

Converting Colors

YIQ(142.7430, -80.6440,
-25.2840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(142.7430, -80.6440,
-25.2840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32B5BD
RGB	50, 181, 189
RGB Percent	20%, 71%, 74%
CMY	0.8042, 0.2900, 0.2591
CMYK	0.74, 0.04, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	183°, 58%, 47%
HSV	183°, 74%, 74%
XYZ	27.0229, 37.4168, 53.8947
YIQ	142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

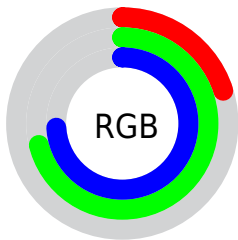
Format	Color
RYB	50, 117, 189
Decimal	3323325
CIELab	67.59, -31.52, -14.09
CIElCh	68, 34.524, 204.084
Yxy	37.4168, 0.2284, 0.3162
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281513405 (0xFF32B5BD)
YUV	142.7430, 22.8047, -81.3356
Hunter-Lab	61.1693, -28.1898, -9.4204

Details

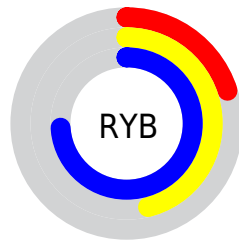
The YIQ color **142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **96.2570, 80.6440, 25.2840**, and the grayscale version is **143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202.3310, -73.4920, -22.7400**, and **90.6400, -78.8560, -24.6480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136.4750, -91.6930, -28.7890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149.0110, -69.5950, -21.7790**.

Distribution



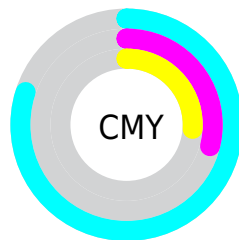
- Red (20%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840 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 142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 142.7430,
-80.6440, -25.2840

■ 142.7430,
-80.6440, -25.2840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 108.8660,
-94.3520, -30.1600

■ 202.3310,
-73.4920, -22.7400

■ 90.6400, -78.8560,
-24.6480

■ 223.0070,
-63.7720, -22.6840

■ 72.4140, -63.3600,
-19.1360

■ 231.9770,
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 55.5900, -49.0560,
-14.0480

■ 241.2460,
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 38.8800, -35.0730,
-8.6490

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 25.2190, -22.7860,
-5.5540

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,

6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 142.7430,
-80.6440, -25.2840

■ 142.7430,
-80.6440, -25.2840

■ 136.4750,
-91.6930, -28.7890

■ 149.0110,
-69.5950, -21.7790

■ 130.2070,
-102.7420, -32.2940

■ 155.2790,
-58.5460, -18.2740

■ 126.0320,
-109.6190, -34.3150

■ 161.5470,
-47.4970, -14.7690

■ 167.5160,
-37.0440, -11.4760

■ 173.7840,
-25.9950, -7.9710

■ 180.0520,
-14.9460, -4.4660

■ 186.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 193.1750, 6.8770,
2.0210

■ 199.4430, 17.9260,
5.5260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149.2610, -50.1080, -28.0280



142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840



146.8330, -80.4170, -12.8730

Triad

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



142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840



168.9920, 12.7870, 27.0830



163.3580, 36.4980, -11.6780

Complementary

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



142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840



96.2570, 80.6440, 25.2840

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.



165.4450, 49.9750, 2.8950



142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840



168.4540, 37.7290, 26.6010

Square

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



142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840



166.3670, -19.3060, 19.4940



167.0020, 50.3850, 17.4970



159.8280, 14.2630, -21.7130

Rectangle

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



142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840



154.8940, -64.0510, -1.0990



167.0020, 50.3850, 17.4970



163.9290, 42.3200, -7.0560

Sweetspot

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



142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840



227.0930, -31.3590, -9.8790



132.3910, -40.4720, -70.5200



112.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840



173.3720, -125.4360, -39.5160



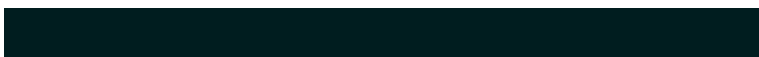
102.2400, -61.6690, 10.8030



91.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



105.4750, -91.6930, -28.7890



20.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

Inverse Universe

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



106.4950, 40.7930, 70.2090



116.8400, 63.2520, 109.2360



136.1730, 61.9440, -10.2800



88.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



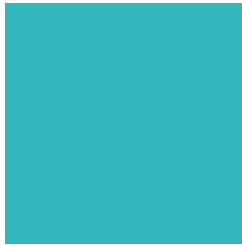
64.2280, 46.3390, 79.8350



12.5750, 9.1670, 15.5910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840 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 142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

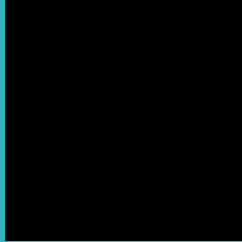
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

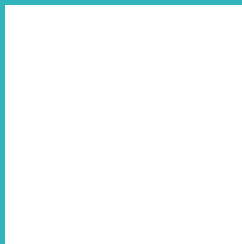
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840.



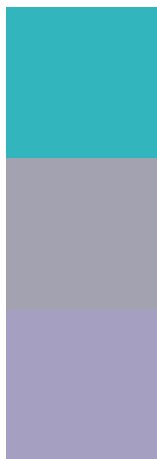
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840.

-25.2840.

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

142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840

Protanopia

163.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

Deuteranopia

165.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340



Tritanopia

144.0360, -79.9110, -22.0470

Trichromacy



Original Color

142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840



Protanomaly

156.0160, -32.4600, -6.4440



Deuteranomaly

157.2810, -34.5240, -2.0760



Tritanomaly

143.5090, -79.8650, -22.8810

Monochromacy



Original Color

142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840



Achromatopsia

143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

142.9900, -29.5710, -9.2430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840 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(50, 181, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 181, 189)  
}
```

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(50, 181, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 181, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840 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(50, 181, 189) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 181, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 181, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 181, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 181, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 181,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 142.7430, -80.6440, -25.2840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 181, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 181,  
189) }
```

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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