

# Converting Colors

YIQ(165.5660, -111.5430,  
-43.5030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(165.5660, -111.5430,  
-43.5030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	20E0D7
RGB	32, 224, 215
RGB Percent	13%, 88%, 84%
CMY	0.8749, 0.1212, 0.1573
CMYK	0.86, 0.00, 0.04, 0.12
HSL	177°, 76%, 50%
HSV	177°, 86%, 88%
XYZ	39.5208, 58.5605, 73.4355
YIQ	165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

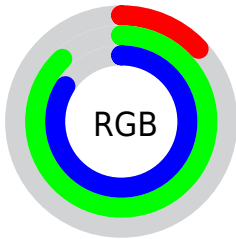
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	32, 130, 224
Decimal	2154711
CIE Lab	81.05, -45.12, -8.07
CIE LCh	81, 45.840, 190.135
Yxy	58.5605, 0.2304, 0.3414
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280344791 (0xFF20E0D7)
YUV	165.5660, 24.3710, -117.1374
Hunter-Lab	76.5248, -41.7331, -3.3291

# Details

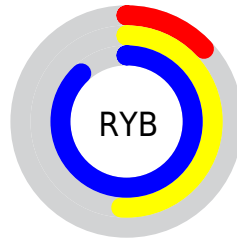
The YIQ color **165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **90.4340, 111.5430, 43.5030**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.0370, -81.6520, -29.0440**, and **116.8560, -97.5600, -38.1040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.5750, -124.9300, -48.6900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.2580, -98.7520, -38.5280**.

# Distribution



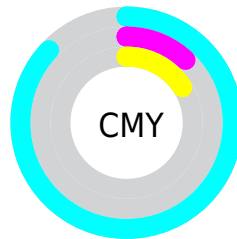
- Red (13%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030 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 165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 165.5660,  
-111.5430, -43.5030

■ 165.5660,  
-111.5430, -43.5030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 136.3700,  
-113.9270, -44.3510

■ 214.0370,  
-81.6520, -29.0440

■ 116.8560,  
-97.5600, -38.1040

■ 224.2030,  
-61.3880, -21.8360

■ 98.0430, -81.7890,  
-32.0690

■ 233.7710,  
-42.3160, -15.0520

■ 79.9310, -66.6140,  
-26.2460

■ 243.0400,  
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 61.9330, -51.7600,  
-20.1120

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 45.2230, -37.7770,  
-14.7130

■ 29.8010, -24.6650,

-10.0490

■ 6.9760, -8.6200,  
2.0360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 165.5660,  
-111.5430, -43.5030

■ 165.5660,  
-111.5430, -43.5030

■ 158.5750,  
-124.9300, -48.6900

■ 172.2580,  
-98.7520, -38.5280

■ 155.7700,  
-129.9730, -50.9090

■ 179.2490,  
-85.3650, -33.3410

■ 185.9410,  
-72.5740, -28.3660

■ 192.9320,  
-59.1870, -23.1790

■ 199.6240,  
-46.3960, -18.2040

■ 206.3160,  
-33.6050, -13.2290

■ 213.3070,  
-20.2180, -8.0420

■ 219.9990, -7.4270,  
-3.0670

■ 227.1040, 5.6390,  
2.4310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



183.5950, -48.5930, -38.9690



165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030



159.3840, -142.9050, -36.8010

# Triad

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



165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030



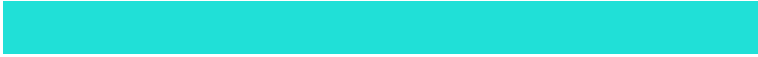
204.9400, 1.3700, 30.2500



200.3840, 59.9720, -7.5800

# Complementary

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



165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030



90.4340, 111.5430, 43.5030

# 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.



195.8420, 56.3470, 8.5630



165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030



202.9560, 30.8040, 36.4680

# Square

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



165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030



195.4950, -40.5780, 8.5260



195.7060, 45.7070, 25.1870



196.5560, 35.4000, -24.8240

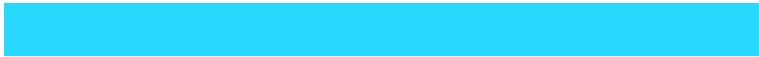


# Rectangle

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



165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030



168.4090, -117.6900, -25.7060



195.7060, 45.7070, 25.1870



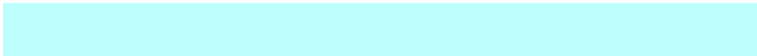
198.8450, 60.2920, -2.3640

# Sweetspot

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



165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030



234.9240, -38.3730, -14.9250



147.6940, -46.8400, -98.2960



115.8120, -23.1980, -9.1020



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.



165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030



177.3870, -148.1280, -57.7920



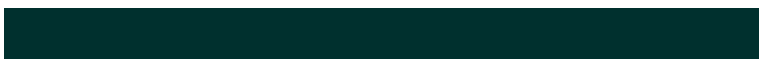
116.1100, -90.7820, 4.2740



108.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



122.4640, -102.3280, -39.8000



33.4200, -27.9660, -10.7980



# Inverse Universe

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



90.4340, 111.5430, 43.5030



77.6130, 148.1280, 57.7920



139.8900, 90.7820, -4.2740



104.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



53.5360, 102.3280, 39.8000

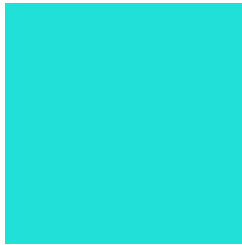


14.5800, 27.9660, 10.7980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

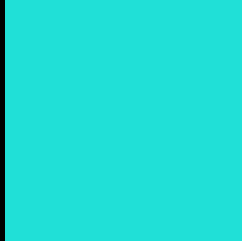
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

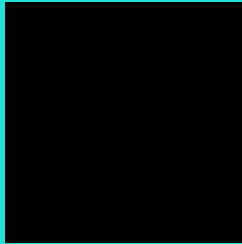
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

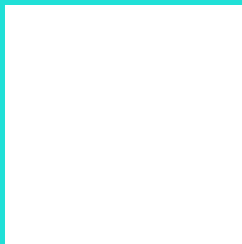
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030.



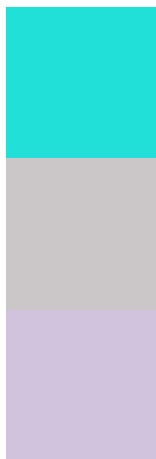
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030.

-43.5030.

# 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

165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030

### Protanopia

199.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

### Deuteranopia

201.5630, 0.2730, 11.5770



## Tritanopia

173.6030, -103.7970, -29.6930

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030



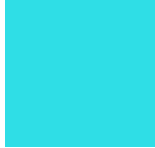
## Protanomaly

187.0380, -38.6940, -14.6140



## Deuteranomaly

188.6560, -40.2540, -8.3660



## Tritanomaly

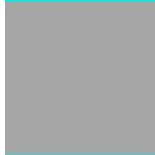
170.5870, -106.8680, -34.6120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030



## Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

165.7280, -40.7570, -15.7730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030 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(32, 224, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 224, 215)  
}
```

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(32, 224, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 224, 215) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030 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(32, 224, 215) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 224, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 224, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 224, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 224, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 224,  
215) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.5660, -111.5430, -43.5030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 224, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 224,  
215) }
```

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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