

Converting Colors

YIQ(165.6180, -90.9580,
-36.6060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(165.6180, -90.9580,
-36.6060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38D6CC
RGB	56, 214, 204
RGB Percent	22%, 84%, 80%
CMY	0.7807, 0.1605, 0.2003
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.05, 0.16
HSL	176°, 66%, 53%
HSV	176°, 74%, 84%
XYZ	36.5771, 53.3200, 65.4341
YIQ	165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

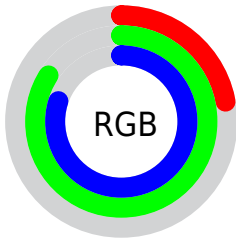
Format	Color
RYB	56, 138, 214
Decimal	3725004
CIELab	78.06, -41.76, -6.60
CIELCh	78, 42.278, 188.978
Yxy	53.3200, 0.2355, 0.3433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281915084 (0xFF38D6CC)
YUV	165.6180, 18.9223, -96.1350
Hunter-Lab	73.0206, -38.3726, -2.0157

Details

The YIQ color **165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060** 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 **104.3820, 90.9580, 36.6060**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.7280, -76.2880, -27.1360**, and **109.8460, -91.6000, -35.9840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.2250, -103.1530, -41.3690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.0110, -78.7630, -31.8430**.

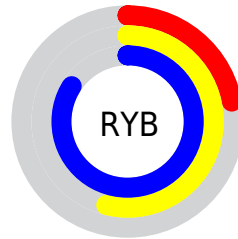
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (84%)

Blue (80%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (84%)

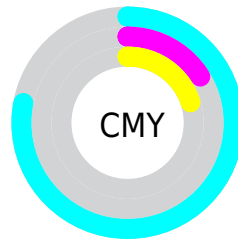


Cyan (74%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060 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 165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 165.6180,
-90.9580, -36.6060

■ 165.6180,
-90.9580, -36.6060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 129.3600,
-107.9670, -42.2310

■ 216.7280,
-76.2880, -27.1360

■ 110.4330,
-91.8750, -36.5070

■ 226.2960,
-57.2160, -20.3520

■ 91.6200, -76.1040,
-30.4720

■ 235.2660,
-39.3360, -13.9920

■ 73.5080, -60.9290,
-24.6490

■ 244.5350,
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 56.0970, -46.3500,
-19.0380

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 39.5010, -32.6880,
-13.3280

■ 24.7800, -20.1720,

-8.8760

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.6180,
-90.9580, -36.6060

■ 165.6180,
-90.9580, -36.6060

■ 159.2250,
-103.1530, -41.3690

■ 172.0110,
-78.7630, -31.8430

■ 152.4190,
-115.6230, -46.6550

■ 178.8170,
-66.2930, -26.5570

■ 148.4180,
-123.0500, -49.7220

■ 185.2100,
-54.0980, -21.7940

■ 191.9020,
-41.3070, -16.8190

■ 198.4090,
-29.4330, -11.7450

■ 204.8020,
-17.2380, -6.9820

■ 211.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 218.0010, 7.4270,
3.0670

■ 224.6930, 20.2180,
8.0420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920



165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060



151.9180, -135.6610, -35.9250

Triad

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



165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060



197.1290, -3.5360, 31.0560



192.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390

Complementary

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



165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060



104.3820, 90.9580, 36.6060

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.



191.5050, 58.9140, 11.6020



165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060



198.0980, 33.2800, 35.6480

Square

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



165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060



188.7060, -42.5500, 11.2260



192.2010, 48.6870, 26.2470



188.7670, 33.4280, -22.1240

Rectangle

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



165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060



168.5080, -104.4870, -17.1830



192.2010, 48.6870, 26.2470



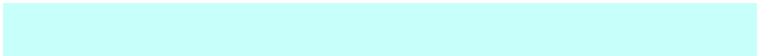
193.4260, 60.1540, 0.1380

Sweetspot

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



165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060



237.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160



151.7360, -37.4900, -80.5140



117.4920, -19.3010, -8.1410



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.



165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060



185.4170, -130.4770, -52.7890



126.8420, -75.4680, 2.0680



103.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



118.6170, -98.3850, -39.6730



29.9150, -24.9860, -9.7380

Inverse Universe

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



104.3820, 90.9580, 36.6060



97.5830, 130.4770, 52.7890



143.1580, 75.4680, -2.0680



99.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



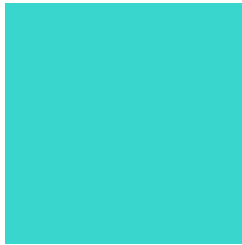
52.3830, 98.3850, 39.6730



13.1990, 24.6650, 10.0490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

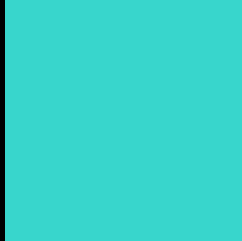
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

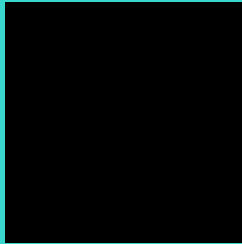
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

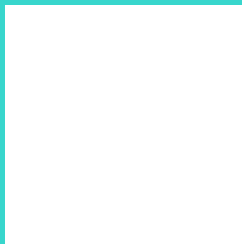
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060.



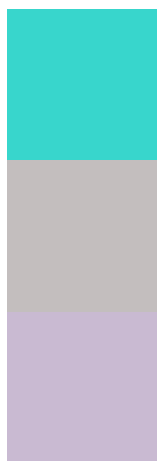
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060.

-36.6060.

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

165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060

Protanopia

191.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

Deuteranopia

193.2210, 1.2360, 10.6440



Tritanopia

171.0780, -88.8970, -24.3930

Trichromacy



Original Color

165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060



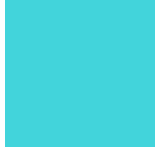
Protanomaly

182.0990, -31.4960, -12.9040



Deuteranomaly

183.0160, -32.4600, -6.4440



Tritanomaly

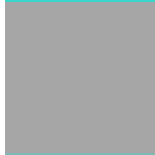
169.1440, -89.2630, -28.7750

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060



Achromatopsia

166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

165.6150, -33.0090, -13.0170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060 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(56, 214, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 214, 204)  
}
```

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(56, 214, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 214, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060 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(56, 214, 204) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 214, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 214, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 214, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 214, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 214,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 165.6180, -90.9580, -36.6060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 214, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 214,  
204) }
```

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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