

Converting Colors

YIQ(178.9440, -85.8240,
-30.5280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280)
contains.

YIQ(178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280)	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(178.9440, -85.8240,
-30.5280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4EDED E
RGB	78, 222, 222
RGB Percent	31%, 87%, 87%
CMY	0.6944, 0.1292, 0.1297
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	180°, 69%, 59%
HSV	180°, 65%, 87%
XYZ	42.4453, 59.1600, 78.2281
YIQ	178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

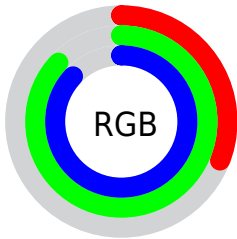
Format	Color
RYB	78, 150, 222
Decimal	5168862
CIELab	81.38, -37.56, -11.23
CIELCh	81, 39.204, 196.650
Yxy	59.1600, 0.2360, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283358942 (0xFF4EDEDE)
YUV	178.9440, 21.2266, -88.5279
Hunter-Lab	76.9155, -36.0983, -6.4609

Details

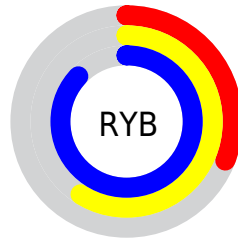
The YIQ color **178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **121.0560, 85.8240, 30.5280**, and the grayscale version is **179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320**, and **116.4800, -99.2570, -34.8810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185.5220, -72.7120, -25.8640**.

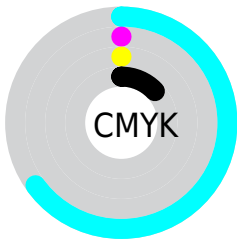
Distribution



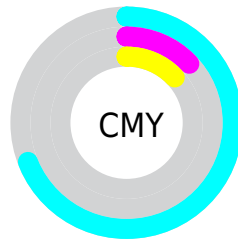
- Red (31%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280 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 178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

178.9440,
-85.8240, -30.5280

178.9440,
-85.8240, -30.5280

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

146.1600,
-95.3600, -33.9200

221.8110,
-66.1560, -23.5320

116.4800,
-99.2570, -34.8810

231.0800,
-47.6800, -16.9600

97.6670, -83.4860,
-28.8460

240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

79.4410, -67.9900,
-23.3340

249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

62.0300, -53.4110,
-17.7230

45.2060, -39.1070,
-12.6350

29.7840, -25.9950,

-7.9710

■ 9.3070, -11.0500,
2.0220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 178.9440,
-85.8240, -30.5280

■ 178.9440,
-85.8240, -30.5280

■ 172.3660,
-98.9360, -35.1920

■ 185.5220,
-72.7120, -25.8640

■ 165.7880,
-112.0480, -39.8560

■ 192.1000,
-59.6000, -21.2000

■ 158.9110,
-125.7560, -44.7320

■ 198.9770,
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 155.6220,
-132.3120, -47.0640

■ 205.5550,
-32.7800, -11.6600

■ 212.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 218.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 225.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

■ 231.8670, 19.6680,
6.9960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186.5830, -48.3190, -32.9190



178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280



179.9340, -97.0590, -19.6430

Triad

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



178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280



206.8050, 6.1840, 31.1120



201.1700, 48.8310, -9.4170

Complementary

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



178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280



121.0560, 85.8240, 30.5280

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.



200.1790, 53.7800, 5.5240



178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280



204.6370, 32.9600, 30.4320

Square

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



178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280



200.6000, -27.5120, 14.0240



199.8320, 45.1120, 19.4480



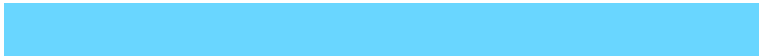
197.4500, 24.0750, -23.3250

Rectangle

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



178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280



186.0830, -78.1250, -10.3570



199.8320, 45.1120, 19.4480



202.0830, 53.6900, -3.8620

Sweetspot

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



178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280



240.6480, -28.6080, -10.1760



163.1260, -38.4080, -74.8880



118.9160, -17.5590, -6.6710



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.



178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280



195.4990, -118.6040, -42.1880



137.8540, -66.5740, 6.0820



108.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



123.3760, -104.8960, -37.3120



33.6480, -28.6080, -10.1760

Inverse Universe

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



121.0560, 85.8240, 30.5280



115.5010, 118.6040, 42.1880



162.1460, 66.5740, -6.0820



104.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



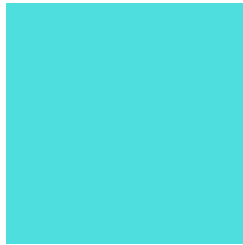
52.6240, 104.8960, 37.3120



14.3520, 28.6080, 10.1760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

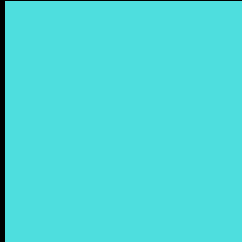
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

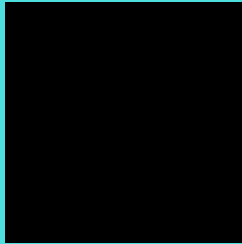
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

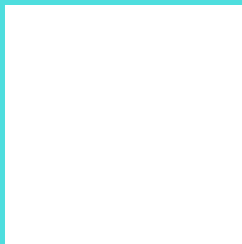
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280.



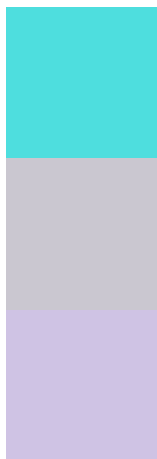
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280.

-30.5280.

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

178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280

Protanopia

200.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Deuteranopia

202.3500, -3.4410, 12.8070



Tritanopia

181.8720, -85.3210, -23.1210

Trichromacy



Original Color

178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280



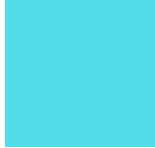
Protanomaly

192.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340



Deuteranomaly

193.9390, -33.5610, -3.0090



Tritanomaly

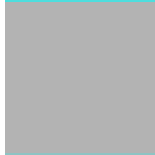
180.9920, -85.7790, -25.8350

Monochromacy



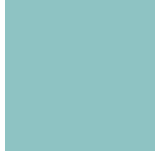
Original Color

178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280



Achromatopsia

179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

179.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280 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(78, 222, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 222, 222)  
}
```

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(78, 222, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 222, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280 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(78, 222, 222) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 222, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 222, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 222, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 222, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 222,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 178.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 222, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 222,  
222) }
```

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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