colors

YIQ(177.5980, -88.2060,  
-42.4300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(177.5980, -88.2060,  
-42.4300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	43E5CB
RGB	67, 229, 203
RGB Percent	26%, 90%, 80%
CMY	0.7376, 0.1017, 0.2042
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.11, 0.10
HSL	170°, 76%, 58%
HSV	170°, 71%, 90%
XYZ	41.1153, 61.5737, 66.1653
YIQ	177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

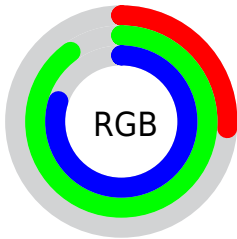
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	67, 155, 229
Decimal	4449739
CIE Lab	82.69, -47.23, 0.75
CIE LCh	83, 47.232, 179.095
Yxy	61.5737, 0.2435, 0.3647
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282639819 (0xFF43E5CB)
YUV	177.5980, 12.5232, -96.9944
Hunter-Lab	78.4689, -43.7921, 4.9347

# Details

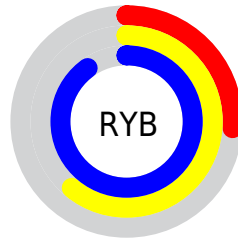
The YIQ color **177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **118.4020, 88.2060, 42.4300**, and the grayscale version is **178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.4190, -70.9240, -25.2280**, and **118.5370, -95.4040, -44.1400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.2650, -100.6300, -48.5500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.9310, -75.7820, -36.3100**.

# Distribution



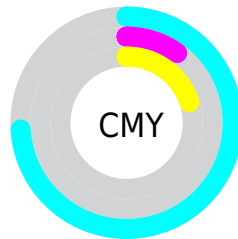
- Red (26%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300 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 177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 177.5980,  
-88.2060, -42.4300

■ 177.5980,  
-88.2060, -42.4300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 138.6490,  
-110.5790, -49.9630

■ 219.4190,  
-70.9240, -25.2280

■ 118.5370,  
-95.4040, -44.1400

■ 228.6880,  
-52.4480, -18.6560

■ 99.1370, -79.3580,  
-37.5820

■ 237.9570,  
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 81.0250, -64.1830,  
-31.7590

■ 247.2260,  
-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 63.1410, -49.6500,  
-25.3140

■ 45.8440, -35.3920,  
-19.3920

■ 30.5360, -22.6010,

-14.4170

■ 10.7770, -6.9220,  
-6.7140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 177.5980,  
-88.2060, -42.4300

■ 177.5980,  
-88.2060, -42.4300

■ 170.2650,  
-100.6300, -48.5500

■ 184.9310,  
-75.7820, -36.3100


■ 163.0460,  
-113.3750, -54.3590


■ 192.1500,  
-63.0370, -30.5010


■ 156.3110,  
-124.6070, -60.0550


■ 199.4830,  
-50.6130, -24.3810

■ 206.8160,  
-38.1890, -18.2610

 213.7360,  
-26.0400, -12.6640

 221.0690,  
-13.6160, -6.5440

 228.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

 235.6210, 11.5530,  
5.3850

 237.5720, 13.2490,  
7.6890

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



190.8650, -31.8580, -39.3940



177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300



162.1080, -142.3080, -42.1160

# Triad

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



177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300



205.7270, -11.5120, 21.4160



200.9480, 58.5040, -3.0000

# Complementary

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



177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300



118.4020, 88.2060, 42.4300

# 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.



197.1930, 51.1650, 14.3730



177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300



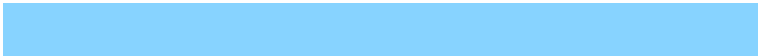
210.0460, 21.8630, 38.8150

# Square

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



177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300



193.2920, -59.4200, -2.4280



200.4480, 37.8660, 29.6260



202.6500, 46.9990, -20.2730

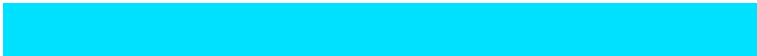


# Rectangle

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



177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300



161.1450, -143.7300, -38.3700



200.4480, 37.8660, 29.6260



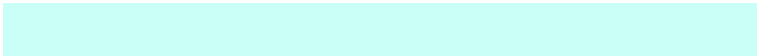
199.0390, 56.9900, 2.4140

# Sweetspot

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



177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300



237.8280, -29.2950, -14.2470



170.1670, -28.4580, -79.0020



117.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500



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.



177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300



186.1270, -118.0970, -56.8890



148.8640, -81.7020, -6.1020



111.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



122.1730, -97.3750, -46.9670



34.8390, -27.8280, -13.3000



# Inverse Universe

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



118.4020, 88.2060, 42.4300



106.8730, 118.0970, 56.8890



147.1360, 81.7020, 6.1020



106.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



56.8270, 97.3750, 46.9670

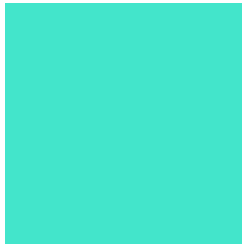


16.1610, 27.8280, 13.3000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

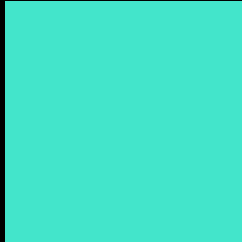
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300 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

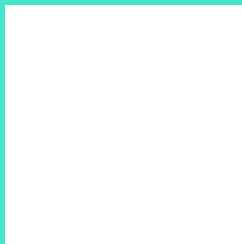
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300.



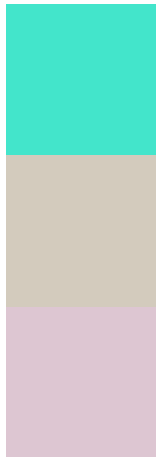
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300.

-42.4300.

# 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

177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300

### Protanopia

203.7960, 9.2620, -2.6580

### Deuteranopia

206.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080



## Tritanopia

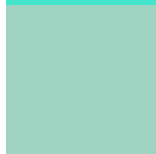
185.0890, -87.4300, -23.4460

# Trichromacy



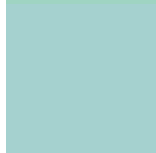
## Original Color

177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300



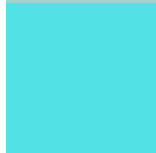
## Protanomaly

194.1010, -25.8100, -16.8340



## Deuteranomaly

195.6160, -25.5820, -9.9500



## Tritanomaly

182.5740, -87.6580, -30.3300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300



## Achromatopsia

178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

178.2190, -31.9540, -15.6180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300 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(67, 229, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 229, 203)  
}
```

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(67, 229, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 229, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300 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(67, 229, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 229, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 229, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 229, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 229, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 229,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 177.5980, -88.2060, -42.4300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 229, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 229,  
203) }
```

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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