

Converting Colors

YIQ(173.3630, -139.5530,
-64.5210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(173.3630, -139.5530,
-64.5210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FDDA
RGB	0, 253, 218
RGB Percent	0%, 99%, 85%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0074, 0.1456
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.14, 0.01
HSL	172°, 100%, 50%
HSV	172°, 100%, 99%
XYZ	47.7962, 75.3726, 78.2668
YIQ	173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

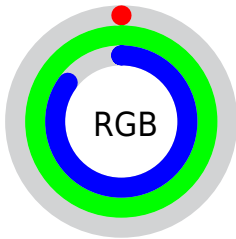
Format	Color
RYB	0, 136, 253
Decimal	64986
CIELab	89.57, -57.42, 2.85
CIELCh	90, 57.494, 177.154
Yxy	75.3726, 0.2373, 0.3742
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255066 (0xFF00FDDA)
YUV	173.3630, 22.0060, -152.0394
Hunter-Lab	86.8174, -53.6597, 7.3216

Details

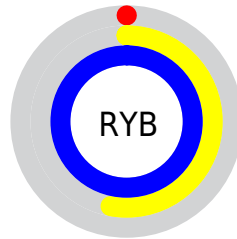
The YIQ color **173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFCC**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **79.6370, 139.5530, 64.5210**, and the grayscale version is **173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.7380, -82.2480, -29.2560**, and **133.0470, -105.9480, -51.2920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.1800, -125.6160, -58.2880**.

Distribution



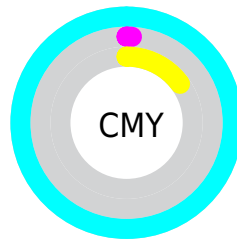
- Red (0%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210 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 173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 173.3630,
-139.5530, -64.5210

■ 173.3630,
-139.5530, -64.5210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 153.1480,
-122.5900, -58.0620

■ 213.7380,
-82.2480, -29.2560

■ 133.0470,
-105.9480, -51.2920

■ 224.2030,
-61.3880, -21.8360

■ 113.6470,
-89.9020, -44.7340

■ 234.3690,
-41.1240, -14.6280

■ 94.8340, -74.1310,
-38.6990

■ 243.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 76.2490, -59.0020,
-32.0420

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 58.3650, -44.4690,
-25.5970

■ 41.1820, -30.5320,

-19.3640

■ 25.4010, -17.7870,
-13.5550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 173.3630,
-139.5530, -64.5210

■ 181.1800,
-125.6160, -58.2880

■ 189.4100,
-111.4040, -51.5320

■ 197.2270,
-97.4670, -45.2990

■ 205.1580,
-83.8510, -38.7550

■ 213.2740,
-69.3180, -32.3100

■ 221.2050,
-55.7020, -25.7660

■ 229.1360,
-42.0860, -19.2220

■ 237.2520,
-27.5530, -12.7770

■ 245.1830,
-13.9370, -6.2330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206.3170, -36.4870, -49.1190



173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210



177.5810, -151.4300, -53.0140

Triad

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



173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210



220.4790, -8.1180, 14.9700



208.9210, 53.9660, -8.8660

Complementary

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



173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210



79.6370, 139.5530, 64.5210

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.



204.5450, 44.2420, 13.1860



173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210



218.0190, 17.3250, 32.9490

Square

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



173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210



201.1340, -74.1350, -16.5910



208.4670, 27.6870, 32.3830



218.2670, 55.2070, -25.8570

Rectangle

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



173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210



175.2330, -150.3300, -50.9220



208.4670, 27.6870, 32.3830



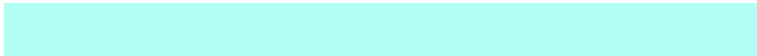
206.8810, 51.4430, -1.6850

Sweetspot

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



173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210



231.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330



159.8730, -46.9270, -124.2630



113.4480, -25.1690, -11.9290



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.



173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210



174.6510, -140.4240, -65.2560



125.6970, -126.5880, -7.6120



123.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



130.9270, -105.4900, -48.5780



43.8380, -35.2550, -16.3670

Inverse Universe

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



79.6370, 139.5530, 64.5210



80.3490, 140.4240, 65.2560



127.8900, 126.3130, 7.0890



119.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



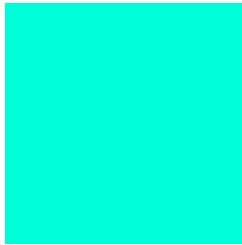
60.1870, 105.1690, 48.8890



20.1620, 35.2550, 16.3670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

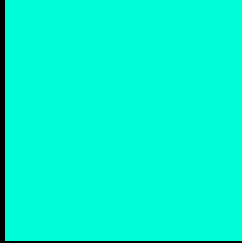
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

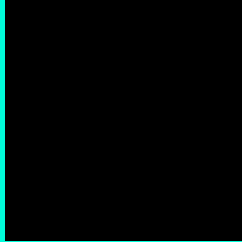
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

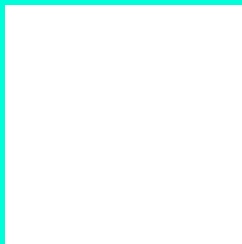
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210.

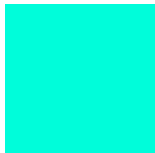


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210.

Color Blindness Simulation

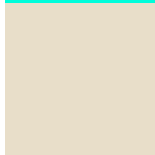
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



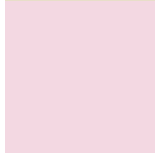
Original Color

173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210



Protanopia

222.5960, 12.7010, -4.4110



Deuteranopia

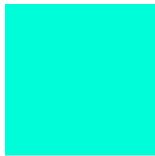
225.2130, 12.8820, 8.8340



Tritanopia

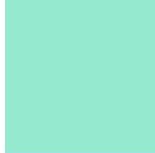
210.6140, -66.7990, -17.3830

Trichromacy



Original Color

173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210



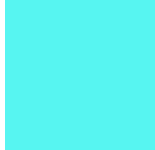
Protanomaly

204.6210, -42.3140, -26.1060



Deuteranomaly

206.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540



Tritanomaly

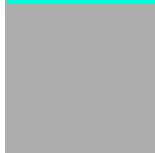
197.3020, -92.8840, -34.7400

Monochromacy



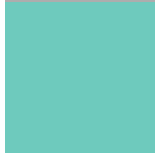
Original Color

173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210



Achromatopsia

173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

173.0100, -50.6590, -23.5470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210 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(0, 253, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 253, 218)  
}
```

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(0, 253, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 253, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210 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(0, 253, 218) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 253, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 253, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 253, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 253, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 253,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.3630, -139.5530, -64.5210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 253, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 253,  
218) }
```

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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