

Converting Colors

YIQ(160.1330, -117.0930,
-31.0210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(160.1330, -117.0930,
-31.0210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1DD4ED
RGB	29, 212, 237
RGB Percent	11%, 83%, 93%
CMY	0.8866, 0.1683, 0.0711
CMYK	0.88, 0.10, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	187°, 85%, 52%
HSV	187°, 88%, 93%
XYZ	39.3344, 53.4923, 88.2781
YIQ	160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

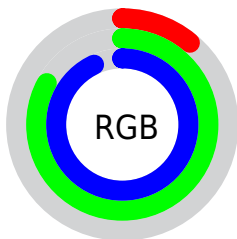
Format	Color
R _Y B	29, 126, 237
Decimal	1955053
CIE Lab	78.16, -33.28, -24.14
CIE LCh	78, 41.111, 215.956
Yxy	53.4923, 0.2172, 0.2954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280145133 (0xFF1DD4ED)
YUV	160.1330, 37.8954, -115.0036
Hunter-Lab	73.1385, -31.9936, -20.3661

Details

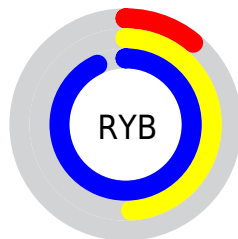
The YIQ color **160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **105.8670, 117.0930, 31.0210**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.0370, -81.6520, -29.0440**, and **112.7930, -101.2760, -25.8200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.1960, -130.5720, -34.5400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.0700, -103.6140, -27.5020**.

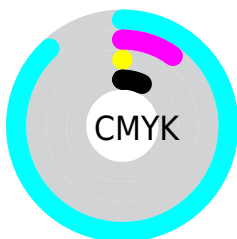
Distribution



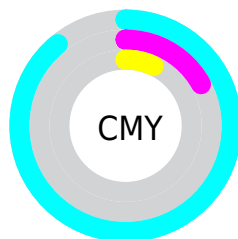
- Red (11%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210 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 160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

160.1330,
-117.0930, -31.0210

160.1330,
-117.0930, -31.0210

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

131.8340,
-117.6890, -31.2330

214.0370,
-81.6520, -29.0440

112.7930,
-101.2760, -25.8200

224.2030,
-61.3880, -21.8360

94.4530, -85.4590,
-20.6190

233.7710,
-42.3160, -15.0520

76.2270, -69.9630,
-15.1070

243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

58.7020, -55.0630,
-9.8070

252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

42.4650, -41.0340,
-5.2420

28.1030, -28.1510,

-1.9350

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 160.1330,
-117.0930, -31.0210

■ 160.1330,
-117.0930, -31.0210

■ 151.1960,
-130.5720, -34.5400

■ 169.0700,
-103.6140, -27.5020

■ 149.7010,
-133.5520, -35.6000

■ 177.7080,
-90.7310, -24.1950

■ 186.6450,
-77.2520, -20.6760

■ 194.9950,
-63.4980, -16.6340

■ 203.6330,
-50.6150, -13.3270

■ 212.5700,
-37.1360, -9.8080

■ 221.5070,
-23.6570, -6.2890

■ 230.1450,
-10.7740, -2.9820

■ 239.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169.3480, -81.3300, -34.8820



160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210



175.1080, -88.4410, -10.6250

Triad

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



160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210



198.4180, 29.3830, 34.6870



189.6040, 35.4450, -20.1310

Complementary

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



160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210



105.8670, 117.0930, 31.0210

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.



192.7520, 56.1200, -3.8480



160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210



193.2440, 47.1280, 26.9680

Square

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



160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210



197.5090, -7.6620, 28.7380



192.5480, 57.3550, 12.3230



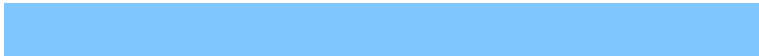
185.3980, 3.4900, -30.2220

Rectangle

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



160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210



184.4540, -59.6960, 2.5760



192.5480, 57.3550, 12.3230



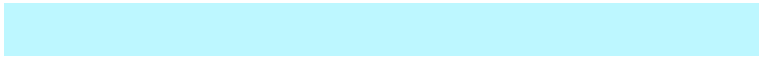
190.9580, 43.3760, -15.1840

Sweetspot

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



160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210



230.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080



153.8320, -64.9040, -101.3200



113.1050, -22.4650, -5.8650



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



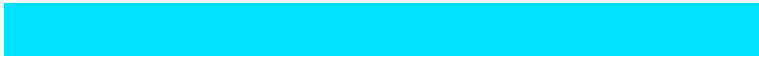
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210



161.1450, -143.7300, -38.3700



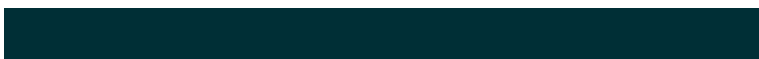
99.6720, -88.7680, 22.8480



113.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



113.9670, -101.8260, -26.8660



33.7450, -30.2590, -7.7870

Inverse Universe

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



112.0540, 65.2250, 101.0090



101.8950, 79.7550, 124.0350



166.3280, 88.7680, -22.8480



110.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



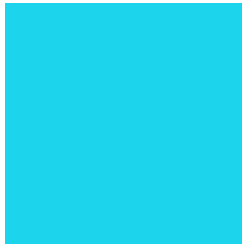
72.2450, 56.8370, 87.8210



21.5040, 17.0970, 26.0650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

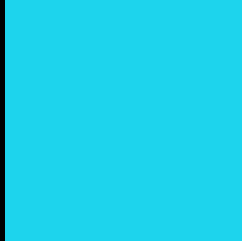
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210 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 160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.1330, -117.0930,

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

160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210

Protanopia

192.4520, -12.6560, 9.1040

Deuteranopia

192.9600, -19.7180, 15.9460



Tritanopia

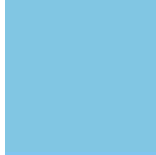
154.5400, -125.8490, -37.5370

Trichromacy



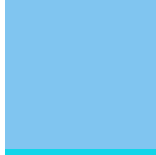
Original Color

160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210



Protanomaly

180.6750, -50.4330, -5.6090



Deuteranomaly

181.2710, -54.9270, -1.2550



Tritanomaly

156.9750, -122.6400, -35.1200

Monochromacy



Original Color

160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210



Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

159.9930, -42.8210, -11.4050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210 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(29, 212, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 212, 237)  
}
```

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(29, 212, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 212, 237) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210 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(29, 212, 237) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 212, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 212, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 212, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 212, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 212,  
237) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.1330, -117.0930, -31.0210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 212, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 212,  
237) }
```

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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