

Converting Colors

YIQ(142.4920, -81.1950,
-20.8030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(142.4920, -81.1950,
-20.8030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34B2C5
RGB	52, 178, 197
RGB Percent	20%, 70%, 77%
CMY	0.7963, 0.3017, 0.2278
CMYK	0.74, 0.10, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	188°, 58%, 49%
HSV	188°, 74%, 77%
XYZ	27.4115, 36.6173, 58.3948
YIQ	142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

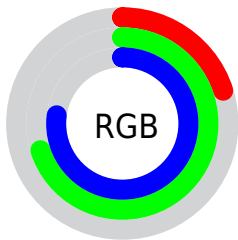
Format	Color
RYB	52, 119, 197
Decimal	3453637
CIELab	66.99, -27.37, -19.41
CIElCh	67, 33.549, 215.346
Yxy	36.6173, 0.2239, 0.2991
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281643717 (0xFF34B2C5)
YUV	142.4920, 26.8724, -79.3615
Hunter-Lab	60.5122, -25.0374, -14.8568

Details

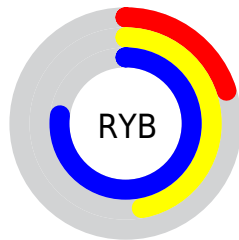
The YIQ color **142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as middle muted azure. A complement of this color would be **106.5080, 81.1950, 20.8030**, and the grayscale version is **142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202.1940, -74.3640, -17.9480**, and **89.6770, -80.2780, -20.9020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134.7510, -92.2900, -23.4740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150.2330, -70.1000, -18.1320**.

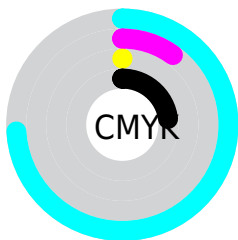
Distribution



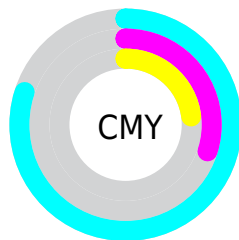
- Red (20%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030 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 142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 142.4920,
-81.1950, -20.8030

■ 142.4920,
-81.1950, -20.8030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 108.0170,
-96.0950, -26.1030

■ 202.1940,
-74.3640, -17.9480

■ 89.6770, -80.2780,
-20.9020

■ 223.6050,
-62.5800, -22.2600

■ 72.0380, -65.0570,
-15.9130

■ 232.5750,
-44.7000, -15.9000

■ 54.6270, -50.4780,
-10.3020

■ 241.5450,
-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 38.3900, -36.4490,
-5.7370

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 24.7290, -24.1620,
-2.6420

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,

7.5630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 142.4920,
-81.1950, -20.8030

■ 142.4920,
-81.1950, -20.8030

■ 134.7510,
-92.2900, -23.4740

■ 150.2330,
-70.1000, -18.1320

■ 127.8960,
-103.0640, -26.4560

■ 157.0880,
-59.3260, -15.1500

■ 122.8350,
-110.2620, -28.1660

■ 164.8290,
-48.2310, -12.4790

■ 171.9830,
-36.8610, -9.2850

■ 179.4250,
-26.3620, -6.8260

■ 186.5790,
-14.9920, -3.6320

■ 194.3200, -3.8970,
-0.9610

■ 201.7620, 6.6020,
1.4980

■ 208.9160, 17.9720,
4.6920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145.7530, -60.2410, -26.1050



142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030



150.5080, -68.9560, -5.8200

Triad

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



142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030



167.6680, 22.5070, 27.1390



160.5310, 28.5210, -15.7910

Complementary

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



142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030



106.5080, 81.1950, 20.8030

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.



163.2330, 44.5200, -2.8720



142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030



166.3850, 42.1770, 23.0810

Square

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



142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030



166.0050, -6.4230, 22.8010



165.1280, 49.7900, 11.7580



157.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610

Rectangle

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



142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030



157.2380, -50.1600, 5.9680



165.1280, 49.7900, 11.7580



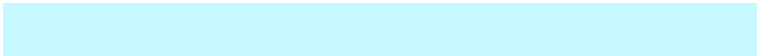
161.8740, 34.9850, -11.7910

Sweetspot

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



142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030



234.1470, -31.4510, -8.2110



139.0530, -45.3320, -70.5480



114.8990, -18.8890, -4.5930



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



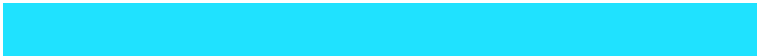
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030



171.0010, -125.5290, -32.3210



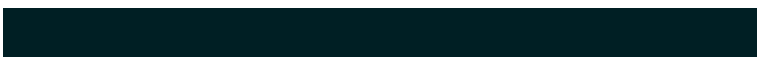
101.4020, -61.9450, 15.8070



95.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



101.9360, -91.3730, -23.5730



22.3010, -20.0810, -5.0170

Inverse Universe

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



109.7190, 45.9740, 69.9260



120.2060, 70.9090, 108.1330



147.5980, 61.9450, -15.8070



93.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



64.9250, 51.5660, 78.7180



14.2980, 11.5050, 17.2730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030 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 142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

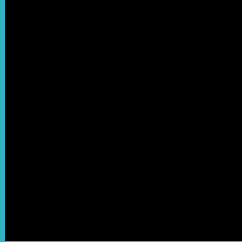
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030.

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

142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030

Protanopia

162.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280

Deuteranopia

163.1900, -14.6740, 12.6380



Tritanopia

141.7260, -81.9740, -23.2060

Trichromacy



Original Color

142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030

Protanomaly

155.1560, -35.6700, -3.3340

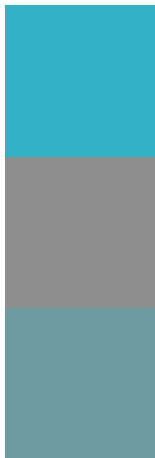
Deuteranomaly

155.8230, -38.9260, 0.6100

Tritanomaly

142.1390, -81.6990, -22.6830

Monochromacy



Original Color

142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030

Achromatopsia

142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

142.0440, -29.6630, -7.5750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030 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(52, 178, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 178, 197)  
}
```

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(52, 178, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 178, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030 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(52, 178, 197) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 178, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 178, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 178, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 178, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 178,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 142.4920, -81.1950, -20.8030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 178, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 178,  
197) }
```

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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