

Converting Colors

YIQ(145.0180, -97.8360,
-33.1000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(145.0180, -97.8360,
-33.1000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1FC1C5
RGB	31, 193, 197
RGB Percent	12%, 76%, 77%
CMY	0.8787, 0.2429, 0.2278
CMYK	0.84, 0.02, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	181°, 73%, 45%
HSV	181°, 84%, 77%
XYZ	29.7138, 42.4865, 59.3980
YIQ	145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

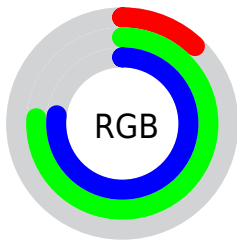
Format	Color
RYB	31, 113, 197
Decimal	2081221
CIELab	71.21, -36.54, -13.06
CIElCh	71, 38.803, 199.676
Yxy	42.4865, 0.2258, 0.3228
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280271301 (0xFF1FC1C5)
YUV	145.0180, 25.6271, -99.9938
Hunter-Lab	65.1817, -32.6967, -8.4020

Details

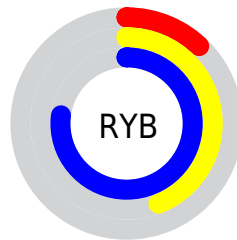
The YIQ color **145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **82.9820, 97.8360, 33.1000**, and the grayscale version is **145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.8950, -84.1280, -28.2240**, and **97.8950, -84.1280, -28.2240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.0380, -109.7560, -37.3400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151.5850, -86.1910, -29.3830**.

Distribution



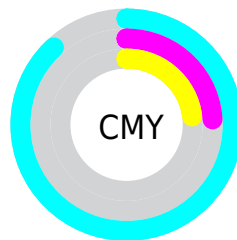
- Red (12%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 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 145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 145.0180,
-97.8360, -33.1000

■ 145.0180,
-97.8360, -33.1000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 116.8220,
-100.2200, -33.9480

■ 208.7810,
-83.8070, -28.5350

■ 97.8950, -84.1280,
-28.2240

■ 221.5120,
-66.7520, -23.7440

■ 79.7830, -68.9530,
-22.4010

■ 230.7810,
-48.2760, -17.1720

■ 62.2580, -54.0530,
-17.1010

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 45.4340, -39.7490,
-12.0130

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 29.4250, -26.3620,
-6.8260

■ 8.9480, -11.4170,

3.1670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 145.0180,
-97.8360, -33.1000

■ 145.0180,
-97.8360, -33.1000

■ 139.0380,
-109.7560, -37.3400

■ 151.5850,
-86.1910, -29.3830

■ 135.1620,
-116.0370, -39.1490

■ 157.2660,
-74.8670, -25.3550

■ 163.2460,
-62.9470, -21.1150

■ 169.8130,
-51.3020, -17.3980

■ 175.4940,
-39.9780, -13.3700

■ 182.0610,
-28.3330, -9.6530

■ 188.0410,
-16.4130, -5.4130

■ 194.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 200.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156.9570, -52.3080, -32.2120



145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



147.2750, -105.4490, -21.7770

Triad

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



145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



179.1320, 9.5770, 30.1930



172.7780, 44.0630, -11.1130

Complementary

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



145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



82.9820, 97.8360, 33.1000

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.



175.1470, 56.8060, 5.7500



145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



178.5730, 39.0120, 30.8840

Square

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



145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



175.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610



176.8610, 55.3360, 21.3840



169.2970, 20.1320, -23.4520

Rectangle

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



145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



159.5760, -80.8310, -5.3670



176.8610, 55.3360, 21.3840



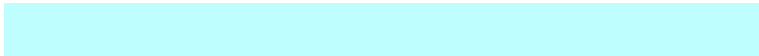
173.7620, 50.1600, -5.9680

Sweetspot

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



145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



235.2770, -37.8690, -13.0450



128.7840, -46.6130, -85.8850



115.7520, -22.9690, -7.7450



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.



145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



175.2330, -150.3300, -50.9220



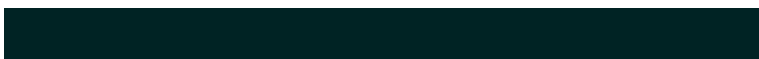
96.8840, -75.2860, 9.7860



96.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



111.9150, -96.0480, -32.4640



24.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090

Inverse Universe

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



99.1020, 46.9340, 85.5740



104.6310, 72.0510, 131.4990



131.1160, 75.2860, -9.7860



93.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



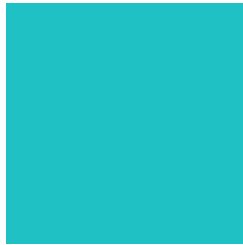
66.8630, 46.1090, 84.0050



14.7540, 10.2210, 18.5170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

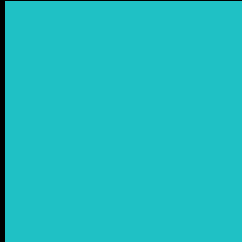
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

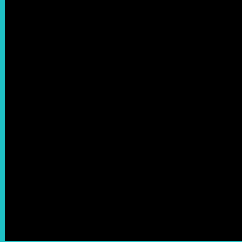
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

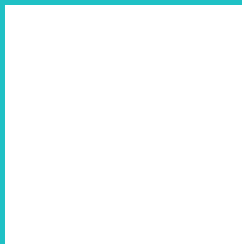
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000.



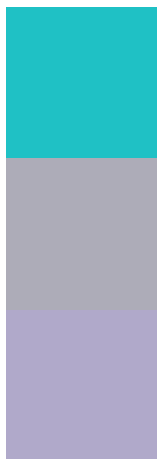
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000.

-33.1000.

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

145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000

Protanopia

173.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

Deuteranopia

174.8550, -6.4210, 11.7470



Tritanopia

148.2730, -93.9400, -26.6120

Trichromacy



Original Color

145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000

Protanomaly

163.3850, -38.0530, -9.7090

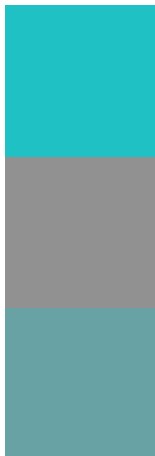
Deuteranomaly

164.0630, -39.8420, -4.8180

Tritanomaly

147.2080, -95.3150, -29.2270

Monochromacy



Original Color

145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000

Achromatopsia

145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

144.8860, -35.2100, -11.6740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 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(31, 193, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 193, 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(31, 193, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 193, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 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(31, 193, 197) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 193, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 193, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 193, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 193, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 193,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 145.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 193, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 193,  
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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