

# Converting Colors

YIQ(178.8420, -67.4410,  
-16.7610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(178.8420, -67.4410,  
-16.7610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	68D0E1
RGB	104, 208, 225
RGB Percent	41%, 82%, 88%
CMY	0.5924, 0.1841, 0.1179
CMYK	0.54, 0.08, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	188°, 67%, 64%
HSV	188°, 54%, 88%
XYZ	41.8493, 53.5049, 79.3047
YIQ	178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

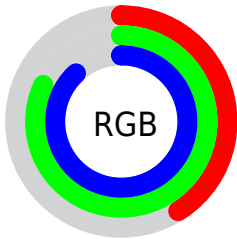
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	104, 160, 225
Decimal	6869217
CIELab	78.17, -25.53, -17.58
CIELCh	78, 31.000, 214.550
Yxy	53.5049, 0.2396, 0.3063
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285059297 (0xFF68D0E1)
YUV	178.8420, 22.7559, -65.6364
Hunter-Lab	73.1470, -25.8829, -13.0783

# Details

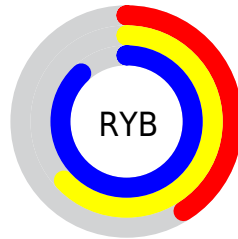
The YIQ color **178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **150.1580, 67.4410, 16.7610**, and the grayscale version is **179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227.4920, -54.8320, -19.5040**, and **119.6560, -75.7850, -19.7290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.2040, -80.3240, -20.0680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187.1810, -55.1540, -13.6660**.

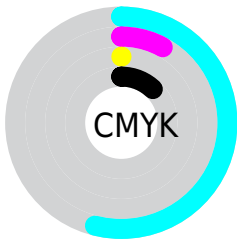
# Distribution



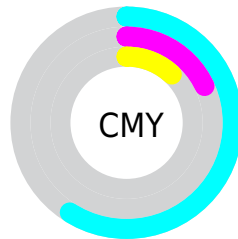
- Red (41%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610 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 178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 178.8420,  
-67.4410, -16.7610

■ 178.8420,  
-67.4410, -16.7610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 149.9450,  
-69.2290, -17.3970

■ 227.4920,  
-54.8320, -19.5040

■ 119.6560,  
-75.7850, -19.7290

■ 236.4620,  
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 90.8510, -80.8280,  
-21.9480

■ 245.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 73.3260, -65.9280,  
-16.6480

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 56.3880, -51.3030,  
-11.8710

■ 39.5640, -36.9990,  
-6.7830

■ 25.3160, -24.4370,

-3.1650

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 178.8420,  
-67.4410, -16.7610

■ 178.8420,  
-67.4410, -16.7610

■ 170.2040,  
-80.3240, -20.0680

■ 187.1810,  
-55.1540, -13.6660

■ 161.8650,  
-92.6110, -23.1630

■ 195.8190,  
-42.2710, -10.3590

■ 153.2270,  
-105.4940, -26.4700

■ 204.1580,  
-29.9840, -7.2640

■ 144.3010,  
-117.5060, -29.0420

■ 213.3830,  
-17.3760, -4.4800

■ 139.5280,  
-125.5750, -31.4870

■ 221.7220, -5.0890,  
-1.3850

■ 230.3600, 7.7940,  
1.9220

■ 236.9050, 16.5050,  
3.7450

■ 238.6660, 15.6800,  
2.1760

■ 240.4270, 14.8550,  
0.6070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



179.8250, -51.5760, -23.4480



178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610



184.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970

# Triad

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



178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610



198.2440, 20.7650, 25.6690



191.5850, 28.4290, -14.1230

# Complementary

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



178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610



150.1580, 67.4410, 16.7610

# 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.



193.8740, 44.1530, -1.7270



178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610



197.3740, 40.7100, 22.1340

# Square

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



178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610



196.1790, -6.9730, 21.7550



195.6440, 48.2770, 11.6450



187.7390, 4.2680, -22.2920



# Rectangle

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



178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610



189.2770, -45.8960, 5.7840



195.6440, 48.2770, 11.6450



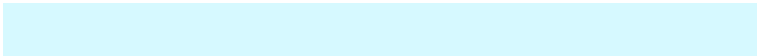
192.5150, 34.6180, -10.6460

# Sweetspot

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



178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610



239.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540



176.8510, -38.4110, -58.3070



118.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080



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.



178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610



191.8650, -92.6110, -23.1630



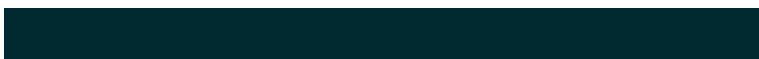
143.6220, -50.9410, 14.6190



108.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



108.7010, -98.0210, -24.2370



30.1260, -26.9580, -7.0380



# Inverse Universe

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



152.0350, 38.7320, 57.9960



154.9360, 53.0330, 79.6650



185.3780, 50.9410, -14.6190



105.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



69.8380, 56.4250, 84.2730

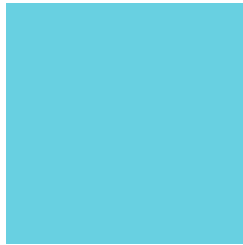


19.1400, 15.1260, 23.2380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

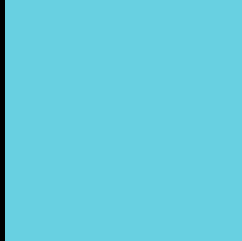
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610 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 178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610.

-16.7610.

# 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

178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610

### Protanopia

193.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290

### Deuteranopia

194.1690, -10.1810, 13.8110



## Tritanopia

178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610

## Protanomaly

187.7330, -29.9850, -1.7370

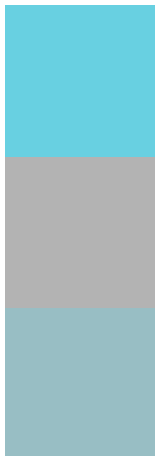
## Deuteranomaly

188.5960, -30.8570, 3.0550

## Tritanomaly

178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610

## Achromatopsia

179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

179.3220, -24.5740, -6.1900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610 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(104, 208, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 208, 225)  
}
```

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(104, 208, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 208, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610 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(104, 208, 225) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 208, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 208, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 208, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 208, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 208,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 178.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 208, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
208, 225) }
```

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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