

Converting Colors

YIQ(163.5270, -97.4710,
-23.1910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(163.5270, -97.4710,
-23.1910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38CDE8
RGB	56, 205, 232
RGB Percent	22%, 80%, 91%
CMY	0.7807, 0.1958, 0.0906
CMYK	0.76, 0.12, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	189°, 79%, 56%
HSV	189°, 76%, 91%
XYZ	38.0231, 50.3512, 83.9812
YIQ	163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

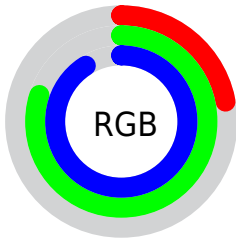
Format	Color
RYB	56, 137, 232
Decimal	3722728
CIELab	76.28, -29.36, -24.31
CIELCh	76, 38.115, 219.619
Yxy	50.3512, 0.2206, 0.2921
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281912808 (0xFF38CDE8)
YUV	163.5270, 33.7572, -94.3012
Hunter-Lab	70.9586, -28.5284, -20.5002

Details

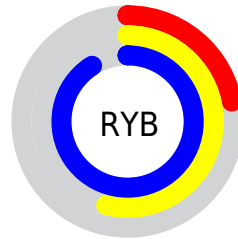
The YIQ color **163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **124.4730, 97.4710, 23.1910**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.3260, -75.0960, -26.7120**, and **108.1140, -97.7460, -23.7140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.8890, -110.3540, -26.4980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.7520, -84.8630, -20.4070**.

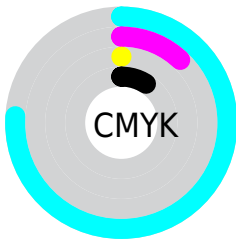
Distribution



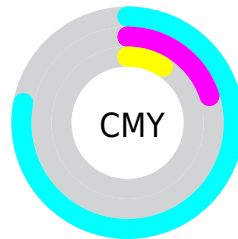
- Red (22%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910 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 163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163.5270,
-97.4710, -23.1910

■ 163.5270,
-97.4710, -23.1910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 127.1550,
-114.1590, -29.1270

■ 217.3260,
-75.0960, -26.7120

■ 108.1140,
-97.7460, -23.7140

■ 226.8940,
-56.0240, -19.9280

■ 89.8880, -82.2500,
-18.2020

■ 236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 72.2490, -67.0290,
-13.2130

■ 245.4320,
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 55.3110, -52.4040,
-8.4360

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 38.4870, -38.1000,
-3.3480

■ 24.7120, -25.4920,

-0.5640

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 163.5270,
-97.4710, -23.1910

■ 163.5270,
-97.4710, -23.1910

■ 154.8890,
-110.3540, -26.4980

■ 172.7520,
-84.8630, -20.4070

■ 145.6640,
-122.9620, -29.2820

■ 181.3900,
-71.9800, -17.1000

■ 142.0870,
-128.6470, -30.8790

■ 190.6150,
-59.3720, -14.3160

■ 199.5520,
-45.8930, -10.7970

■ 208.7770,
-33.2850, -8.0130

■ 217.4150,
-20.4020, -4.7060

■ 226.6400, -7.7940,
-1.9220

■ 235.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

■ 241.8120, 12.3330,
2.2610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166.6200, -76.1040, -30.4720



163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910



174.6690, -76.6590, -3.8830

Triad

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



163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910



192.9080, 30.7590, 31.7750



185.0810, 29.6680, -20.0600

Complementary

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



163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910



124.4730, 97.4710, 23.1910

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.



187.8760, 49.8390, -5.6570



163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910



191.0440, 50.5670, 25.2150

Square

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



163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910



192.3200, -2.7560, 27.9320



190.2060, 58.3180, 11.3900



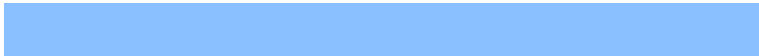
180.4130, -0.8660, -28.3700

Rectangle

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



163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910



183.0360, -52.4070, 8.1450



190.2060, 58.3180, 11.3900



185.9080, 37.6450, -15.9470

Sweetspot

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



163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910



232.0760, -32.6890, -7.8010



162.2760, -56.7460, -83.9620



113.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



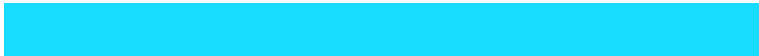
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910



165.0870, -128.6470, -30.8790



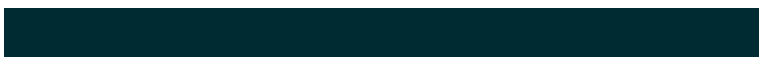
112.4580, -73.5460, 22.3100



110.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



109.0430, -98.9840, -23.3040



31.0550, -28.1960, -6.6280

Inverse Universe

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



125.6100, 57.0670, 83.6510



114.8260, 75.0350, 110.4510



175.5420, 73.5460, -22.3100



107.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



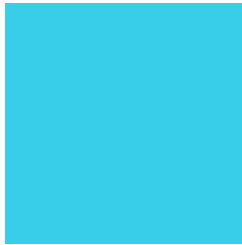
70.7350, 58.2130, 84.9090



20.1510, 16.5930, 24.1850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

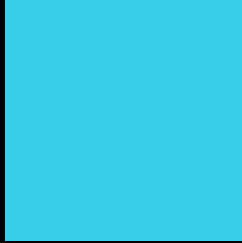
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910 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 163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910.

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

163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910

Protanopia

187.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030

Deuteranopia

187.9600, -19.7180, 15.9460



Tritanopia

160.9950, -99.0290, -27.9970

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910

Protanomaly

178.4910, -43.9230, -2.4430

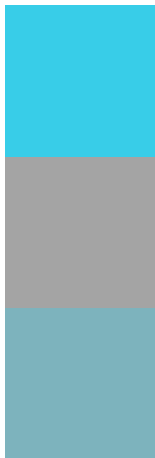
Deuteranomaly

178.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000

Tritanomaly

162.2340, -98.2040, -26.4280

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910

Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

163.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910 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(56, 205, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 205, 232)  
}
```

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(56, 205, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 205, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910 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(56, 205, 232) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 205, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 205, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 205, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 205, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 205,  
232) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 163.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 205, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 205,  
232) }
```

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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