

# Converting Colors

YIQ(172.3320, -137.1270,  
-42.3990)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(172.3320, -137.1270,  
-42.3990)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0FEDFC
RGB	15, 237, 252
RGB Percent	6%, 93%, 99%
CMY	0.9415, 0.0702, 0.0123
CMYK	0.94, 0.06, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	184°, 97%, 52%
HSV	184°, 94%, 99%
XYZ	48.0543, 67.7422, 102.5206
YIQ	172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

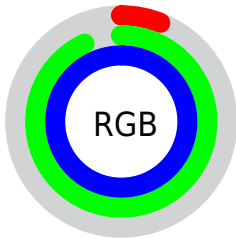
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	15, 130, 252
Decimal	1043964
CIE Lab	85.88, -40.80, -20.38
CIE LCh	86, 45.609, 206.535
Yxy	67.7422, 0.2201, 0.3103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279234044 (0xFF0FEDFC)
YUV	172.3320, 39.2763, -137.9802
Hunter-Lab	82.3056, -39.8173, -16.2381

# Details

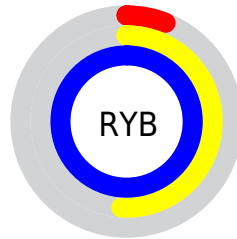
The YIQ color **172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **94.6680, 137.1270, 42.3990**, and the grayscale version is **172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.6350, -80.4600, -28.6200**, and **127.8900, -112.0950, -33.4950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167.2600, -145.7920, -45.0560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.9810, -122.7770, -38.1450**.

# Distribution



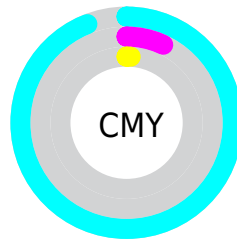
- Red (6%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990 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 172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



172.3320,  
-137.1270, -42.3990

172.3320,  
-137.1270, -42.3990

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

147.5180,  
-128.7830, -39.4310

214.6350,  
-80.4600, -28.6200

128.4770,  
-112.3700, -34.0180

225.1000,  
-59.6000, -21.2000

108.9630,  
-96.0030, -27.7710

234.9670,  
-39.9320, -14.2040

90.7370, -80.5070,  
-22.2590

244.8340,  
-20.2640, -7.2080

72.5110, -65.0110,  
-16.7470

254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

54.9860, -50.1110,  
-11.4470

38.2760, -36.1280,

-6.0480

■ 22.8540, -23.0160,  
-1.3840

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,  
7.2520

■ 172.3320,  
-137.1270, -42.3990

■ 172.3320,  
-137.1270, -42.3990

■ 167.2600,  
-145.7920, -45.0560

■ 180.9810,  
-122.7770, -38.1450

■ 189.0430,  
-108.1520, -33.3680

■ 197.6920,  
-93.8020, -29.1140

■ 206.0530,  
-78.5810, -24.1250

■ 214.7020,  
-64.2310, -19.8710

■ 223.3510,  
-49.8810, -15.6170

■ 231.4130,  
-35.2560, -10.8400

■ 240.0620,  
-20.9060, -6.5860

■ 248.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



190.6380, -76.5150, -39.5470



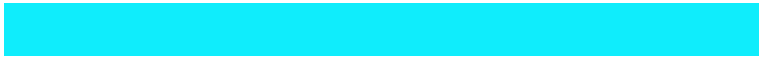
172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990



183.1940, -109.8950, -29.3110

# Triad

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



172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990



216.8450, 17.8750, 33.9950



212.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460

# Complementary

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



172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990



94.6680, 137.1270, 42.3990

# 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.



207.1260, 52.1310, -3.1410



172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990



207.8000, 30.9430, 28.4390

# Square

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



172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990



212.7930, -11.8780, 17.0340



204.5450, 44.2420, 13.1860



207.9880, 16.3280, -31.6080



# Rectangle

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



172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990



195.8290, -74.5940, -13.7780



204.5450, 44.2420, 13.1860



211.5140, 53.5540, -12.4140

# Sweetspot

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



172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990



231.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600



155.4870, -69.0270, -120.2190



113.0830, -25.3990, -7.7590



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.



172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990



169.3630, -147.5800, -45.6920



104.8270, -105.5020, 17.7460



120.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



125.4450, -109.3440, -33.7920



40.4130, -35.2560, -10.8400



# Inverse Universe

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



111.1710, 69.9900, 119.2860



103.4910, 75.2610, 128.3890



162.1730, 105.5020, -17.7460



117.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



76.6890, 55.8270, 95.1150

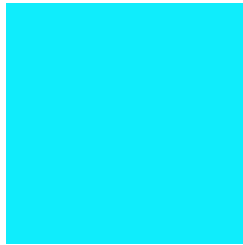


24.7370, 18.0590, 30.6590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

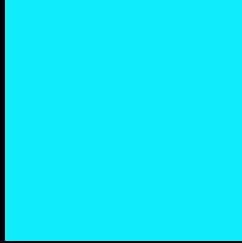
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990 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 172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990.



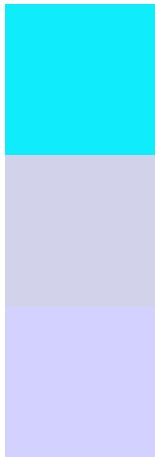
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990.

-42.3990.

# 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

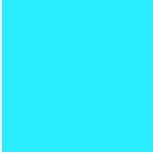
172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990

### Protanopia

213.4370, -8.3000, 7.2520

### Deuteranopia

214.8420, -13.5740, 14.7300



## **Tritanopia**

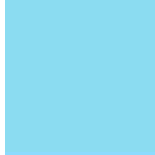
180.1600, -121.7230, -35.2190

# Trichromacy



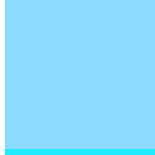
## Original Color

172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990



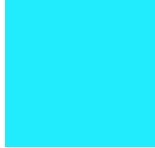
## Protanomaly

198.1750, -55.0170, -10.6410



## Deuteranomaly

199.3690, -58.3190, -5.8630



## Tritanomaly

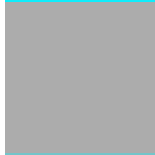
177.0560, -127.3620, -37.6500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990



## Achromatopsia

172.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

172.3510, -49.8810, -15.6170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990 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(15, 237, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 237, 252)  
}
```

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(15, 237, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 237, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990 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(15, 237, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 237, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 237, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 237, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 237, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 237,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 172.3320, -137.1270, -42.3990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 237, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 237,  
252) }
```

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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