

Converting Colors

YIQ(165.5160, -90.9110,
-42.9670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(165.5160, -90.9110,
-42.9670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34DAC1
RGB	52, 218, 193
RGB Percent	20%, 85%, 76%
CMY	0.7965, 0.1448, 0.2435
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.12, 0.14
HSL	171°, 69%, 53%
HSV	171°, 76%, 86%
XYZ	36.1162, 54.7526, 59.0660
YIQ	165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

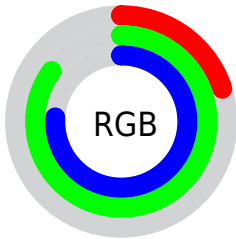
Format	Color
RYB	52, 142, 218
Decimal	3463873
CIELab	78.90, -46.89, 0.51
CIELCh	79, 46.896, 179.383
Yxy	54.7526, 0.2409, 0.3652
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281653953 (0xFF34DAC1)
YUV	165.5160, 13.5496, -99.5535
Hunter-Lab	73.9950, -42.3673, 4.4687

Details

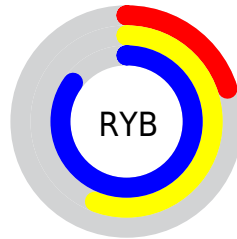
The YIQ color **165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **104.4840, 90.9110, 42.9670**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.4460, -75.5540, -29.4260**, and **111.0540, -89.4900, -41.1860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.5960, -103.0600, -48.5640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.4360, -78.7620, -37.3700**.

Distribution



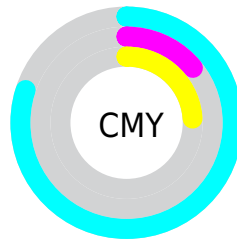
- Red (20%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670 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 165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 165.5160,
-90.9110, -42.9670

■ 165.5160,
-90.9110, -42.9670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 130.4540,
-105.5360, -47.7440

■ 215.4460,
-75.5540, -29.4260

■ 110.9400,
-89.1690, -41.4970

■ 225.3990,
-59.0040, -20.9880

■ 92.2410, -73.7190,
-35.1510

■ 234.6680,
-40.5280, -14.4160

■ 74.2430, -58.8650,
-29.0170

■ 243.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 56.8320, -44.2860,
-23.4060

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 39.6490, -30.3490,
-17.1730

■ 25.0420, -18.1540,

-12.4100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.5160,
-90.9110, -42.9670

■ 165.5160,
-90.9110, -42.9670

■ 158.5960,
-103.0600, -48.5640

■ 172.4360,
-78.7620, -37.3700

■ 151.5620,
-114.8880, -54.4720

■ 179.4700,
-66.9340, -31.4620

■ 149.0560,
-119.3350, -56.4790

■ 186.0910,
-55.3810, -26.0770

■ 193.0110,
-43.2320, -20.4800

■ 199.9310,
-31.0830, -14.8830

■ 206.9650,
-19.2550, -8.9750

■ 213.8850, -7.1060,
-3.3780

■ 220.5060, 4.4470,
2.0070

■ 227.5400, 16.2750,
7.9150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180.2780, -31.5830, -38.8710



165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670



154.3970, -135.7520, -39.7840

Triad

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



165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670



196.2800, -14.4470, 25.0490



193.9380, 64.4640, -0.8800

Complementary

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



165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670



104.4840, 90.9110, 42.9670

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.



190.1830, 57.1250, 16.4930



165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670



201.0140, 24.8890, 39.0410

Square

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



165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670



183.8450, -62.3550, 1.2050



192.7370, 44.4220, 31.9580



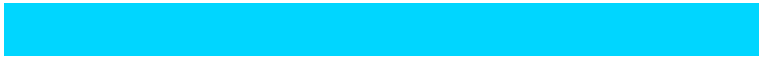
191.8780, 46.3570, -19.6510

Rectangle

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



165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670



154.6880, -140.7050, -32.6170



192.7370, 44.4220, 31.9580



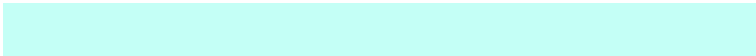
192.1430, 62.6290, 4.8450

Sweetspot

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



165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670



236.3330, -32.2750, -15.3070



157.8140, -28.9620, -80.8820



116.5520, -19.5300, -9.4980



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.



165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670



181.6420, -127.0370, -60.0690



136.0810, -83.8110, -6.4270



106.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540



118.3090, -94.7620, -44.7620



31.4480, -25.1690, -11.9290

Inverse Universe

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



104.4840, 90.9110, 42.9670



96.3580, 127.0370, 60.0690



133.9190, 83.8110, 6.4270



102.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



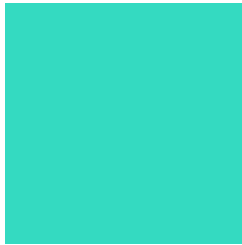
54.6910, 94.7620, 44.7620



14.5520, 25.1690, 11.9290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

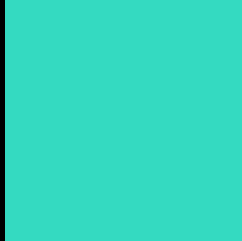
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670 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

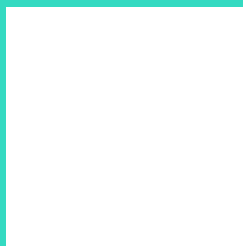
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670.



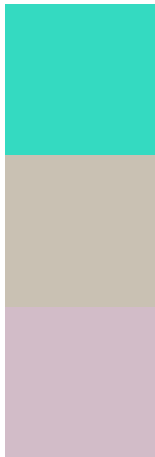
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670.

-42.9670.

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

165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670

Protanopia

193.7960, 9.2620, -2.6580

Deuteranopia

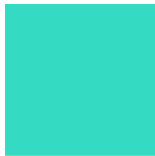
195.9460, 9.2600, 8.3960



Tritanopia

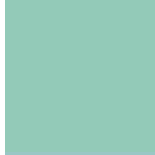
173.6760, -87.7050, -23.9690

Trichromacy



Original Color

165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670



Protanomaly

183.5030, -27.0020, -17.2580



Deuteranomaly

185.0180, -26.7740, -10.3740



Tritanomaly

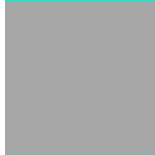
170.9760, -88.8500, -30.7540

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670



Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

166.0340, -32.8710, -15.5190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670 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(52, 218, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 218, 193)  
}
```

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(52, 218, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 218, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670 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(52, 218, 193) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 218, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 218, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 218, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 218, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 218,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 218, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 218,  
193) }
```

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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