

Converting Colors

YIQ(164.0750, -58.4520,
-30.9960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(164.0750, -58.4520,
-30.9960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59C8B0
RGB	89, 200, 176
RGB Percent	35%, 78%, 69%
CMY	0.6512, 0.2155, 0.3100
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.12, 0.22
HSL	167°, 50%, 57%
HSV	167°, 56%, 78%
XYZ	32.6092, 46.5829, 48.3188
YIQ	164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

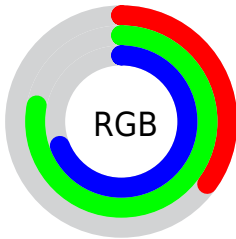
Format	Color
RYB	89, 151, 200
Decimal	5884080
CIELab	73.92, -37.57, 2.49
CIElCh	74, 37.649, 176.212
Yxy	46.5829, 0.2557, 0.3653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284074160 (0xFF59C8B0)
YUV	164.0750, 5.8790, -65.8408
Hunter-Lab	68.2517, -34.1570, 5.8018

Details

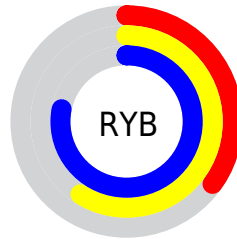
The YIQ color **164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **124.9250, 58.4520, 30.9960**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.0860, -56.9850, -30.0490**, and **103.1380, -71.9310, -34.5150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.6390, -69.0880, -36.4800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170.5110, -47.8160, -25.5120**.

Distribution



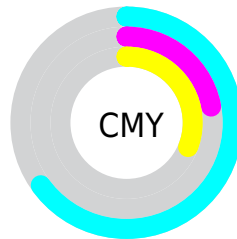
- Red (35%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960 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 164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 164.0750,
-58.4520, -30.9960

■ 164.0750,
-58.4520, -30.9960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 134.9930,
-61.1570, -31.5330

■ 219.9720,
-56.6640, -30.3600

■ 103.1380,
-71.9310, -34.5150

■ 231.6780,
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 81.1390, -64.5040,
-31.4480

■ 240.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 63.7280, -49.9250,
-25.8370

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 46.4310, -35.6670,
-19.9150

■ 30.5360, -22.6010,
-14.4170

■ 13.7120, -8.2970,

-9.3290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 164.0750,
-58.4520, -30.9960

■ 164.0750,
-58.4520, -30.9960

■ 157.6390,
-69.0880, -36.4800

■ 170.5110,
-47.8160, -25.5120

■ 151.0890,
-79.4030, -42.2750

■ 177.0610,
-37.5010, -19.7170

■ 144.6530,
-90.0390, -47.7590

■ 183.4970,
-26.8650, -14.2330

■ 138.2170,
-100.6750, -53.2430

■ 189.9330,
-16.2290, -8.7490

■ 135.2980,
-105.3970, -55.7730

■ 196.4830, -5.9140,
-2.9540

■ 202.9190, 4.7220,
2.5300

■ 209.3550, 15.3580,
8.0140

■ 215.9050, 25.6730,
13.8090

■ 218.1550, 27.9650,
16.3250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171.0070, -20.2140, -30.1500



164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960



156.4040, -92.9310, -28.3790

Triad

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



164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960



183.7740, -18.8940, 23.0420



182.2560, 54.8810, 2.0890

Complementary

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



164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960



124.9250, 58.4520, 30.9960

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.



184.0520, 56.1160, 18.2600



164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960



186.3670, 16.2250, 30.8570

Square

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



164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960



175.0570, -56.9000, 6.9720



185.5580, 43.3680, 29.0320



179.7450, 39.6620, -13.9540

Rectangle

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



164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960



158.4180, -95.5460, -19.5300



185.5580, 43.3680, 29.0320



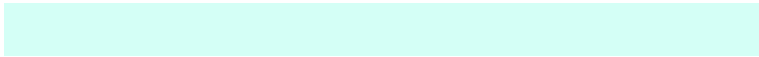
183.2010, 56.7140, 7.4180

Sweetspot

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



164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960



241.1170, -22.7390, -11.9150



161.9310, -15.0290, -52.5410



119.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780



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.



164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960



199.6530, -90.0390, -47.7590



149.2010, -57.9060, -7.8420



96.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



110.2730, -85.9130, -45.4410



24.3240, -18.8880, -10.1200

Inverse Universe

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



124.9250, 58.4520, 30.9960



139.3470, 90.0390, 47.7590



139.7990, 57.9060, 7.8420



92.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



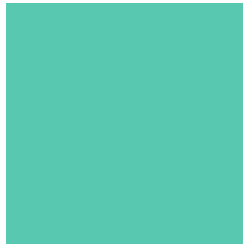
52.7270, 85.9130, 45.4410



11.6760, 18.8880, 10.1200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960 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 164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

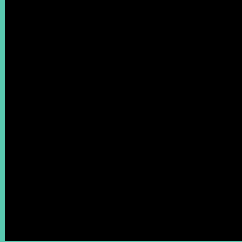
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960.



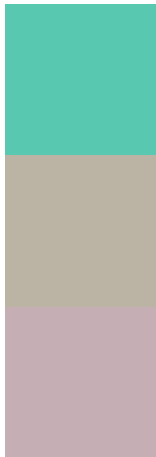
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960.

-30.9960.

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

164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960

Protanopia

180.3830, 8.9870, -3.1810

Deuteranopia

182.2620, 11.1860, 6.5300



Tritanopia

168.7180, -61.1600, -14.9520

Trichromacy



Original Color

164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960



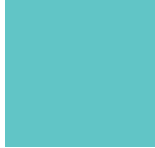
Protanomaly

174.1840, -15.6780, -13.2300



Deuteranomaly

175.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670



Tritanomaly

167.2140, -59.9210, -20.8890

Monochromacy



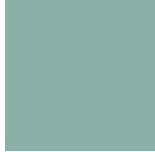
Original Color

164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960



Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

164.0140, -20.9510, -11.2790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960 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(89, 200, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 200, 176)  
}
```

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(89, 200, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 200, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960 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(89, 200, 176) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 200, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 200, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 200, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 200, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 200,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.0750, -58.4520, -30.9960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 200, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 200,  
176) }
```

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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