

Converting Colors

YIQ(167.1840, -103.9350,
-27.1910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(167.1840, -103.9350,
-27.1910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33D5EC
RGB	51, 213, 236
RGB Percent	20%, 84%, 93%
CMY	0.8003, 0.1644, 0.0749
CMYK	0.78, 0.10, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	187°, 83%, 56%
HSV	187°, 78%, 93%
XYZ	40.2963, 54.3739, 87.6447
YIQ	167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

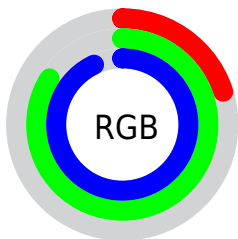
Format	Color
RYB	51, 137, 236
Decimal	3397100
CIELab	78.68, -32.48, -22.81
CIELCh	79, 39.689, 215.071
Yxy	54.3739, 0.2210, 0.2982
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281587180 (0xFF33D5EC)
YUV	167.1840, 33.9263, -101.8934
Hunter-Lab	73.7387, -31.4971, -18.8542

Details

The YIQ color **167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910** 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 **119.8160, 103.9350, 27.1910**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.0270, -75.6920, -26.9240**, and **113.2660, -101.2300, -26.6540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.2470, -117.4140, -30.7100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.1210, -90.4560, -23.6720**.

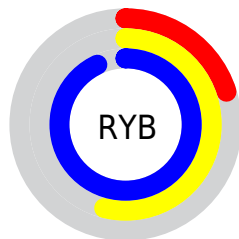
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (84%)

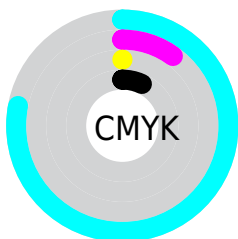
Blue (93%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (93%)

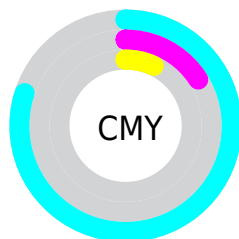


Cyan (78%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910 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 167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167.1840,
-103.9350, -27.1910

■ 167.1840,
-103.9350, -27.1910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 132.3070,
-117.6430, -32.0670

■ 216.7280,
-76.2880, -27.1360

■ 113.2660,
-101.2300, -26.6540

■ 226.5950,
-56.6200, -20.1400

■ 94.3390, -85.1380,
-20.9300

■ 236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 76.7000, -69.9170,
-15.9410

■ 245.4320,
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 59.1750, -55.0170,
-10.6410

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 42.3510, -40.7130,
-5.5530

■ 27.9890, -27.8300,

-2.2460

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 167.1840,
-103.9350, -27.1910

■ 167.1840,
-103.9350, -27.1910

■ 158.2470,
-117.4140, -30.7100

■ 176.1210,
-90.4560, -23.6720

■ 149.6090,
-130.2970, -34.0170

■ 184.7590,
-77.5730, -20.3650

■ 148.4130,
-132.6810, -34.8650

■ 193.6960,
-64.0940, -16.8460

■ 202.3340,
-51.2110, -13.5390

■ 211.2710,
-37.7320, -10.0200

■ 219.9090,
-24.8490, -6.7130

■ 228.2590,
-11.0950, -2.6710

■ 237.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 243.4420, 10.4990,
2.4590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173.2240, -75.0490, -33.0730



167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910



177.7880, -84.5440, -9.6640

Triad

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



167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910



200.1080, 27.3200, 33.5280



191.8320, 34.8030, -19.5090

Complementary

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



167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910



119.8160, 103.9350, 27.1910

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.



194.7950, 54.5610, -3.1270



167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910



195.3470, 45.3400, 26.3320

Square

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



167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910



198.3840, -8.8080, 27.4800



194.1780, 55.5210, 12.5210



187.5230, 4.6360, -28.9640

Rectangle

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



167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910



185.9380, -58.1830, 2.6890



194.1780, 55.5210, 12.5210



192.5990, 43.0090, -14.0390

Sweetspot

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



167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910



232.0650, -34.1560, -8.7480



162.1030, -57.9370, -89.9130



114.0020, -20.6770, -5.2290



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



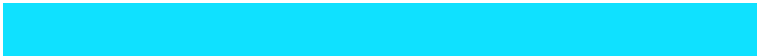
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910



165.6300, -134.7900, -35.1900



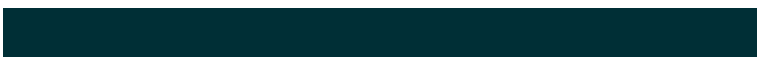
113.7670, -78.9100, 20.4020



113.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



113.9670, -101.8260, -26.8660



33.7450, -30.2590, -7.7870

Inverse Universe

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



124.7830, 58.2580, 89.6020



110.7000, 75.6300, 116.1900



173.2330, 78.9100, -20.4020



110.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



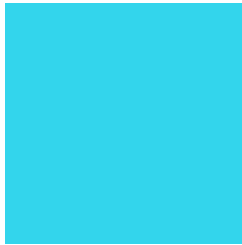
72.2450, 56.8370, 87.8210



21.5040, 17.0970, 26.0650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

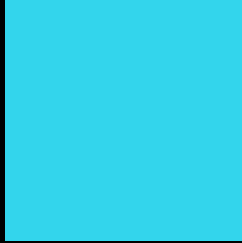
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

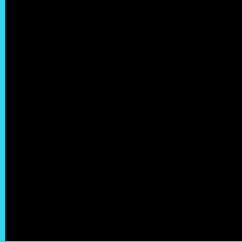
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910.

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

167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910

Protanopia

194.1100, -11.6930, 8.1710

Deuteranopia

194.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480



Tritanopia

165.7060, -105.5850, -30.3290

Trichromacy



Original Color

167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910

Protanomaly

184.4260, -45.2980, -5.0580

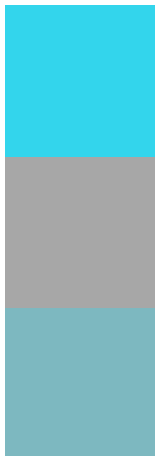
Deuteranomaly

184.7340, -48.9210, 0.0310

Tritanomaly

166.5320, -105.0350, -29.2830

Monochromacy



Original Color

167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910

Achromatopsia

167.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

167.2710, -37.7320, -10.0200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910 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(51, 213, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 213, 236)  
}
```

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(51, 213, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 213, 236) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910 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(51, 213, 236) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 213, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 213, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 213, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 213, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 213,  
236) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 167.1840, -103.9350, -27.1910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 213, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 213,  
236) }
```

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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