

Converting Colors

YIQ(143.1610, -87.9330,
-30.8530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530)
contains.

YIQ(143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530)	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(143.1610, -87.9330,
-30.8530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	28BBBC
RGB	40, 187, 188
RGB Percent	16%, 73%, 74%
CMY	0.8434, 0.2664, 0.2631
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	180°, 65%, 45%
HSV	180°, 79%, 74%
XYZ	27.7225, 39.6432, 53.7173
YIQ	143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

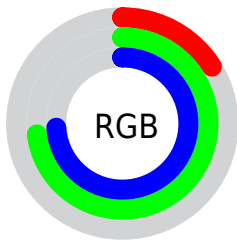
Format	Color
RYB	40, 114, 188
Decimal	2669500
CIELab	69.21, -35.71, -11.11
CIElCh	69, 37.403, 197.282
Yxy	39.6432, 0.2290, 0.3274
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280859580 (0xFF28BBBC)
YUV	143.1610, 22.1056, -90.4722
Hunter-Lab	62.9628, -31.5914, -6.5098

Details

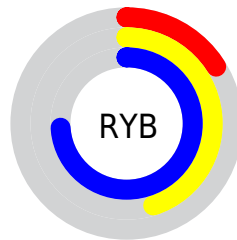
The YIQ color **143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **84.8390, 87.9330, 30.8530**, and the grayscale version is **143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.8310, -78.0760, -27.7720**, and **93.4610, -79.9100, -27.5740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137.4800, -99.2570, -34.8810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148.8420, -76.6090, -26.8250**.

Distribution



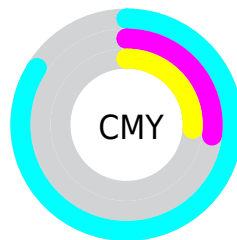
- Red (16%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530 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 143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 143.1610,
-87.9330, -30.8530

■ 143.1610,
-87.9330, -30.8530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 112.2740,
-95.6810, -33.6090

■ 204.8310,
-78.0760, -27.7720

■ 93.4610, -79.9100,
-27.5740

■ 221.8110,
-66.1560, -23.5320

■ 75.2350, -64.4140,
-22.0620

■ 231.0800,
-47.6800, -16.9600

■ 57.8240, -49.8350,
-16.4510

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 41.7010, -36.1270,
-11.5750

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 26.8660, -23.2900,
-7.4340

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,

5.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 143.1610,
-87.9330, -30.8530

■ 143.1610,
-87.9330, -30.8530

■ 137.4800,
-99.2570, -34.8810

■ 148.8420,
-76.6090, -26.8250

■ 131.7990,
-110.5810, -38.9090

■ 154.5230,
-65.2850, -22.7970

■ 131.2010,
-111.7730, -39.3330

■ 159.9050,
-54.5570, -18.9810

■ 165.5860,
-43.2330, -14.9530

■ 171.8540,
-32.1840, -11.4480

■ 177.5350,
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 182.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 188.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 194.2790, 12.5160,
4.4520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153.5340, -46.6230, -30.6150



143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530



143.0260, -100.3140, -21.2260

Triad

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



143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530



173.2240, 6.3220, 28.6100



167.8320, 43.9710, -9.4450

Complementary

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



143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530



84.8390, 87.9330, 30.8530

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.



169.7170, 55.2010, 7.3050



143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530



173.1920, 35.7110, 30.1350

Square

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



143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530



169.4520, -29.8510, 17.8690



171.3060, 52.5850, 21.6810



164.7210, 21.8740, -21.9820

Rectangle

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



143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530



154.1200, -79.5470, -6.6110



171.3060, 52.5850, 21.6810



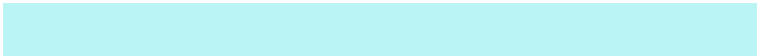
168.6310, 49.1510, -4.2010

Sweetspot

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



143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530



226.7720, -34.8890, -11.9850



126.8760, -40.7000, -77.4040



111.5350, -20.8600, -7.4200



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.



143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530



174.1590, -138.3180, -48.3500



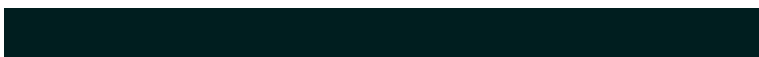
100.3100, -67.8580, 7.3260



91.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



110.1710, -93.8930, -32.9730



21.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490

Inverse Universe

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



101.0100, 41.0210, 77.0930



108.0010, 64.7170, 121.2370



127.6900, 67.8580, -7.3260



88.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



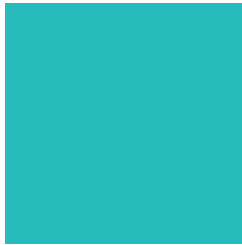
65.1400, 43.7710, 82.3230



12.6890, 8.8460, 15.9020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530 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 143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

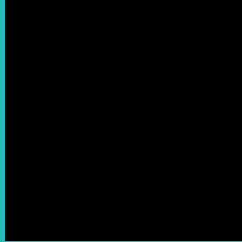
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

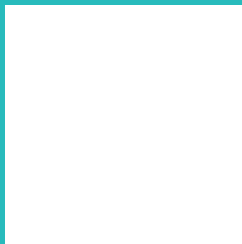
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530.



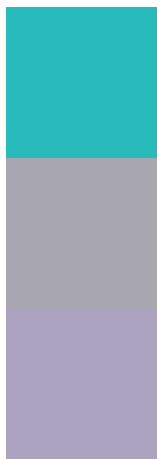
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530.

-30.8530.

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

143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530

Protanopia

168.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000

Deuteranopia

169.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380



Tritanopia

146.3450, -85.2750, -23.9550

Trichromacy



Original Color

143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530

Protanomaly

158.8370, -33.5140, -9.3700

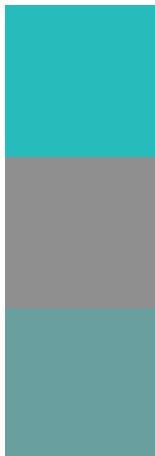
Deuteranomaly

159.8140, -34.7070, -4.2670

Tritanomaly

145.2800, -86.6500, -26.5700

Monochromacy



Original Color

143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530

Achromatopsia

143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

143.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530 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(40, 187, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 187, 188)  
}
```

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(40, 187, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 187, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530 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(40, 187, 188) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 187, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 187, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 187, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 187, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 187,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.1610, -87.9330, -30.8530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 187, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 187,  
188) }
```

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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