

Converting Colors

YIQ(143.5820, -108.4720,
-38.5840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(143.5820, -108.4720,
-38.5840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	10C6C6
RGB	16, 198, 198
RGB Percent	6%, 78%, 78%
CMY	0.9376, 0.2232, 0.2240
CMYK	0.92, 0.00, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	180°, 85%, 42%
HSV	180°, 92%, 78%
XYZ	30.6038, 44.6045, 60.3563
YIQ	143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

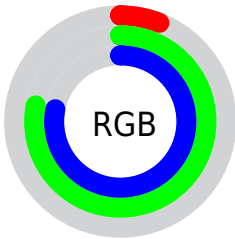
Format	Color
RYB	16, 107, 198
Decimal	1099462
CIELab	72.63, -39.33, -11.48
CIELCh	73, 40.969, 196.274
Yxy	44.6045, 0.2258, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279289542 (0xFF10C6C6)
YUV	143.5820, 26.8281, -111.8894
Hunter-Lab	66.7866, -35.0821, -6.8308

Details

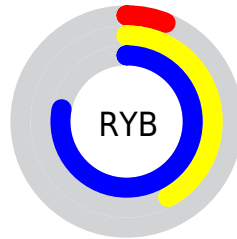
The YIQ color **143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **70.4180, 108.4720, 38.5840**, and the grayscale version is **143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.0470, -87.6120, -31.1640**, and **100.3570, -85.5490, -30.0050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138.7980, -118.0080, -41.9760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149.5620, -96.5520, -34.3440**.

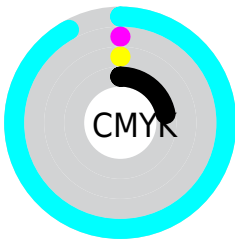
Distribution



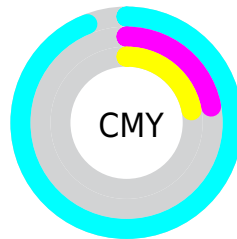
- Red (6%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840 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 143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 143.5820,
-108.4720, -38.5840

■ 143.5820,
-108.4720, -38.5840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 119.2840,
-101.6410, -35.7290

■ 211.0470,
-87.6120, -31.1640

■ 100.3570,
-85.5490, -30.0050

■ 220.6150,
-68.5400, -24.3800

■ 82.2450, -70.3740,
-24.1820

■ 230.1830,
-49.4680, -17.5960

■ 64.7200, -55.4740,
-18.8820

■ 239.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 47.3090, -40.8950,
-13.2710

■ 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 31.8870, -27.7830,
-8.6070

■ 13.7580, -13.9380,

-0.7060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 143.5820,
-108.4720, -38.5840

■ 143.5820,
-108.4720, -38.5840

■ 138.7980,
-118.0080, -41.9760

■ 149.5620,
-96.5520, -34.3440

■ 155.5420,
-84.6320, -30.1040

■ 161.2230,
-73.3080, -26.0760

■ 167.2030,
-61.3880, -21.8360

■ 173.1830,
-49.4680, -17.5960

■ 179.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 185.1430,
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 190.8240,
-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 196.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160.6750, -51.5740, -34.5020



143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840



140.7990, -127.7760, -30.1440

Triad

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



143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840



182.9190, 5.8630, 31.4230



176.9420, 49.4730, -10.0390

Complementary

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



143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840



70.4180, 108.4720, 38.5840

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.



178.8810, 60.6110, 8.3790



143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840



182.8550, 38.2780, 33.1740

Square

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



143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840



177.8690, -35.3990, 19.2970



180.6380, 57.5820, 24.7340



173.2220, 24.7170, -23.9470

Rectangle

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



143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840



158.4110, -93.6680, -9.5080



180.6380, 57.5820, 24.7340



177.8550, 54.3320, -4.4840

Sweetspot

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



143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840



233.7710, -42.3160, -15.0520



123.7310, -48.2620, -94.5500



114.7300, -25.9030, -9.6390



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.



143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



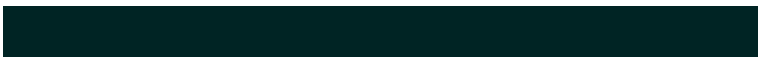
91.9260, -84.2720, 7.4400



96.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



114.2630, -97.1480, -34.5560



25.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320

Inverse Universe

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



70.4180, 108.4720, 38.5840



76.2450, 151.9800, 54.0600



122.0740, 84.2720, -7.4400



92.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



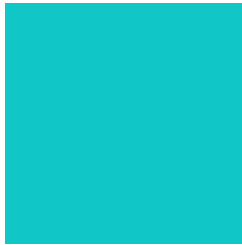
48.7370, 97.1480, 34.5560



10.7640, 21.4560, 7.6320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840 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 143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

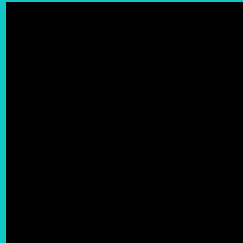
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

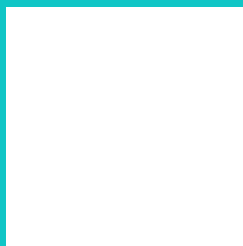
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840.



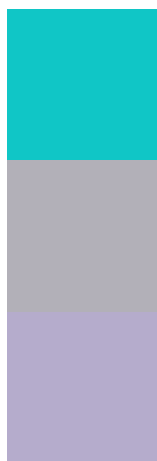
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840.

-38.5840.

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

143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840

Protanopia

177.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

Deuteranopia

178.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600



Tritanopia

150.8810, -98.7080, -28.3080

Trichromacy



Original Color

143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840

Protanomaly

165.1350, -40.3450, -12.2250

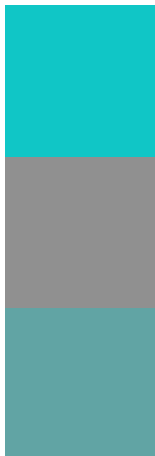
Deuteranomaly

165.4540, -42.5010, -6.1890

Tritanomaly

148.5060, -102.1460, -32.0820

Monochromacy



Original Color

143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840

Achromatopsia

144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

143.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840 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(16, 198, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 198, 198)  
}
```

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(16, 198, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 198, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840 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(16, 198, 198) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 198, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 198, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 198, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 198, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 198,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.5820, -108.4720, -38.5840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 198, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 198,  
198) }
```

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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