

Converting Colors

YIQ(178.5500, -96.2780,
-28.2940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940)
contains.

YIQ(178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940)	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(178.5500, -96.2780,
-28.2940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	45DFED
RGB	69, 223, 237
RGB Percent	27%, 87%, 93%
CMY	0.7297, 0.1252, 0.0710
CMYK	0.71, 0.06, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	185°, 82%, 60%
HSV	185°, 71%, 93%
XYZ	44.1242, 60.1804, 89.3344
YIQ	178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

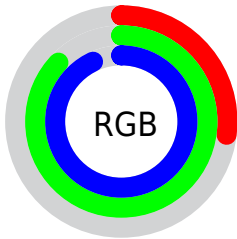
Format	Color
RYB	69, 149, 237
Decimal	4579309
CIELab	81.94, -34.99, -18.38
CIElCh	82, 39.519, 207.713
Yxy	60.1804, 0.2279, 0.3108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282769389 (0xFF45DFED)
YUV	178.5500, 28.8159, -96.0753
Hunter-Lab	77.5760, -34.2297, -13.9735

Details

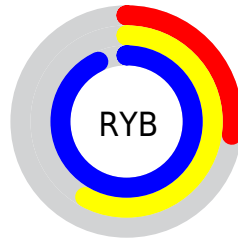
The YIQ color **178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **127.4500, 96.2780, 28.2940**, and the grayscale version is **178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.3160, -69.1360, -24.5920**, and **118.6630, -104.0260, -31.0500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.2000, -110.0320, -32.3360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186.9000, -82.5240, -24.2520**.

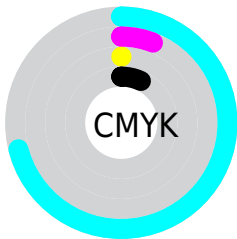
Distribution



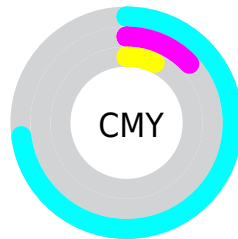
- Red (27%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940 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 178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 178.5500,
-96.2780, -28.2940

■ 178.5500,
-96.2780, -28.2940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.8890,
-119.5220, -36.5620

■ 220.3160,
-69.1360, -24.5920

■ 118.6630,
-104.0260, -31.0500

■ 229.8840,
-50.0640, -17.8080

■ 100.3230,
-88.2090, -25.8490

■ 239.1530,
-31.5880, -11.2360

■ 82.0970, -72.7130,
-20.3370

■ 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 63.9850, -57.5380,
-14.5140

■ 47.1610, -43.2340,
-9.4260

■ 31.6250, -29.8010,

-5.0730

■ 12.7950, -15.3600,
3.0400

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 178.5500,
-96.2780, -28.2940

■ 178.5500,
-96.2780, -28.2940

■ 170.2000,
-110.0320, -32.3360

■ 186.9000,
-82.5240, -24.2520

■ 162.1490,
-123.1900, -36.1660

■ 194.9510,
-69.3660, -20.4220

■ 154.3970,
-135.7520, -39.7840

■ 203.3010,
-55.6120, -16.3800

■ 211.6510,
-41.8580, -12.3380

219.7020,
-28.7000, -8.5080

228.0520,
-14.9460, -4.4660

236.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

243.5560, 10.1780,
2.7700

244.7300, 9.6280,
1.7240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185.3840, -63.8160, -32.9040



178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940



183.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290

Triad

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



178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940



209.3890, 19.1590, 32.7510



201.1750, 41.2670, -15.5090

Complementary

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



178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940



127.4500, 96.2780, 28.2940

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.



202.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020



178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940



203.2690, 36.8120, 26.7000

Square

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



178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940



204.5310, -13.8960, 20.5680



200.2250, 48.1390, 14.1470



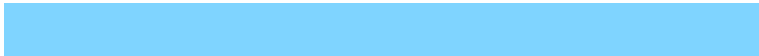
197.7690, 12.7510, -27.3530

Rectangle

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



178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940



191.4870, -64.4630, -4.6470



200.2250, 48.1390, 14.1470



202.4580, 47.9600, -10.1520

Sweetspot

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



178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940



236.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560



168.8700, -49.7310, -84.4430



116.6710, -18.2470, -5.2150



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.



178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940



179.5510, -124.3820, -36.5900



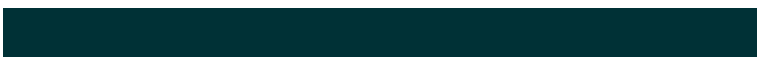
131.0030, -74.0030, 14.0690



113.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



118.0760, -103.7510, -30.5270



34.9190, -30.8090, -8.8330

Inverse Universe

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



136.7880, 50.6940, 83.5100



125.5690, 65.4530, 107.8930



174.9970, 74.0030, -14.0690



110.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



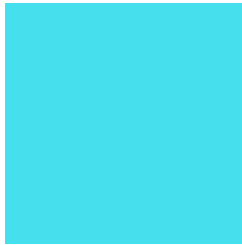
73.0430, 54.5900, 89.9980



21.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

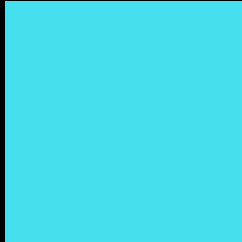
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940 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 178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940.



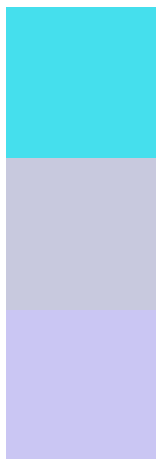
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940.

-28.2940.

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

178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940

Protanopia

203.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Deuteranopia

204.3260, -12.0610, 14.8430



Tritanopia

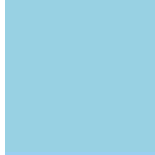
179.0170, -96.0950, -26.1030

Trichromacy



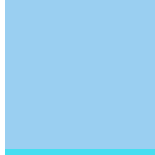
Original Color

178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940



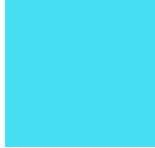
Protanomaly

194.0090, -39.7500, -6.4860



Deuteranomaly

195.0290, -42.5020, -0.6620



Tritanomaly

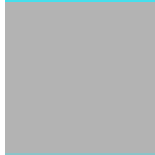
178.6040, -96.3700, -26.6260

Monochromacy



Original Color

178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940



Achromatopsia

179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

178.8260, -34.9810, -10.3170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940 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(69, 223, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 223, 237)  
}
```

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(69, 223, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 223, 237) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940 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(69, 223, 237) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 223, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 223, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 223, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 223, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 223,  
237) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 178.5500, -96.2780, -28.2940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 223, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 223,  
237) }
```

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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