

Converting Colors

YIQ(161.0590, -95.9130,
-18.3850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(161.0590, -95.9130,
-18.3850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3AC7EC
RGB	58, 199, 236
RGB Percent	23%, 78%, 93%
CMY	0.7728, 0.2194, 0.0749
CMYK	0.75, 0.16, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	192°, 82%, 58%
HSV	192°, 75%, 93%
XYZ	37.3025, 47.8214, 86.5418
YIQ	161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

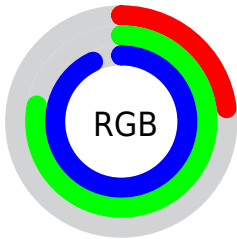
Format	Color
RYB	58, 137, 236
Decimal	3852268
CIELab	74.71, -24.93, -28.86
CIELCh	75, 38.135, 229.185
Yxy	47.8214, 0.2173, 0.2786
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282042348 (0xFF3AC7EC)
YUV	161.0590, 36.9459, -90.3827
Hunter-Lab	69.1530, -24.7313, -25.7916

Details

The YIQ color **161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **132.9410, 95.9130, 18.3850**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000**, and **105.6350, -97.6550, -19.8550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.9480, -108.8420, -20.8580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.1700, -82.9840, -15.9120**.

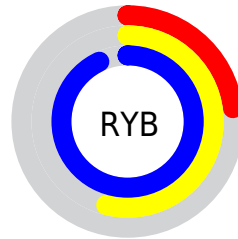
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (78%)

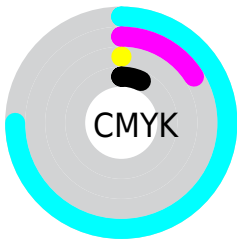
Blue (93%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (93%)

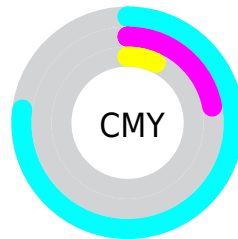


Cyan (75%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850 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 161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 161.0590,
-95.9130, -18.3850

■ 161.0590,
-95.9130, -18.3850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 124.6760,
-114.0680, -25.2680

■ 217.6250,
-74.5000, -26.5000

■ 105.6350,
-97.6550, -19.8550

■ 227.1930,
-55.4280, -19.7160

■ 87.2950, -81.8380,
-14.6540

■ 236.4620,
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 69.6560, -66.6170,
-9.6650

■ 245.7310,
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 52.7180, -51.9920,
-4.8880

■ 36.4810, -37.9630,
-0.3230

■ 22.7060, -25.3550,

2.4610

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 161.0590,
-95.9130, -18.3850

■ 161.0590,
-95.9130, -18.3850

■ 150.9480,
-108.8420, -20.8580

■ 171.1700,
-82.9840, -15.9120

■ 141.1360,
-121.1750, -23.1190

■ 180.9820,
-70.6510, -13.6510

■ 136.6730,
-127.1810, -24.4050

■ 191.0930,
-57.7220, -11.1780

■ 200.9050,
-45.3890, -8.9170

■ 210.4290,
-32.1850, -5.9210

■ 220.2410,
-19.8520, -3.6600

■ 230.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 240.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 245.7900, 9.3990,
0.3670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159.3890, -88.5750, -30.2310



161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850



174.6320, -66.0690, 2.4350

Triad

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



161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850



188.2740, 38.4160, 30.6720



179.5960, 20.7280, -23.2400

Complementary

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



161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850



132.9410, 95.9130, 18.3850

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.



182.4900, 44.9340, -10.3780



161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850



186.9750, 55.0150, 21.6950

Square

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



161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850



188.8330, 8.9810, 29.9810



184.5600, 57.0810, 6.2730



174.3130, -12.3280, -29.8960

Rectangle

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



161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850



182.2980, -41.2210, 14.6750



184.5600, 57.0810, 6.2730



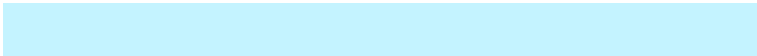
180.4940, 29.9430, -19.5370

Sweetspot

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



161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850



230.3150, -31.8640, -6.2320



166.5900, -60.5060, -81.8980



112.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



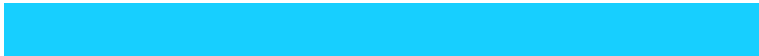
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850



157.4560, -125.0720, -24.0800



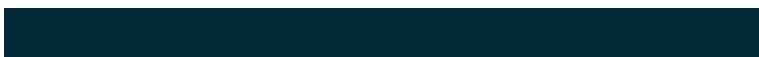
109.4030, -71.7130, 27.6390



112.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



105.1620, -97.7010, -19.0210



30.8100, -28.8840, -5.1720

Inverse Universe

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



127.2960, 60.8270, 81.5870



113.3440, 79.2080, 106.4080



184.5970, 71.7130, -27.6390



110.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



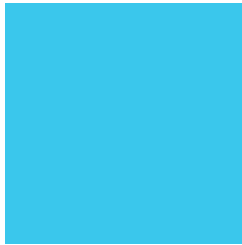
70.5350, 61.6520, 83.1560



20.9340, 18.7020, 24.5100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

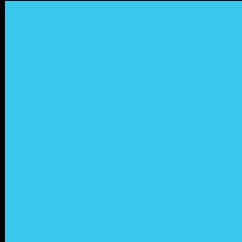
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850 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 161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850.

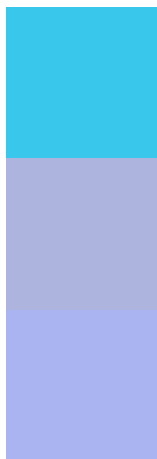


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850.

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

161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850

Protanopia

183.3960, -18.2500, 11.3660

Deuteranopia

183.5510, -25.8160, 16.3280



Tritanopia

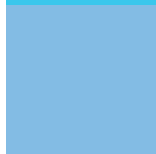
155.9840, -100.4960, -28.9440

Trichromacy



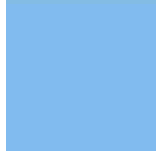
Original Color

161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850



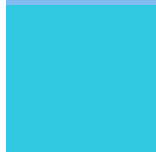
Protanomaly

175.5170, -46.8120, 0.3560



Deuteranomaly

175.5860, -51.2600, 3.8760



Tritanomaly

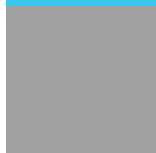
157.9890, -98.8920, -24.9720

Monochromacy



Original Color

161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850



Achromatopsia

161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

161.2330, -34.5690, -6.7690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850 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(58, 199, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 199, 236)  
}
```

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(58, 199, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 199, 236) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850 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(58, 199, 236) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 199, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 199, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 199, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 199, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 199,  
236) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 161.0590, -95.9130, -18.3850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 199, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 199,  
236) }
```

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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