

Converting Colors

YIQ(170.5210, -106.5020,
-30.2300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(170.5210, -106.5020,
-30.2300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32DBED
RGB	50, 219, 237
RGB Percent	20%, 86%, 93%
CMY	0.8042, 0.1409, 0.0710
CMYK	0.79, 0.08, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	186°, 84%, 56%
HSV	186°, 79%, 93%
XYZ	41.9303, 57.4836, 88.9210
YIQ	170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

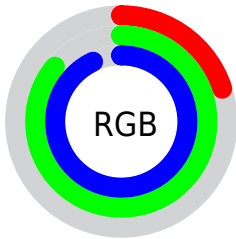
Format	Color
RYB	50, 139, 237
Decimal	3333101
CIELab	80.45, -35.11, -20.65
CIElCh	80, 40.731, 210.462
Yxy	57.4836, 0.2226, 0.3052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281523181 (0xFF32DBED)
YUV	170.5210, 32.7741, -105.6969
Hunter-Lab	75.8180, -33.9638, -16.4641

Details

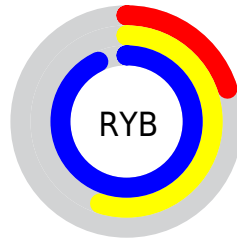
The YIQ color **170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **116.4790, 106.5020, 30.2300**, and the grayscale version is **170.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.0270, -75.6920, -26.9240**, and **116.3150, -102.9260, -28.9580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.1710, -120.2560, -34.2720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178.8710, -92.7480, -26.1880**.

Distribution



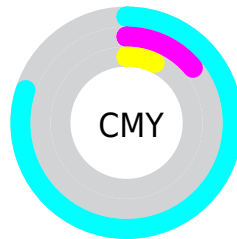
- Red (20%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300 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 170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

170.5210,
-106.5020, -30.2300

170.5210,
-106.5020, -30.2300

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

135.9430,
-119.6140, -34.8940

217.0270,
-75.6920, -26.9240

116.9020,
-103.2010, -29.4810

226.5950,
-56.6200, -20.1400

97.9750, -87.1090,
-23.7570

236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

79.7490, -71.6130,
-18.2450

245.7310,
-18.4760, -6.5720

62.2240, -56.7130,
-12.9450

45.4000, -42.4090,
-7.8570

29.8640, -28.9760,

-3.5040

■ 6.9250, -12.6100,
8.2700

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 170.5210,
-106.5020, -30.2300

■ 170.5210,
-106.5020, -30.2300

■ 162.1710,
-120.2560, -34.2720

■ 178.8710,
-92.7480, -26.1880

■ 154.1200,
-133.4140, -38.1020

■ 187.5090,
-79.8650, -22.8810

■ 152.6360,
-134.9270, -38.2150

■ 195.8590,
-66.1110, -18.8390

■ 204.2090,
-52.3570, -14.7970

■ 212.2600,
-39.1990, -10.9670

■ 221.1970,
-25.7200, -7.4480

■ 229.5470,
-11.9660, -3.4060

■ 237.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 243.5560, 10.1780,
2.7700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178.7360, -70.7390, -34.0910



170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300



178.6190, -91.5580, -14.7100

Triad

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



170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300



205.1830, 22.7350, 34.0230



196.6370, 39.8460, -17.2900

Complementary

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



170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300



116.4790, 106.5020, 30.2300

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.



199.5290, 58.3660, -0.4980



170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300



198.8350, 41.0300, 27.3500

Square

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



170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300



201.8950, -11.9250, 23.3950



196.9650, 51.8070, 13.7510



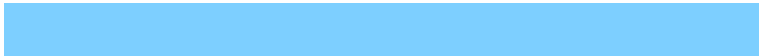
193.1600, 10.0920, -28.7240

Rectangle

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



170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300



187.9540, -64.2800, -2.4560



196.9650, 51.8070, 13.7510



198.1050, 47.4560, -12.0320

Sweetspot

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



170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300



233.2390, -34.7060, -9.7940



161.4790, -56.2400, -93.1360



114.5890, -20.9520, -5.7520



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.



170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300



169.1410, -137.9070, -39.2750



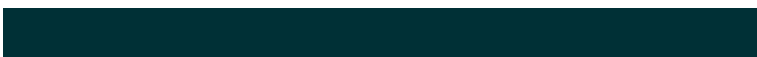
117.1040, -81.4770, 17.3630



113.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



116.9020, -103.2010, -29.4810



34.3320, -30.5340, -8.3100

Inverse Universe

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



125.1790, 57.2030, 92.2030



110.3240, 73.9330, 119.4130



169.8960, 81.4770, -17.3630



110.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



72.8150, 55.2320, 89.3760



21.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

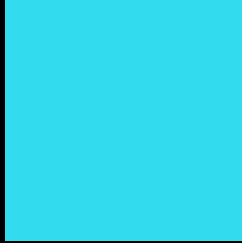
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300 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 170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300.

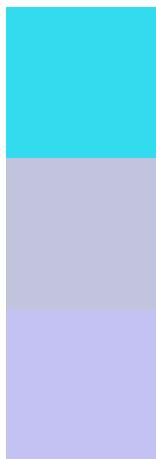


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300.

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

170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300

Protanopia

198.3660, -9.5380, 7.6620

Deuteranopia

199.8850, -15.1330, 15.4510



Tritanopia

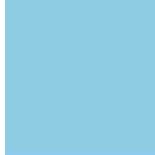
170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300

Trichromacy



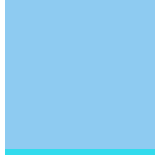
Original Color

170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300



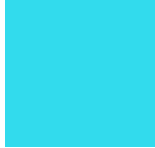
Protanomaly

188.0840, -44.3350, -5.9910



Deuteranomaly

189.0930, -48.5540, -1.1140



Tritanomaly

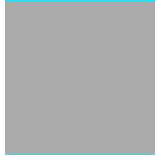
170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300

Monochromacy



Original Color

170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300



Achromatopsia

171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

170.5590, -38.6030, -10.7550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300 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(50, 219, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 219, 237)  
}
```

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(50, 219, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 219, 237) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300 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(50, 219, 237) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 219, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 219, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 219, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 219, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 219,  
237) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 170.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 219, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 219,  
237) }
```

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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