

Converting Colors

YIQ(160.1700, -136.8510,
-47.4030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(160.1700, -136.8510,
-47.4030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00E4E7
RGB	0, 228, 231
RGB Percent	0%, 89%, 91%
CMY	0.9998, 0.1055, 0.0947
CMYK	1.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	181°, 100%, 45%
HSV	181°, 100%, 91%
XYZ	42.1739, 61.3012, 85.1079
YIQ	160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

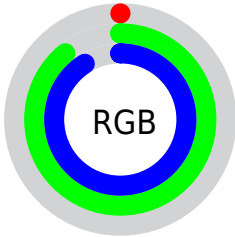
Format	Color
RYB	0, 115, 231
Decimal	58599
CIELab	82.54, -43.38, -14.34
CIELCh	83, 45.687, 198.287
Yxy	61.3012, 0.2236, 0.3251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278248679 (0xFF00E4E7)
YUV	160.1700, 34.9192, -140.4691
Hunter-Lab	78.2951, -40.8667, -9.6425

Details

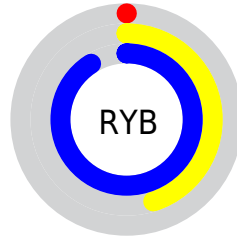
The YIQ color **160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **70.8300, 136.8510, 47.4030**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.8410, -84.0360, -29.8920**, and **120.9140, -103.4750, -35.5310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.0470, -123.1430, -42.5270**.

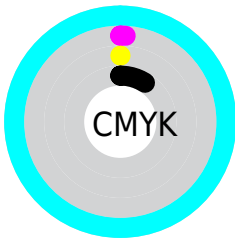
Distribution



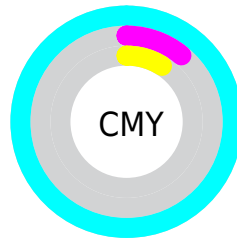
- Red (0%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030 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 160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

160.1700,
-136.8510, -47.4030

160.1700,
-136.8510, -47.4030

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

140.5420,
-120.1630, -41.4670

212.8410,
-84.0360, -29.8920

120.9140,
-103.4750, -35.5310

223.3060,
-63.1760, -22.4720

102.1010,
-87.7040, -29.4960

232.8740,
-44.1040, -15.6880

83.2880, -71.9330,
-23.4610

242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

65.7630, -57.0330,
-18.1610

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

48.3520, -42.4540,
-12.5500

32.9300, -29.3420,

-7.8860

■ 14.1000, -14.9010,
0.2270

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 160.1700,
-136.8510, -47.4030

■ 167.0470,
-123.1430, -42.5270

■ 174.5110,
-109.7100, -38.1740

■ 181.3880,
-96.0020, -33.2980

■ 188.2650,
-82.2940, -28.4220

■ 195.1420,
-68.5860, -23.5460

■ 202.9050,
-54.5570, -18.9810

■ 209.7820,
-40.8490, -14.1050

■ 216.6590,
-27.1410, -9.2290

■ 224.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760

Harmonies

Analogous

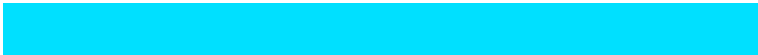
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



184.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640



160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030



160.5580, -143.4550, -37.8470

Triad

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



160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030



210.3220, 12.0980, 34.0660



203.5850, 54.7920, -12.8240

Complementary

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



160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030



70.8300, 136.8510, 47.4030

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.



199.3810, 56.0270, 3.3470



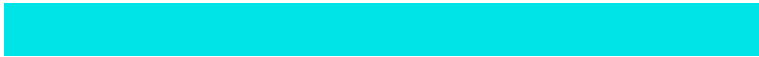
160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030



203.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450

Square

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



160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030



202.3720, -26.8700, 13.4020



198.4300, 46.3040, 19.8720



199.6580, 26.1850, -28.5270

Rectangle

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



160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030



180.9560, -94.1250, -17.7490



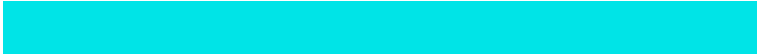
198.4300, 46.3040, 19.8720



203.3130, 58.7340, -7.1700

Sweetspot

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



160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030



231.6890, -45.0210, -15.5890



135.5970, -63.5250, -120.8130



113.6590, -27.1410, -9.2290



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.



160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030



176.9940, -151.1550, -52.4910



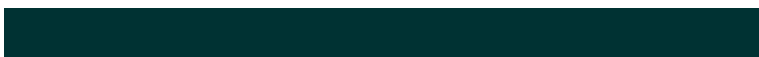
93.8390, -105.7760, 11.6960



111.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



123.7180, -105.8590, -36.3790



35.1640, -30.1210, -10.2890

Inverse Universe

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



95.0610, 64.4880, 119.8800



104.9730, 71.0880, 132.4320



136.5740, 106.0510, -11.1730



107.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



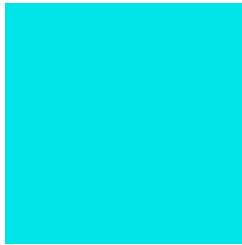
73.5850, 50.1880, 92.6840



20.9490, 14.3460, 26.3620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

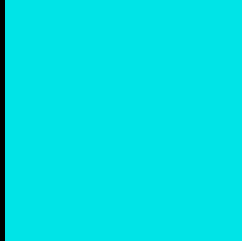
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

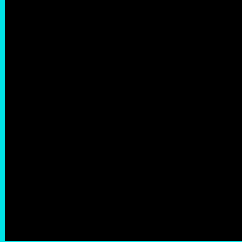
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

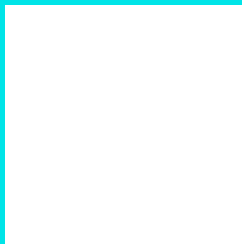
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030.

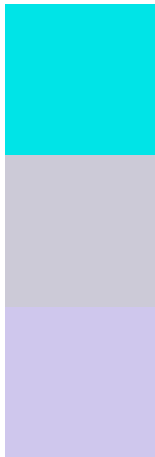


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030.

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

160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030

Protanopia

204.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

Deuteranopia

205.7240, -7.4300, 13.5140



Tritanopia

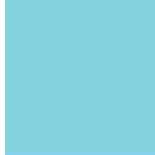
172.1390, -117.2300, -34.0460

Trichromacy



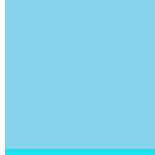
Original Color

160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030



Protanomaly

187.9210, -51.4860, -14.0620



Deuteranomaly

189.5280, -54.5130, -8.7610



Tritanomaly

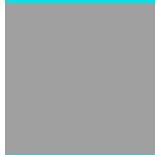
167.9700, -124.2440, -39.0920

Monochromacy



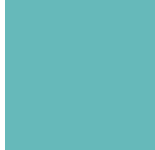
Original Color

160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030



Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

160.2970, -49.7890, -17.2850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030 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(0, 228, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 228, 231)  
}
```

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(0, 228, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 228, 231) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030 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(0, 228, 231) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 228, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 228, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 228, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 228, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 228,  
231) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 160.1700, -136.8510, -47.4030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 228, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 228,  
231) }
```

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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