

# Converting Colors

YIQ(163.2600, -110.2610,  
-33.6930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(163.2600, -110.2610,  
-33.6930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	25D7E4
RGB	37, 215, 228
RGB Percent	15%, 84%, 89%
CMY	0.8552, 0.1566, 0.1063
CMYK	0.84, 0.06, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	184°, 78%, 52%
HSV	184°, 84%, 89%
XYZ	39.0664, 54.6255, 81.8005
YIQ	163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

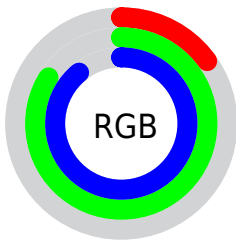
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	37, 129, 228
Decimal	2480100
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	78.83, -36.97, -18.32
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	79, 41.264, 206.363
Yxy	54.6255, 0.2226, 0.3113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280670180 (0xFF25D7E4)
YUV	163.2600, 31.9168, -110.7300
Hunter-Lab	73.9090, -34.9904, -13.8842

# Details

The YIQ color **163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930** 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 **101.7400, 110.2610, 33.6930**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.6350, -80.4600, -28.6200**, and **113.6420, -99.5330, -29.8770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.7960, -123.6940, -38.0460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.3110, -97.1030, -29.8630**.

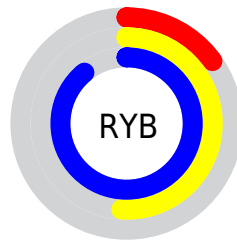
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (84%)

Blue (89%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (89%)

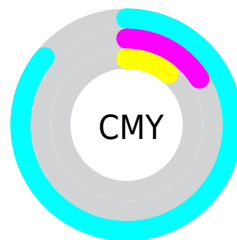


Cyan (84%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930 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 163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



163.2600,  
-110.2610, -33.6930

163.2600,  
-110.2610, -33.6930

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

132.5690,  
-115.6250, -35.6010

214.6350,  
-80.4600, -28.6200

113.5280,  
-99.2120, -30.1880

224.5020,  
-60.7920, -21.6240

94.7150, -83.4410,  
-24.1530

234.0700,  
-41.7200, -14.8400

76.4890, -67.9450,  
-18.6410

243.6380,  
-22.6480, -8.0560

58.9640, -53.0450,  
-13.3410

252.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

42.2540, -39.0620,  
-7.9420

27.8920, -26.1790,

-4.6350

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.2600,  
-110.2610, -33.6930

■ 163.2600,  
-110.2610, -33.6930

■ 155.7960,  
-123.6940, -38.0460

■ 171.3110,  
-97.1030, -29.8630

■ 151.0230,  
-131.7630, -40.4910

■ 178.4760,  
-84.2660, -25.7220

■ 186.5270,  
-71.1080, -21.8920

■ 193.9910,  
-57.6750, -17.5390

■ 202.0420,  
-44.5170, -13.7090

■ 209.5060,  
-31.0840, -9.3560

■ 217.2580,  
-18.5220, -5.7380

■ 224.7220, -5.0890,  
-1.3850

■ 232.7730, 8.0690,  
2.4450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



174.6610, -66.1540, -34.5860



163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930



171.4760, -101.4610, -16.9570

# Triad

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



163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930



200.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070



192.8440, 43.6970, -15.4950

# Complementary

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



163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930



101.7400, 110.2610, 33.6930

# 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.



195.4800, 60.0620, 1.8060



163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930



196.6010, 41.8090, 29.7530

# Square

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



163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930



196.5460, -18.2520, 22.4200



193.4430, 53.4570, 16.8890



189.0250, 14.9060, -27.8620

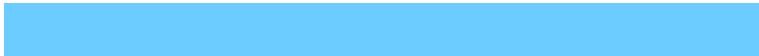


# Rectangle

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



163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930



181.4090, -72.9910, -4.2790



193.4430, 53.4570, 16.8890



194.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380

# Sweetspot

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



163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930



233.5160, -37.0440, -11.4760



150.5990, -56.6980, -95.8500



114.5780, -22.4190, -6.6990



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.



163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930



168.7760, -147.3050, -45.1690



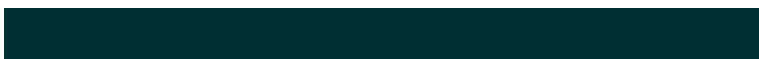
107.4950, -84.1360, 15.9920



110.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



118.4350, -103.3840, -31.6720



33.9900, -29.5710, -9.2430



# Inverse Universe

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



114.4010, 56.6980, 95.8500



103.3770, 75.5820, 128.0780



157.5050, 84.1360, -15.9920



107.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



72.5590, 53.0770, 89.8850

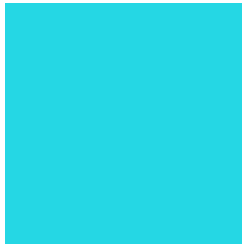


20.7210, 14.9880, 25.7400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

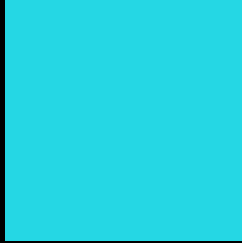
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

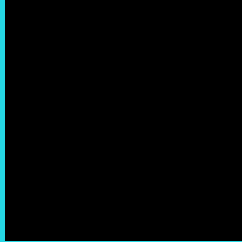
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

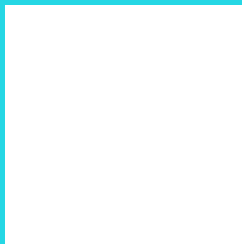
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930.

-33.6930.

# 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

163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930

### Protanopia

194.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

### Deuteranopia

195.0270, -12.6570, 14.6310



## Tritanopia

164.6240, -108.2900, -30.8660

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930

## Protanomaly

182.6170, -44.5180, -8.1820

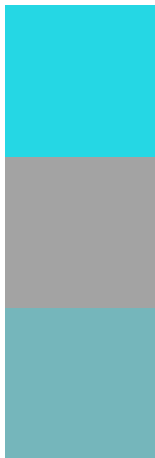
## Deuteranomaly

183.3380, -47.8660, -2.5700

## Tritanomaly

163.9120, -109.1610, -31.6010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930

## Achromatopsia

163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

163.1350, -40.3450, -12.2250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930 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(37, 215, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 215, 228)  
}
```

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(37, 215, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 215, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930 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(37, 215, 228) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 215, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 215, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 215, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 215, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 215,  
228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 215, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 215,  
228) }
```

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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