

# Converting Colors

YIQ(165.4100, -119.4310,  
-32.7030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(165.4100, -119.4310,  
-32.7030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1FDBF2
RGB	31, 219, 242
RGB Percent	12%, 86%, 95%
CMY	0.8788, 0.1409, 0.0515
CMYK	0.87, 0.09, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	186°, 89%, 53%
HSV	186°, 87%, 95%
XYZ	41.9221, 57.3972, 92.7749
YIQ	165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

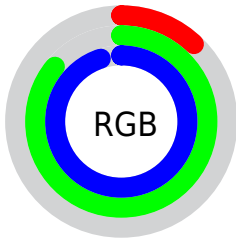
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	31, 130, 242
Decimal	2087922
CIE Lab	80.40, -34.93, -23.40
CIE LCh	80, 42.037, 213.817
Yxy	57.3972, 0.2182, 0.2988
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280278002 (0xFF1FDBF2)
YUV	165.4100, 37.7589, -117.8776
Hunter-Lab	75.7609, -33.8092, -19.5724

# Details

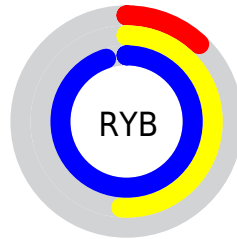
The YIQ color **165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **107.5900, 119.4310, 32.7030**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080**, and **116.8850, -104.5310, -27.4030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.4730, -132.9100, -36.2220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.3470, -105.9520, -29.1840**.

# Distribution



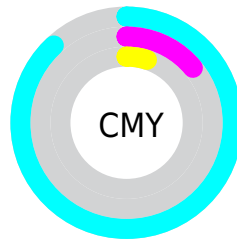
- Red (12%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030 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 165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



165.4100,  
-119.4310, -32.7030

165.4100,  
-119.4310, -32.7030

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

136.3990,  
-120.8980, -33.6500

214.9340,  
-79.8640, -28.4080

117.4720,  
-104.8060, -27.9260

224.8010,  
-60.1960, -21.4120

98.5450, -88.7140,  
-22.2020

234.6680,  
-40.5280, -14.4160

80.3190, -73.2180,  
-16.6900

244.2360,  
-21.4560, -7.6320

62.6800, -57.9970,  
-11.7010

253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

45.8560, -43.6930,  
-6.6130

30.3200, -30.2600,

-2.2600

■ 7.2670, -13.5730,  
9.2030

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530

■ 165.4100,  
-119.4310, -32.7030

■ 165.4100,  
-119.4310, -32.7030

■ 156.4730,  
-132.9100, -36.2220

■ 174.3470,  
-105.9520, -29.1840

■ 154.3800,  
-137.0820, -37.7060

■ 182.6970,  
-92.1980, -25.1420

■ 191.6340,  
-78.7190, -21.6230

■ 200.8700,  
-64.6440, -17.8920

■ 209.2200,  
-50.8900, -13.8500

■ 218.1570,  
-37.4110, -10.3310

■ 226.5070,  
-23.6570, -6.2890

■ 235.4440,  
-10.1780, -2.7700

■ 244.6800, 3.8970,  
0.9610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



175.8920, -80.0460, -36.1260



165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030



178.6190, -91.5580, -14.7100

# Triad

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



165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030



205.1620, 27.2280, 35.1960



196.5720, 38.4710, -19.9050

# Complementary

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



165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030



107.5900, 119.4310, 32.7030

# 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.



199.3610, 58.7790, -2.4770



165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030



197.7920, 42.5890, 26.6290

# Square

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



165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030



201.9280, -7.5240, 26.2360



195.8080, 53.6870, 12.7190



191.9530, 6.2410, -30.5190

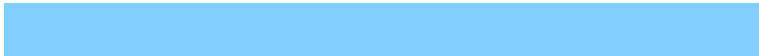


# Rectangle

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



165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030



188.5630, -61.6210, -1.0850



195.8080, 53.6870, 12.7190



197.3390, 46.6770, -14.4350

# Sweetspot

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



165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030



231.1570, -37.4110, -10.3310



157.2510, -64.7660, -103.8220



113.1050, -22.4650, -5.8650



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

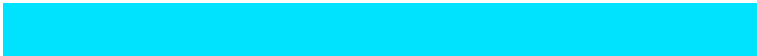


# Same Dimension

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



165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030



162.3190, -144.2800, -39.4160



104.3620, -90.8310, 21.6890



115.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



117.2440, -104.1640, -28.5480



35.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340



# Inverse Universe

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



115.5210, 65.4080, 103.2000



102.1230, 79.1130, 124.6570



168.0510, 91.1060, -21.1660



112.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



73.7120, 57.0200, 90.0120

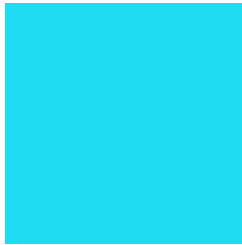


22.4440, 17.3260, 27.4220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

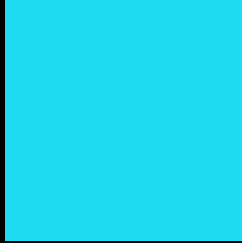
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

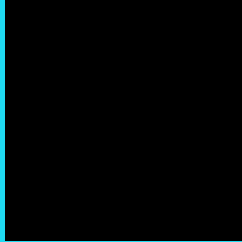
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030.



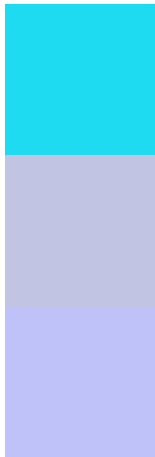
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030.

-32.7030.

# 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

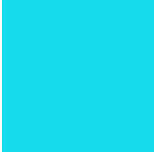
165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030

### Protanopia

198.6370, -11.7390, 9.0050

### Deuteranopia

199.2590, -19.1220, 16.1580



## **Tritanopia**

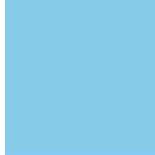
162.8500, -123.7860, -36.3780

# Trichromacy



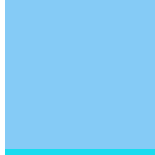
## Original Color

165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030



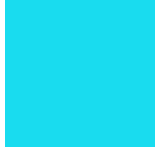
## Protanomaly

186.2620, -50.7080, -6.1320



## Deuteranomaly

186.9720, -55.5230, -1.4670



## Tritanomaly

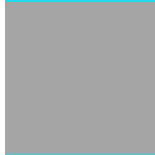
163.8610, -122.3190, -35.4310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030



## Achromatopsia

165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

165.2810, -43.6920, -12.1400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030 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(31, 219, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 219, 242)  
}
```

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(31, 219, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 219, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030 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(31, 219, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 219, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 219, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 219, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 219, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 219,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.4100, -119.4310, -32.7030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 219, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 219,  
242) }
```

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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