

Converting Colors

YIQ(167.0440, -100.7250,
-30.3010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(167.0440, -100.7250,
-30.3010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34D6E3
RGB	52, 214, 227
RGB Percent	20%, 84%, 89%
CMY	0.7964, 0.1605, 0.1102
CMYK	0.77, 0.06, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	184°, 76%, 55%
HSV	184°, 77%, 89%
XYZ	39.3257, 54.3954, 81.0241
YIQ	167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

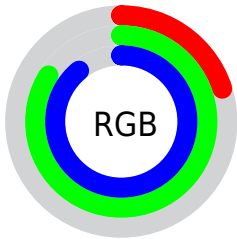
Format	Color
RYB	52, 136, 227
Decimal	3462883
CIELab	78.69, -35.58, -17.98
CIELCh	79, 39.860, 206.806
Yxy	54.3954, 0.2250, 0.3113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281652963 (0xFF34D6E3)
YUV	167.0440, 29.5583, -100.8936
Hunter-Lab	73.7533, -33.8908, -13.5077

Details

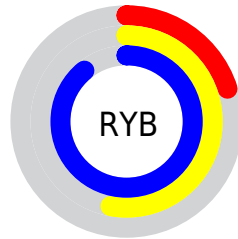
The YIQ color **167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **111.9560, 100.7250, 30.3010**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.7280, -76.2880, -27.1360**, and **112.9410, -98.9370, -29.6650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.9930, -113.8830, -34.1310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.0950, -87.5670, -26.4710**.

Distribution



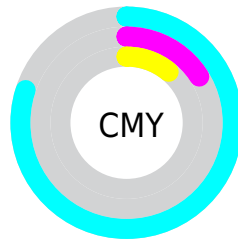
- Red (20%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010 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 167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167.0440,
-100.7250, -30.3010

■ 167.0440,
-100.7250, -30.3010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 131.8680,
-115.0290, -35.3890

■ 216.7280,
-76.2880, -27.1360

■ 112.9410,
-98.9370, -29.6650

■ 226.2960,
-57.2160, -20.3520

■ 94.0140, -82.8450,
-23.9410

■ 235.8640,
-38.1440, -13.5680

■ 75.7880, -67.3490,
-18.4290

■ 245.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 58.9640, -53.0450,
-13.3410

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 42.1400, -38.7410,
-8.2530

■ 27.1910, -25.5830,

-4.4230

■ 4.3660, -9.5380,
7.6620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 167.0440,
-100.7250, -30.3010

■ 167.0440,
-100.7250, -30.3010

■ 158.9930,
-113.8830, -34.1310

■ 175.0950,
-87.5670, -26.4710

■ 151.8280,
-126.7200, -38.2720

■ 182.2600,
-74.7300, -22.3300

■ 149.1480,
-130.6170, -39.2330

■ 190.3110,
-61.5720, -18.5000

■ 198.3620,
-48.4140, -14.6700

■ 205.5270,
-35.5770, -10.5290

■ 213.5780,
-22.4190, -6.6990

■ 221.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

■ 228.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

■ 236.5460, 16.1380,
4.8900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175.2700, -63.4950, -33.2150



167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010



173.8790, -95.2260, -14.3140

Triad

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



167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010



200.2040, 18.2420, 32.8500



192.4740, 41.8630, -15.2970

Complementary

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



167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010



111.9560, 100.7250, 30.3010

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.



195.1100, 58.2280, 2.0040



167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010



196.4870, 42.1300, 29.4420

Square

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



167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010



196.8450, -17.6560, 22.6320



193.4430, 53.4570, 16.8890



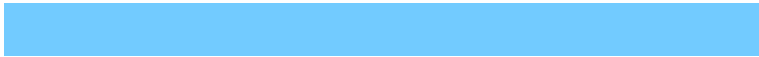
188.9540, 13.6680, -27.4520

Rectangle

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



167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010



182.3170, -69.7360, -2.6960



193.4430, 53.4570, 16.8890



193.7570, 48.5560, -9.9400

Sweetspot

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



167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010



235.0110, -34.0640, -10.4160



156.0930, -51.9770, -87.7930



115.4750, -20.6310, -6.0630



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.



167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010



174.1580, -136.5770, -41.3530



116.5620, -77.0750, 14.6770



108.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



115.7450, -101.3210, -30.5130



31.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070

Inverse Universe

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



122.7930, 52.2980, 87.4820



113.9430, 70.6320, 118.6640



162.4380, 77.0750, -14.6770



105.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



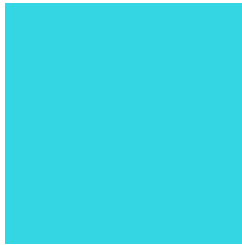
71.2060, 52.5730, 88.0050



19.4820, 14.1630, 24.1710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

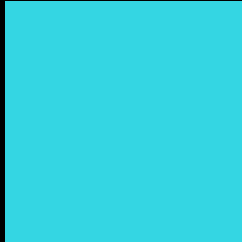
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010 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

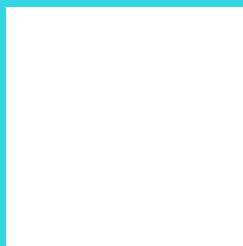
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010.

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

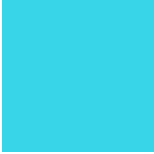
167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010

Protanopia

194.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Deuteranopia

194.7990, -12.0150, 14.0090



Tritanopia

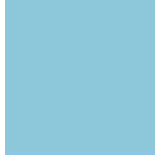
167.8100, -99.9460, -27.8980

Trichromacy



Original Color

167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010



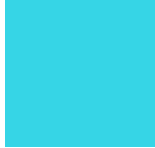
Protanomaly

184.1120, -41.5380, -7.1220



Deuteranomaly

184.6050, -44.2440, -2.1320



Tritanomaly

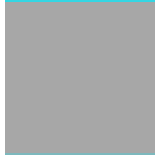
167.3970, -100.2210, -28.4210

Monochromacy



Original Color

167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010



Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

166.9290, -36.7690, -10.9530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010 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, 214, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 214, 227)  
}
```

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, 214, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 214, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010 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, 214, 227) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 214, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 214, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 214, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 214, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 214,  
227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.0440, -100.7250, -30.3010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 214, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 214,  
227) }
```

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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