

Converting Colors

YIQ(162.3610, -99.3990,
-10.2710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710)
contains.

YIQ(162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(162.3610, -99.3990,
-10.2710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3DC4FF
RGB	61, 196, 255
RGB Percent	24%, 77%, 100%
CMY	0.7610, 0.2311, 0.0004
CMYK	0.76, 0.23, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	198°, 100%, 62%
HSV	198°, 76%, 100%
XYZ	39.7047, 47.7081, 101.6290
YIQ	162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

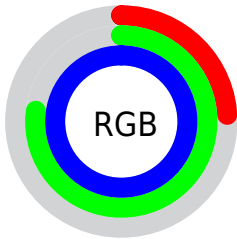
Format	Color
R _Y B	61, 141, 255
Decimal	4048127
CIE Lab	74.64, -16.92, -39.18
CIE LCh	75, 42.677, 246.641
Yxy	47.7081, 0.2100, 0.2524
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282238207 (0xFF3DC4FF)
YUV	162.3610, 45.6710, -88.8936
Hunter-Lab	69.0711, -18.2657, -38.8877

Details

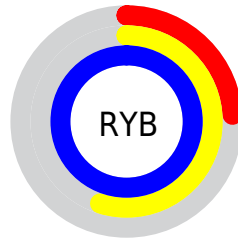
The YIQ color **162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **153.6390, 99.3990, 10.2710**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.6470, -71.5660, -24.6060**, and **105.9260, -102.6080, -12.6880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.8910, -112.6950, -11.5990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.5320, -86.6990, -9.1550**.

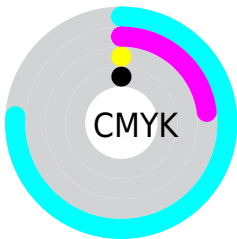
Distribution



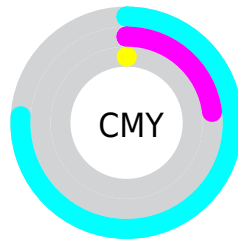
- Red (24%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710 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 162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162.3610,
-99.3990, -10.2710

■ 162.3610,
-99.3990, -10.2710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 124.9670,
-119.0210, -18.1010

■ 217.6470,
-71.5660, -24.6060

■ 105.9260,
-102.6080, -12.6880

■ 228.3890,
-53.0440, -18.8680

■ 88.0590, -86.7450,
-8.3210

■ 237.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 70.4200, -71.5240,
-3.3320

■ 247.2260,
-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 53.9550, -56.8530,
0.6110

■ 37.6040, -42.5030,
4.8650

■ 23.7150, -29.5740,

7.3380

■ 7.5920, -15.8660,
12.2140

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 162.3610,
-99.3990, -10.2710

■ 162.3610,
-99.3990, -10.2710

■ 149.8910,
-112.6950, -11.5990

■ 174.5320,
-86.6990, -9.1550

■ 138.3070,
-125.6700, -13.2380

■ 187.0020,
-73.4030, -7.8270

■ 133.5560,
-130.8050, -13.7890

■ 198.5860,
-60.4280, -6.1880

■ 211.0560,
-47.1320, -4.8600

■ 223.2270,
-34.4320, -3.7440

■ 235.1100,
-20.8610, -1.8930

■ 247.2810, -8.1610,
-0.7770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145.2670, -129.3340, -34.9500



162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710



179.5250, -49.2900, 12.2300

Triad

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



162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710



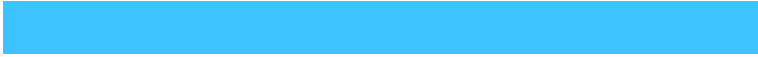
185.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000



175.2730, 2.3440, -31.4800

Complementary

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



162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710



153.6390, 99.3990, 10.2710

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.



179.9630, 35.8120, -21.2760



162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710



184.8370, 63.9110, 14.6550

Square

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



162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710



188.5430, 30.5290, 35.9450



183.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930



168.3790, -39.0570, -35.5770

Rectangle

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



162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710



185.8000, -21.7830, 25.8410



183.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930



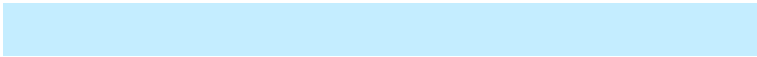
177.1990, 14.3560, -28.9080

Sweetspot

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



162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710



226.7930, -30.2140, -3.0940



181.4900, -71.9680, -83.4240



110.7790, -18.4310, -1.8790



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.



162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710



144.5420, -119.0220, -12.5740



106.0090, -72.9990, 39.9370



121.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640



99.8450, -97.8860, -10.1580



33.1240, -32.6440, -3.1080

Inverse Universe

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



134.3960, 72.2890, 83.1130



110.8360, 86.2700, 99.5660



209.9910, 72.9990, -39.9370



119.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



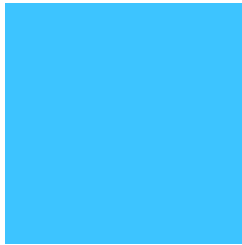
72.2710, 71.1430, 81.8550



24.1520, 24.0200, 27.2520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

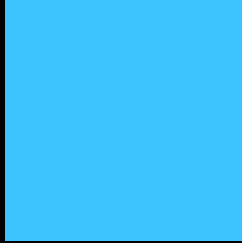
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710 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

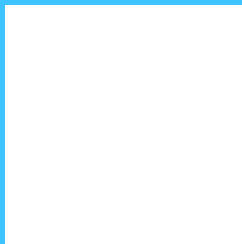
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710.



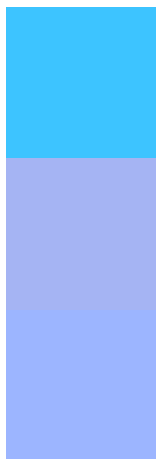
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710.

-10.2710.

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

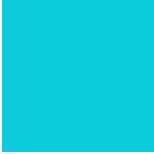
162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710

Protanopia

182.6970, -29.1630, 16.4130

Deuteranopia

181.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140



Tritanopia

148.3130, -117.7800, -35.0920

Trichromacy



Original Color

162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710

Protanomaly

175.3130, -54.7450, 6.4630

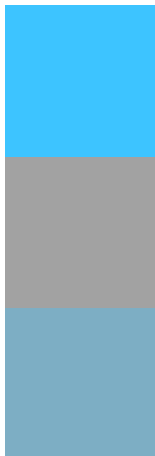
Deuteranomaly

174.4310, -60.8890, 7.6790

Tritanomaly

153.1170, -110.9960, -25.8760

Monochromacy



Original Color

162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710

Achromatopsia

162.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

161.8570, -36.2660, -3.5460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710 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(61, 196, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 196, 255)  
}
```

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(61, 196, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 196, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710 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(61, 196, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 196, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 196, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 196, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 196, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 196,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 162.3610, -99.3990, -10.2710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 196, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 196,  
255) }
```

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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