

# Converting Colors

YIQ(178.4110, -139.5080,  
-59.8280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280)</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(178.4110, -139.5080,  
-59.8280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	08FFE7
RGB	8, 255, 231
RGB Percent	3%, 100%, 91%
CMY	0.9690, 0.0000, 0.0946
CMYK	0.97, 0.00, 0.09, 0.00
HSL	174°, 100%, 52%
HSV	174°, 97%, 100%
XYZ	50.2627, 77.3324, 87.7778
YIQ	178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

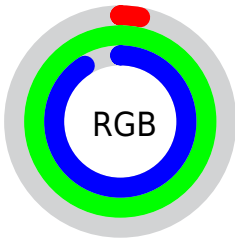
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	8, 138, 255
Decimal	589799
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.47, -54.61, -2.56
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 54.668, 182.687
Yxy	77.3324, 0.2334, 0.3591
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278779879 (0xFF08FFE7)
YUV	178.4110, 25.9264, -149.4504
Hunter-Lab	87.9389, -51.8687, 2.3758

# Details

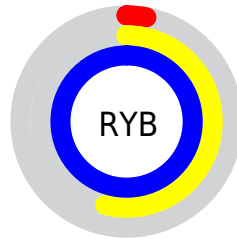
The YIQ color **178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **84.5890, 139.5080, 59.8280**, and the grayscale version is **178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.6350, -80.4600, -28.6200**, and **135.7030, -110.6710, -48.2950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **175.9050, -143.9550, -61.8350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186.1140, -125.2500, -53.9060**.

# Distribution



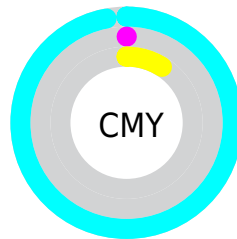
- Red (3%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280 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 178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 178.4110,  
-139.5080, -59.8280

■ 178.4110,  
-139.5080, -59.8280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 155.8040,  
-127.3130, -55.0650

■ 214.6350,  
-80.4600, -28.6200

■ 135.5890,  
-110.3500, -48.6060

■ 225.1000,  
-59.6000, -21.2000

■ 116.1890,  
-94.3040, -42.0480

■ 234.9670,  
-39.9320, -14.2040

■ 97.3760, -78.5330,  
-36.0130

■ 244.8340,  
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 78.6770, -63.0830,  
-29.6670

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 60.7930, -48.5500,  
-23.2220

■ 43.4960, -34.2920,

-17.3000

■ 28.1880, -21.5010,  
-12.3250

■ 3.2600, -3.6680,  
0.3960

■ 178.4110,  
-139.5080, -59.8280

■ 178.4110,  
-139.5080, -59.8280

■ 175.9050,  
-143.9550, -61.8350

■ 186.1140,  
-125.2500, -53.9060

■ 194.2300,  
-110.7170, -47.4610

■ 201.9330,  
-96.4590, -41.5390

■ 210.0490,  
-81.9260, -35.0940

■ 217.7520,  
-67.6680, -29.1720

■ 225.8680,  
-53.1350, -22.7270

■ 233.5710,  
-38.8770, -16.8050

■ 241.6870,  
-24.3440, -10.3600

■ 249.3900,  
-10.0860, -4.4380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



207.9940, -45.7030, -47.2950



178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280



177.5810, -151.4300, -53.0140

# Triad

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



178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280



224.9750, 2.2890, 19.0970



213.8450, 51.1240, -12.4280

# Complementary

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



178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280



84.5890, 139.5080, 59.8280

# 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.



208.1980, 43.6010, 8.2810



178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280



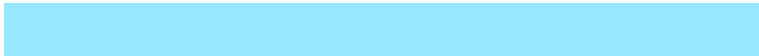
219.1930, 16.7750, 31.9030

# Square

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



178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280



210.4140, -54.1920, -9.0720



210.4900, 28.8800, 27.2800



222.7010, 50.9890, -26.5070



# Rectangle

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



178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280



175.2330, -150.3300, -50.9220



210.4900, 28.8800, 27.2800



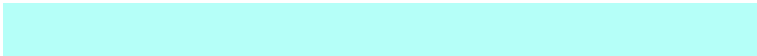
211.4630, 49.5640, -6.1800

# Sweetspot

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



178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280



232.0760, -41.8570, -17.8650



160.4640, -53.0250, -123.8810



113.9750, -25.2150, -11.0950



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.



178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280



175.9050, -143.9550, -61.8350



123.0340, -119.9870, -0.5870



123.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



131.8390, -108.0580, -46.0900



44.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340



# Inverse Universe

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



84.5890, 139.5080, 59.8280



79.0950, 143.9550, 61.8350



139.9660, 119.9870, 0.5870



119.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



59.2750, 107.7370, 46.4010

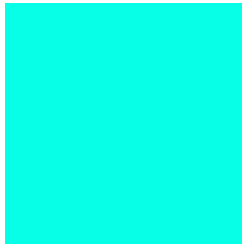


19.8200, 36.2180, 15.4340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

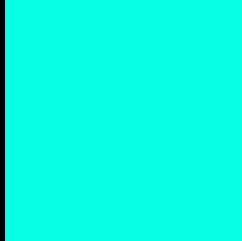
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

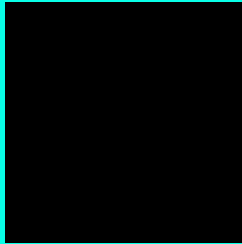
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280.

-59.8280.

# Color Blindness Simulation

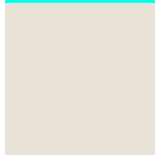
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



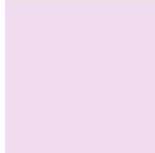
### Original Color

178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280



### Protanopia

225.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370



### Deuteranopia

227.8580, 6.6920, 10.8840



## Tritanopia

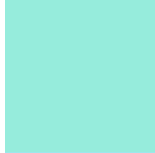
214.7890, -59.9220, -15.3620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280



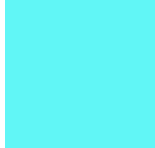
## Protanomaly

208.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080



## Deuteranomaly

209.7320, -46.5800, -14.8680



## Tritanomaly

201.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880

# Monochromacy



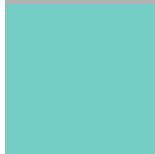
## Original Color

178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280



## Achromatopsia

178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

178.0640, -50.7510, -21.8790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280 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(8, 255, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 255, 231)  
}
```

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(8, 255, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 255, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280 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(8, 255, 231) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 255, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 255, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 255, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 255, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 255,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 178.4110, -139.5080, -59.8280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 255, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 255,  
231) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor