

# Converting Colors

YIQ(178.5590, -109.6650,  
-33.4810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810)  
contains.

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>YIQ(178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810)</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(178.5590, -109.6650,  
-33.4810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                         |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Hex         | 35E6F3                        |
| RGB         | 53, 230, 243                  |
| RGB Percent | 21%, 90%, 95%                 |
| CMY         | 0.7925, 0.0977, 0.0475        |
| CMYK        | 0.78, 0.05, 0.00, 0.05        |
| HSL         | 184°, 89%, 58%                |
| HSV         | 184°, 78%, 95%                |
| XYZ         | 45.9407, 63.8533, 94.6077     |
| YIQ         | 178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

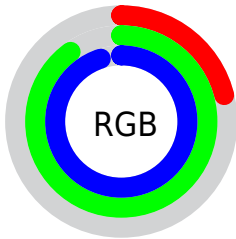
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                    |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| R <sub>YB</sub>                     | 53, 145, 243                    |
| Decimal                             | 3532531                         |
| CIE Lab                             | 83.89, -38.16, -18.62           |
| CIE LCh                             | 84, 42.465, 206.013             |
| Yxy                                 | 63.8533, 0.2248,<br>0.3124      |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4281722611<br>(0xFF35E6F3)      |
| YUV                                 | 178.5590, 31.7694,<br>-110.1152 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 79.9083, -37.2166,<br>-14.2609  |

# Details

The YIQ color **178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **117.4410, 109.6650, 33.4810**, and the grayscale version is **178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.9240, -73.9040, -26.2880**, and **123.4560, -107.8770, -32.8450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.2090, -123.4190, -37.5230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186.9090, -95.9110, -29.4390**.

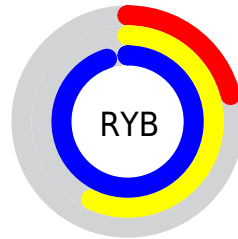
# Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (90%)

Blue (95%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (95%)

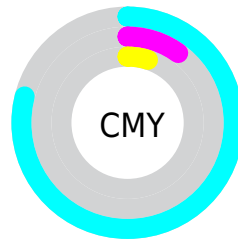


Cyan (78%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810 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 178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



178.5590,  
-109.6650, -33.4810

178.5590,  
-109.6650, -33.4810

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

142.9700,  
-124.2440, -39.0920

217.9240,  
-73.9040, -26.2880

123.4560,  
-107.8770, -32.8450

227.7910,  
-54.2360, -19.2920

104.5290,  
-91.7850, -27.1210

237.3590,  
-35.1640, -12.5080

86.3030, -76.2890,  
-21.6090

246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

68.0770, -60.7930,  
-16.0970

51.2530, -46.4890,  
-11.0090

34.5430, -32.5060,

-5.6100

■ 18.5340, -19.1190,  
-0.4230

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,  
5.0750

■ 178.5590,  
-109.6650, -33.4810

■ 178.5590,  
-109.6650, -33.4810

■ 170.2090,  
-123.4190, -37.5230

■ 186.9090,  
-95.9110, -29.4390

■ 162.1470,  
-138.0440, -42.3000

■ 194.6720,  
-81.8820, -24.8740

■ 160.9510,  
-140.4280, -43.1480

■ 203.3210,  
-67.5320, -20.6200

■ 211.6710,  
-53.7780, -16.5780

■ 219.4340,  
-39.7490, -12.0130

■ 228.0830,  
-25.3990, -7.7590

■ 236.4330,  
-11.6450, -3.7170

■ 244.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 247.7620, 6.6020,  
1.4980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



188.2370, -67.8960, -36.0560



178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810



183.8690, -98.4340, -22.2580

# Triad

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



178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810



214.9700, 19.0210, 35.2530



207.1000, 45.8520, -16.0040

# Complementary

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



178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810



117.4410, 109.6650, 33.4810

# 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.



204.7780, 53.2310, -1.0490



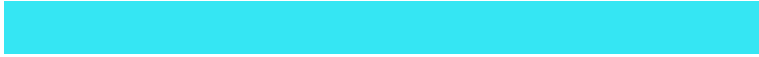
178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810



205.9420, 33.4190, 27.6190

# Square

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



178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810



208.6510, -14.3540, 17.8540



202.5560, 45.7090, 14.1330



202.6830, 15.8690, -28.7950

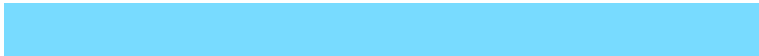


# Rectangle

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



178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810



193.5030, -70.5600, -9.7920



202.5560, 45.7090, 14.1330



207.7960, 52.8200, -10.1240

# Sweetspot

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



178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810



235.0110, -34.0640, -10.4160



166.0120, -56.4230, -95.3270



115.4750, -20.6310, -6.0630



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.



178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810



173.8480, -138.6400, -42.5120



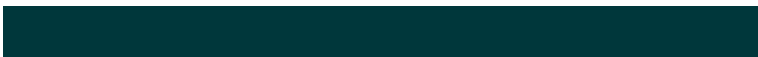
122.7940, -83.5400, 16.2040



118.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



123.3420, -107.5560, -33.1560



39.0110, -34.0640, -10.4160



# Inverse Universe

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



129.9880, 56.4230, 95.3270



112.2960, 71.1360, 120.5440



173.2060, 83.5400, -16.2040



114.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



75.4500, 55.0020, 93.5460

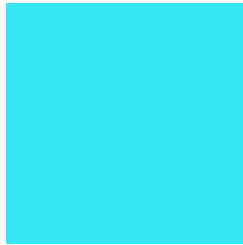


23.9110, 17.5090, 29.6130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

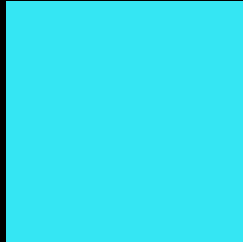
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810 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

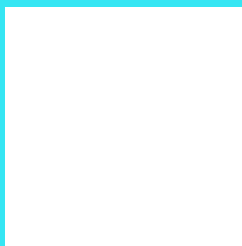
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810.



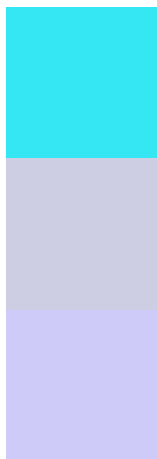
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810.

-33.4810.

# 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

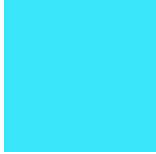
178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810

### Protanopia

208.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

### Deuteranopia

209.4400, -12.3820, 15.1540



## **Tritanopia**

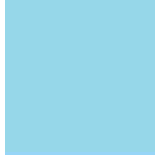
179.7380, -108.6110, -30.5550

# Trichromacy



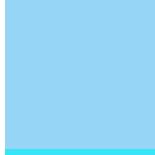
## Original Color

178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810



## Protanomaly

197.6170, -44.5180, -8.1820



## Deuteranomaly

198.3380, -47.8660, -2.5700



## Tritanomaly

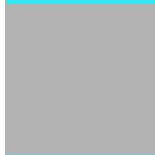
179.2110, -108.5650, -31.3890

# Monochromacy



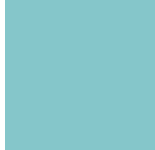
## Original Color

178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810



## Achromatopsia

179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

179.0210, -40.0240, -12.5360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810 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(53, 230, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 230, 243)  
}
```

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(53, 230, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 230, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810 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(53, 230, 243) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 230, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(53, 230, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 230, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 230, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 230,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 178.5590, -109.6650, -33.4810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 230, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 230,  
243) }
```

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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