

Converting Colors

YIQ(180.7010, -88.8530,
-14.1730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(180.7010, -88.8530,
-14.1730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	57D6FF
RGB	87, 214, 255
RGB Percent	34%, 84%, 100%
CMY	0.6591, 0.1606, 0.0004
CMYK	0.66, 0.16, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	195°, 100%, 67%
HSV	195°, 66%, 100%
XYZ	46.0182, 57.3568, 103.1706
YIQ	180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

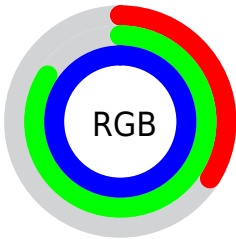
Format	Color
R _Y B	87, 159, 255
Decimal	5756671
CIE Lab	80.38, -22.82, -30.27
CIE LCh	80, 37.903, 232.991
Yxy	57.3568, 0.2228, 0.2777
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283946751 (0xFF57D6FF)
YUV	180.7010, 36.6294, -82.1758
Hunter-Lab	75.7342, -24.0734, -27.7551

Details

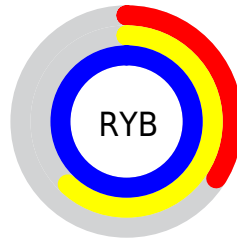
The YIQ color **180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **161.2990, 88.8530, 14.1730**, and the grayscale version is **180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.5020, -60.7920, -21.6240**, and **115.9050, -107.2830, -21.5790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169.4050, -102.6990, -16.5470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191.6980, -75.6030, -12.0110**.

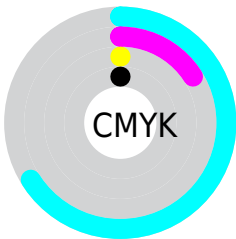
Distribution



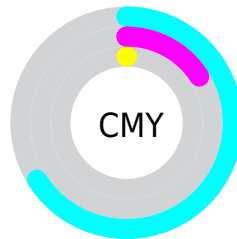
- Red (34%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730 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 180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 180.7010,
-88.8530, -14.1730

■ 180.7010,
-88.8530, -14.1730

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 148.7000,
-96.2800, -17.2400

■ 224.5020,
-60.7920, -21.6240

■ 115.9050,
-107.2830, -21.5790

■ 233.7710,
-42.3160, -15.0520

■ 97.5650, -91.4660,
-16.3780

■ 243.0400,
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 79.2250, -75.6490,
-11.1770

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 62.1730, -60.7030,
-6.7110

■ 45.8220, -46.3530,
-2.4570

■ 30.2860, -32.9200,

1.8960

■ 8.8800, -16.7370,
11.4790

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 180.7010,
-88.8530, -14.1730

■ 180.7010,
-88.8530, -14.1730

■ 169.4050,
-102.6990, -16.5470

■ 191.6980,
-75.6030, -12.0110

■ 158.4080,
-115.9490, -18.7090

■ 202.9940,
-61.7570, -9.6370

■ 146.5250,
-129.5200, -20.5600

■ 214.5780,
-48.7820, -7.9980

■ 142.3610,
-134.9300, -21.6340

■ 225.8740,
-34.9360, -5.6240

■ 236.8710,
-21.6860, -3.4620

■ 248.1670, -7.8400,
-1.0880

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

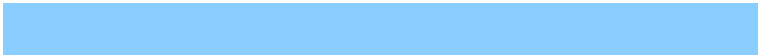
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



176.7530, -86.6040, -27.4040



180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730



190.6670, -55.9820, 1.3460

Triad

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



180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730



201.6220, 37.3160, 28.5800



194.6880, 17.4730, -24.8230

Complementary

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



180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730



161.2990, 88.8530, 14.1730

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.



197.6530, 42.9170, -12.3710



180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730



198.2190, 48.2760, 17.1720

Square

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



180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730



204.3990, 13.1990, 30.6310



199.4950, 55.7060, 3.6580



189.7470, -16.5460, -30.5460

Rectangle

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



180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730



197.6210, -32.0050, 12.8510



199.4950, 55.7060, 3.6580



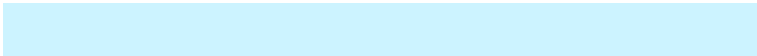
195.5860, 26.6880, -21.1200

Sweetspot

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



180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730



232.7070, -27.0960, -4.5360



190.0620, -58.7190, -75.7350



114.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880



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.



180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730



166.1380, -106.3210, -16.9850



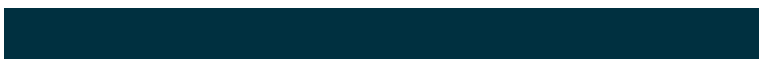
132.5670, -66.3030, 28.7130



121.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640



106.8890, -101.1860, -16.4340



35.4720, -33.7440, -5.2000

Inverse Universe

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



151.7100, 59.3610, 75.1130



131.4270, 71.0040, 89.8840



209.4330, 66.3030, -28.7130



119.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



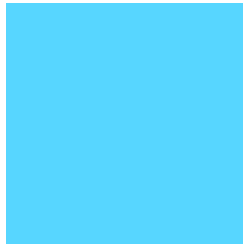
73.6390, 67.2910, 85.5870



24.6080, 22.7360, 28.4960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

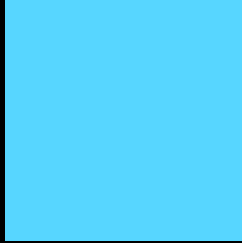
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730 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 180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730.

-14.1730.

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

180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730

Protanopia

198.5530, -20.1300, 12.3980

Deuteranopia

198.8500, -25.2200, 16.5400



Tritanopia

176.8930, -89.8140, -24.2940

Trichromacy



Original Color

180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730

Protanomaly

192.4680, -45.1160, 2.6600

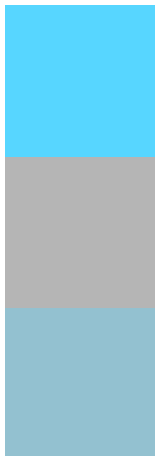
Deuteranomaly

192.1950, -48.6010, 5.2470

Tritanomaly

178.3000, -89.4020, -20.7460

Monochromacy



Original Color

180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730

Achromatopsia

181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

180.9560, -32.2310, -5.0870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730 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(87, 214, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 214, 255)  
}
```

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(87, 214, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 214, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730 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(87, 214, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 214, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(87, 214, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 214, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 214, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 214,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 180.7010, -88.8530, -14.1730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 214, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 214,  
255) }
```

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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