

Converting Colors

YIQ(177.8560, -62.0290,
-26.7410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410)
contains.

YIQ(177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(177.8560, -62.0290,
-26.7410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66D4C9
RGB	102, 212, 201
RGB Percent	40%, 83%, 79%
CMY	0.6003, 0.1684, 0.2120
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.05, 0.17
HSL	174°, 56%, 62%
HSV	174°, 52%, 83%
XYZ	39.5623, 54.1451, 63.5869
YIQ	177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

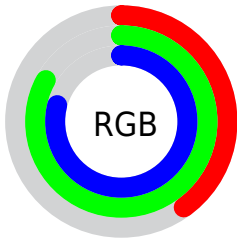
Format	Color
RYB	102, 160, 212
Decimal	6739145
CIELab	78.55, -34.20, -4.16
CIELCh	79, 34.457, 186.938
Yxy	54.1451, 0.2515, 0.3442
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284929225 (0xFF66D4C9)
YUV	177.8560, 11.4100, -66.5257
Hunter-Lab	73.5833, -32.7998, 0.2730

Details

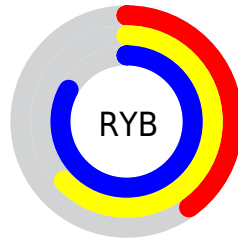
The YIQ color **177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **136.1440, 62.0290, 26.7410**, and the grayscale version is **178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226.8940, -56.0240, -19.9280**, and **119.3820, -69.5020, -28.9740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171.3490, -73.9030, -31.8150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.3630, -50.1550, -21.6670**.

Distribution



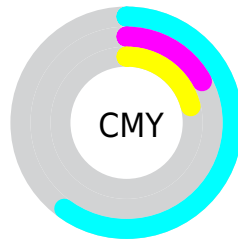
- Red (40%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410 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 177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 177.8560,
-62.0290, -26.7410

■ 177.8560,
-62.0290, -26.7410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 149.0730,
-64.1380, -27.0660

■ 226.8940,
-56.0240, -19.9280

■ 119.3820,
-69.5020, -28.9740

■ 235.5650,
-38.7400, -13.7800

■ 90.1040, -74.5910,
-30.3590

■ 244.5350,
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 72.6930, -60.0120,
-24.7480

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 55.2820, -45.4330,
-19.1370

■ 38.5720, -31.4500,
-13.7380

■ 24.4380, -19.2090,

-9.8090

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 177.8560,
-62.0290, -26.7410

■ 177.8560,
-62.0290, -26.7410

■ 171.3490,
-73.9030, -31.8150

■ 184.3630,
-50.1550, -21.6670

■ 164.8420,
-85.7770, -36.8890

■ 190.8700,
-38.2810, -16.5930

■ 158.0360,
-98.2470, -42.1750

■ 197.6760,
-25.8110, -11.3070

■ 151.4150,
-109.8000, -47.5600

■ 204.1830,
-13.9370, -6.2330

■ 146.2180,
-119.6110, -51.4750

■ 210.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 217.3110, 9.4900,
4.2260

■ 223.8180, 21.3640,
9.3000

■ 225.5410, 23.7020,
10.9820

■ 225.7690, 23.0600,
11.6040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183.3850, -30.0260, -28.5380



177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410



176.3290, -79.1780, -18.8100

Triad

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



177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410



197.6570, -5.3230, 24.8930



194.6740, 47.5920, -3.4800

Complementary

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



177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410



136.1440, 62.0290, 26.7410

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.



196.2810, 53.7330, 11.8850



177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410



199.2770, 25.1660, 28.5100

Square

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



177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410



192.2720, -38.3320, 11.8760



197.4670, 44.8820, 23.6180



191.7760, 29.2090, -17.2470

Rectangle

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



177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410



180.4640, -74.8240, -9.6080



197.4670, 44.8820, 23.6180



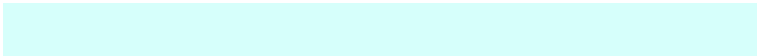
195.1030, 50.9380, 1.9620

Sweetspot

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



177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410



242.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360



170.4570, -22.5020, -54.7740



120.1830, -13.9370, -6.2330



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.



177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410



205.9340, -89.0320, -38.4720



154.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540



103.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



117.9330, -96.4590, -41.5390



29.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600

Inverse Universe

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



136.1440, 62.0290, 26.7410



146.0660, 89.0320, 38.4720



159.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540



99.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



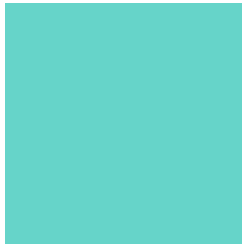
53.0670, 96.4590, 41.5390



13.3130, 24.3440, 10.3600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

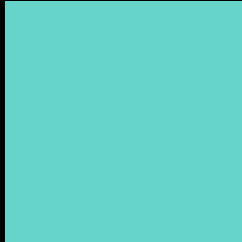
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

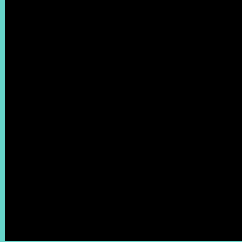
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

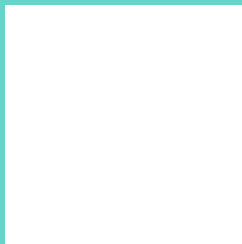
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410.

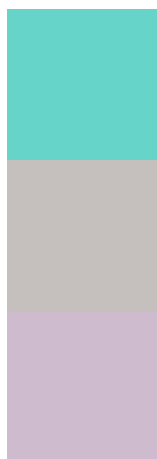


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410.

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

177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410

Protanopia

193.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270

Deuteranopia

195.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



Tritanopia

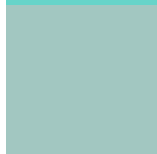
180.6360, -63.8650, -15.4890

Trichromacy



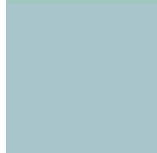
Original Color

177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410



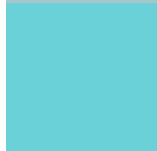
Protanomaly

187.2530, -20.1260, -9.7100



Deuteranomaly

189.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710



Tritanomaly

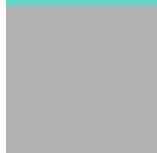
179.3000, -63.0390, -19.4470

Monochromacy



Original Color

177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410



Achromatopsia

178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

177.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410 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(102, 212, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 212, 201)  
}
```

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(102, 212, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 212, 201) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410 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(102, 212, 201) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 212, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(102, 212, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 212, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 212, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 212,  
201) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 177.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 212, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
212, 201) }
```

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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