

Converting Colors

YIQ(178.6490, -47.5440,
-8.4080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(178.6490, -47.5440,
-8.4080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80C5D9
RGB	128, 197, 217
RGB Percent	50%, 77%, 85%
CMY	0.4982, 0.2273, 0.1492
CMYK	0.41, 0.09, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	193°, 54%, 68%
HSV	193°, 41%, 85%
XYZ	41.3867, 49.5389, 72.9908
YIQ	178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

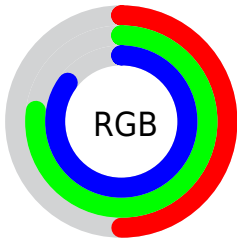
Format	Color
R _{YB}	128, 167, 217
Decimal	8439257
CIE Lab	75.79, -16.65, -16.79
CIE LCh	76, 23.645, 225.233
Yxy	49.5389, 0.2525, 0.3022
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286629337 (0xFF80C5D9)
YUV	178.6490, 18.9070, -44.4192
Hunter-Lab	70.3839, -18.2113, -12.2173

Details

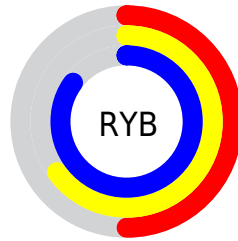
The YIQ color **178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **166.3510, 47.5440, 8.4080**, and the grayscale version is **178.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233.1840, -42.0410, -14.5290**, and **123.9370, -48.4150, -9.1430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169.1360, -59.2810, -10.4570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590**.

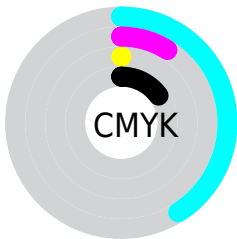
Distribution



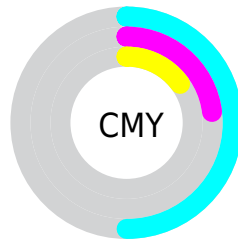
- Red (50%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080 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 178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 178.6490,
-47.5440, -8.4080

■ 178.6490,
-47.5440, -8.4080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 151.2360,
-47.8190, -8.9310

■ 233.1840,
-42.0410, -14.5290

■ 123.9370,
-48.4150, -9.1430

■ 242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 97.0400, -50.2030,
-9.7790

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 67.1310, -60.8850,
-14.4290

■ 50.3070, -46.5810,
-9.3410

■ 34.1840, -32.8730,
-4.4650

■ 20.5230, -20.5860,

-1.3700

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 178.6490,
-47.5440, -8.4080

■ 178.6490,
-47.5440, -8.4080

■ 169.1360,
-59.2810, -10.4570

■ 188.1620,
-35.8070, -6.3590

■ 159.9220,
-70.4220, -12.2940

■ 197.3760,
-24.6660, -4.5220

■ 150.4090,
-82.1590, -14.3430

■ 206.8890,
-12.9290, -2.4730

■ 141.4830,
-94.1710, -16.9150

■ 215.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 131.9700,
-105.9080, -18.9640

■ 225.0290, 10.2240,
1.9360

■ 123.3540,
-115.8570, -20.3770

■ 233.6450, 20.1730,
3.3490

■ 236.5800, 18.7980,
0.7340

■ 239.5150, 17.4230,
-1.8810

■ 242.4500, 16.0480,
-4.4960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177.2440, -42.2700, -15.8860



178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080



182.6490, -38.3760, 1.6560

Triad

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



178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080



190.5120, 22.6460, 19.1100



184.8810, 15.9120, -13.0480

Complementary

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



178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080



166.3510, 47.5440, 8.4080

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.



187.0510, 30.3530, -4.9350



178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080



189.8090, 34.7510, 14.4870

Square

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



178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080



190.3340, 2.6560, 17.9520



188.7950, 37.3660, 5.6380



182.1820, -4.1690, -18.0650

Rectangle

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



178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080



185.6230, -26.3190, 8.9210



188.7950, 37.3660, 5.6380



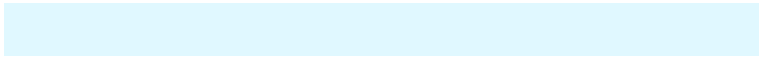
185.5720, 21.2760, -11.1400

Sweetspot

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



178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080



241.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110



182.4090, -30.5740, -40.6380



120.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



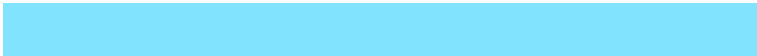
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080



201.1890, -66.8000, -11.8560



152.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040



104.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



98.9670, -92.6580, -16.8020



26.3760, -24.6660, -4.5220

Inverse Universe

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



162.4770, 30.8950, 40.3270



178.4330, 43.3630, 56.6670



192.1790, 35.4440, -14.6040



103.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



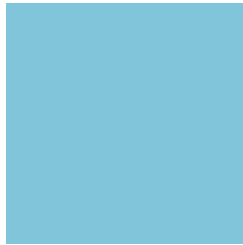
67.1170, 59.7730, 78.6610



17.8580, 15.8600, 20.9480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

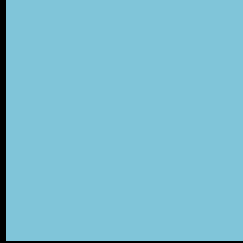
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

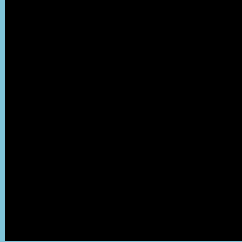
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080.

-8.4080.

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

178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080

Protanopia

186.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280

Deuteranopia

187.8270, -9.2180, 12.8780



Tritanopia

178.5950, -47.4520, -10.0760

Trichromacy



Original Color

178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080

Protanomaly

183.5490, -23.4750, 1.4290

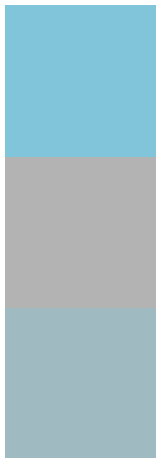
Deuteranomaly

184.3690, -22.7880, 5.5000

Tritanomaly

178.7090, -47.7730, -9.7650

Monochromacy



Original Color

178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080

Achromatopsia

179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

179.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080 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(128, 197, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 197, 217)  
}
```

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(128, 197, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 197, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080 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(128, 197, 217) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 197, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 197, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 197, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 197, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 197,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 178.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 197, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
197, 217) }
```

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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