

# Converting Colors

YIQ(143.2430, -85.2280,  
-30.3160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(143.2430, -85.2280,  
-30.3160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2BBABA
RGB	43, 186, 186
RGB Percent	17%, 73%, 73%
CMY	0.8317, 0.2703, 0.2709
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	180°, 63%, 45%
HSV	180°, 77%, 73%
XYZ	27.4180, 39.1964, 52.5269
YIQ	143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

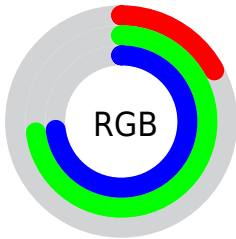
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">43, 115, 186</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">2865850</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">68.89, -35.55, -10.49</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">69, 37.063, 196.440</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">39.1964, 0.2301, 0.3290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281055930 (0xFF2BBABA)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">143.2430, 21.0792, -87.9131</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">62.6070, -31.3904, -5.9190</a>

# Details

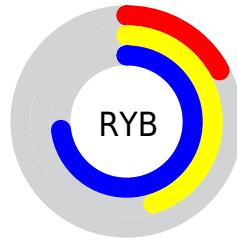
The YIQ color **143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **85.7570, 85.2280, 30.3160**, and the grayscale version is **143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.3150, -76.5630, -27.6590**, and **92.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137.5620, -96.5520, -34.3440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148.9240, -73.9040, -26.2880**.

# Distribution



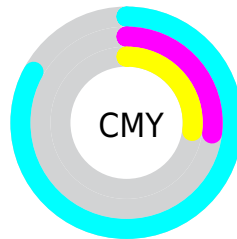
- Red (17%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160 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 143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 143.2430,  
-85.2280, -30.3160

■ 143.2430,  
-85.2280, -30.3160

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 111.4590,  
-94.7640, -33.7080

■ 204.3150,  
-76.5630, -27.6590

■ 92.6460, -78.9930,  
-27.6730

■ 222.1100,  
-65.5600, -23.3200

■ 74.5340, -63.8180,  
-21.8500

■ 231.3790,  
-47.0840, -16.7480

■ 57.5960, -49.1930,  
-17.0730

■ 240.3490,  
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 40.8860, -35.2100,  
-11.6740

■ 249.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 26.1650, -22.6940,  
-7.2220

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,

5.3860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 143.2430,  
-85.2280, -30.3160

■ 143.2430,  
-85.2280, -30.3160

■ 137.5620,  
-96.5520, -34.3440

■ 148.9240,  
-73.9040, -26.2880

■ 132.1800,  
-107.2800, -38.1600

■ 154.3060,  
-63.1760, -22.4720

■ 130.3860,  
-110.8560, -39.4320

■ 159.9870,  
-51.8520, -18.4440

■ 165.3690,  
-41.1240, -14.6280

■ 171.0500,  
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 176.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 182.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

■ 187.7940, 3.5760,  
1.2720

■ 193.1760, 14.3040,  
5.0880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020



143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160



142.5100, -98.8010, -21.1130

# Triad

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



143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160



172.6260, 5.1300, 28.1860



167.2450, 44.2460, -8.9220

# Complementary

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



143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160



85.7570, 85.2280, 30.3160

# 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.



169.4180, 54.6050, 7.0930



143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160



172.5940, 34.5190, 29.7110

# Square

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



143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160



168.1530, -30.4470, 17.6570



171.1210, 51.6680, 21.7800



164.1340, 22.1490, -21.4590



# Rectangle

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



143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160



153.0060, -79.2260, -6.9220



171.1210, 51.6680, 21.7800



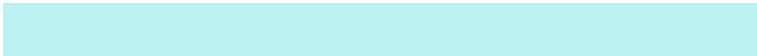
167.7450, 48.8300, -3.8900

# Sweetspot

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



143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160



225.5550, -32.7800, -11.6600



127.5390, -38.1330, -74.3650



111.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



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.



143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160



175.3230, -132.9080, -47.2760



102.7400, -66.2530, 5.7710



89.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



109.2420, -92.6550, -33.3830



19.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360



# Inverse Universe

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



85.7570, 85.2280, 30.3160



85.7910, 132.5870, 47.5870



126.2600, 66.2530, -5.7710



85.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720

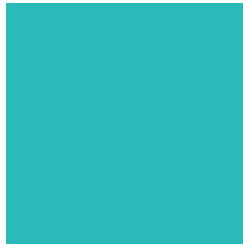


8.3720, 16.6880, 5.9360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160 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 143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

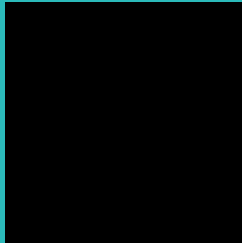
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

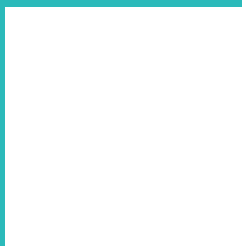
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160.



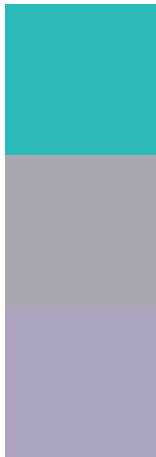
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160.



# 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

143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160

### Protanopia

167.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

### Deuteranopia

168.8830, -3.6240, 10.6160



## Tritanopia

146.5410, -82.8910, -23.1070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160



## Protanomaly

158.6200, -31.4050, -9.0450



## Deuteranomaly

159.2980, -33.1940, -4.1540



## Tritanomaly

145.3620, -83.9450, -26.0330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160



## Achromatopsia

143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

143.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160 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(43, 186, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 186, 186)  
}
```

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(43, 186, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 186, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160 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(43, 186, 186) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 186, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 186, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 186, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 186, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 186,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 186, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 186,  
186) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor