

Converting Colors

YIQ(165.4640, -128.6910,
-41.0990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(165.4640, -128.6910,
-41.0990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	11E3EE
RGB	17, 227, 238
RGB Percent	7%, 89%, 93%
CMY	0.9336, 0.1094, 0.0672
CMYK	0.93, 0.05, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	183°, 87%, 50%
HSV	183°, 93%, 93%
XYZ	43.1353, 61.2698, 90.3397
YIQ	165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

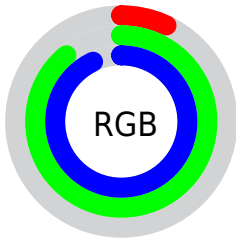
Format	Color
RYB	17, 125, 238
Decimal	1172462
CIELab	82.52, -40.43, -18.06
CIELCh	83, 44.284, 204.075
Yxy	61.2698, 0.2215, 0.3146
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279362542 (0xFF11E3EE)
YUV	165.4640, 35.7602, -130.2029
Hunter-Lab	78.2750, -38.6145, -13.6360

Details

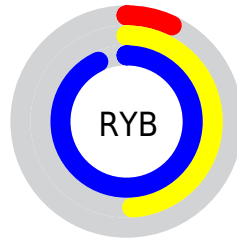
The YIQ color **165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **89.5360, 128.6910, 41.0990**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.7380, -82.2480, -29.2560**, and **121.1250, -105.4470, -32.8310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.7940, -138.5480, -44.1800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.2270, -114.6620, -36.5340**.

Distribution



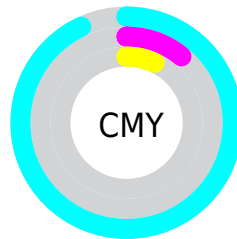
- Red (7%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990 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 165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

165.4640,
-128.6910, -41.0990

165.4640,
-128.6910, -41.0990

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

140.7530,
-122.1350, -38.7670

213.7380,
-82.2480, -29.2560

121.1250,
-105.4470, -32.8310

224.2030,
-61.3880, -21.8360

102.1980,
-89.3550, -27.1070

233.7710,
-42.3160, -15.0520

83.9720, -73.8590,
-21.5950

243.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

65.8600, -58.6840,
-15.7720

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

49.0360, -44.3800,
-10.6840

32.9130, -30.6720,

-5.8080

■ 14.6700, -16.5060,
1.7820

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 165.4640,
-128.6910, -41.0990

■ 165.4640,
-128.6910, -41.0990

■ 159.7940,
-138.5480, -44.1800

■ 173.2270,
-114.6620, -36.5340

■ 180.6910,
-101.2290, -32.1810

■ 189.0410,
-87.4750, -28.1390

■ 196.8040,
-73.4460, -23.5740

■ 204.5670,
-59.4170, -19.0090

■ 212.3300,
-45.3880, -14.4440

■ 219.7940,
-31.9550, -10.0910

■ 227.5570,
-17.9260, -5.5260

■ 235.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183.2860, -69.5920, -38.3600



165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990



173.4370, -114.8930, -26.8370

Triad

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



165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990



211.2410, 16.8200, 36.5960



203.0680, 48.8780, -15.7780

Complementary

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



165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990



89.5360, 128.6910, 41.0990

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.



201.2730, 56.2110, 0.0110



165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990



202.8930, 35.1150, 29.9230

Square

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



165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990



204.4980, -18.2970, 17.7270



198.8060, 48.0010, 16.6490



198.8250, 18.3450, -29.6150

Rectangle

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



165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990



186.9580, -79.2710, -11.6150



198.8060, 48.0010, 16.6490



204.1770, 56.1210, -9.3750

Sweetspot

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



165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990



232.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



147.5250, -63.0220, -113.4060



113.0830, -25.3990, -7.7590



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.



165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990



171.7110, -148.6800, -47.7840



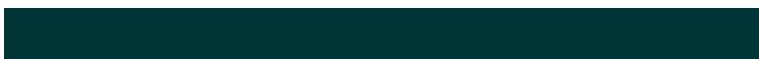
102.6550, -99.2660, 14.8620



115.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



123.7010, -107.1890, -34.3010



37.4950, -32.5510, -10.3030

Inverse Universe

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



107.0190, 64.3060, 112.1620



103.9470, 73.9770, 129.6330



152.3450, 99.2660, -14.8620



112.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



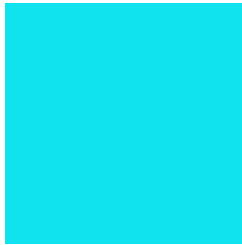
74.9660, 53.4890, 93.4330



22.7860, 16.3630, 28.3550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

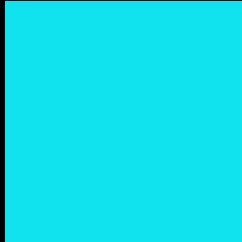
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

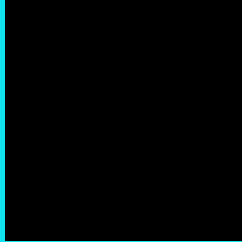
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

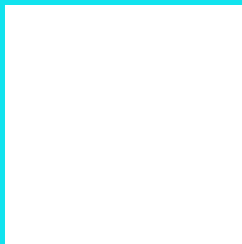
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990.



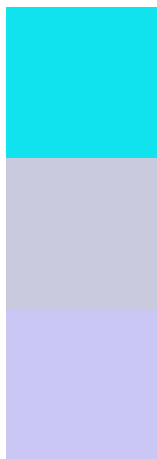
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990.

-41.0990.

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

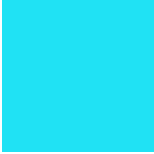
165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990

Protanopia

204.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200

Deuteranopia

205.3260, -12.0610, 14.8430



Tritanopia

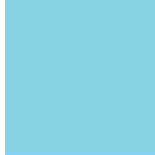
170.0460, -121.4020, -35.5300

Trichromacy



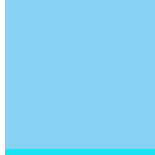
Original Color

165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990



Protanomaly

190.2140, -50.7530, -10.8250



Deuteranomaly

190.6360, -54.6970, -5.4250



Tritanomaly

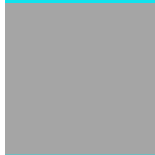
168.0240, -124.3360, -37.4240

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990



Achromatopsia

165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

165.3190, -46.8550, -15.3910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990 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(17, 227, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 227, 238)  
}
```

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(17, 227, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 227, 238) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990 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(17, 227, 238) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 227, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 227, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 227, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 227, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 227,  
238) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.4640, -128.6910, -41.0990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 227, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 227,  
238) }
```

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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