

# Converting Colors

YIQ(173.9450, -132.2640,  
-58.9520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(173.9450, -132.2640,  
-58.9520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0BF8DC
RGB	11, 248, 220
RGB Percent	4%, 97%, 86%
CMY	0.9572, 0.0270, 0.1378
CMYK	0.96, 0.00, 0.11, 0.03
HSL	173°, 95%, 51%
HSV	173°, 96%, 97%
XYZ	46.6353, 72.4267, 79.1429
YIQ	173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

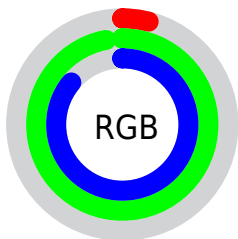
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	11, 137, 248
Decimal	784604
CIE Lab	88.17, -54.66, -0.21
CIE LCh	88, 54.662, 180.225
Yxy	72.4267, 0.2353, 0.3654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278974684 (0xFF0BF8DC)
YUV	173.9450, 22.7051, -142.9028
Hunter-Lab	85.1039, -51.1171, 4.4356

# Details

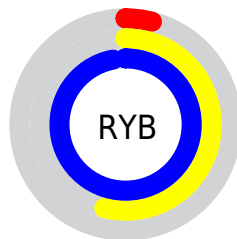
The YIQ color **173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFCC**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **85.0550, 132.2640, 58.9520**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.0370, -81.6520, -29.0440**, and **130.3400, -105.2150, -48.0550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.5420, -138.4990, -61.5950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.7620, -118.3270, -52.7190**.

# Distribution



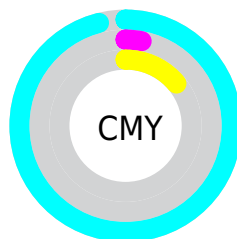
- Red (4%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520 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 173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



173.9450,  
-132.2640, -58.9520

173.9450,  
-132.2640, -58.9520

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

150.4410,  
-121.8570, -54.8250

214.0370,  
-81.6520, -29.0440

130.9270,  
-105.4900, -48.5780

224.5020,  
-60.7920, -21.6240

111.5270,  
-89.4440, -42.0200

234.3690,  
-41.1240, -14.6280

92.7140, -73.6730,  
-35.9850

243.9370,  
-22.0520, -7.8440

74.1290, -58.5440,  
-29.3280

253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

56.8320, -44.2860,  
-23.4060

39.6490, -30.3490,

-17.1730

■ 23.7540, -17.2830,  
-11.6750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 173.9450,  
-132.2640, -58.9520

■ 173.9450,  
-132.2640, -58.9520

■ 170.5420,  
-138.4990, -61.5950

■ 181.7620,  
-118.3270, -52.7190

■ 189.5790,  
-104.3900, -46.4860

■ 197.0970,  
-91.0490, -40.4650

■ 204.9140,  
-77.1120, -34.2320

■ 212.7310,  
-63.1750, -27.9990

■ 220.5480,  
-49.2380, -21.7660

■ 228.3650,  
-35.3010, -15.5330

■ 235.7690,  
-21.6390, -9.8230

■ 243.5860, -7.7020,  
-3.5900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



202.7450, -40.5680, -46.7440



173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520



174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760

# Triad

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



173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520



218.1530, -4.0840, 18.9560



208.6930, 54.6080, -9.4880

# Complementary

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



173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520



85.0550, 132.2640, 58.9520

# 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.



203.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200



173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520



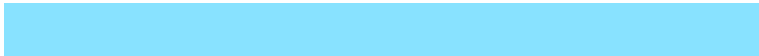
216.2580, 18.1500, 34.5180

# Square

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



173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520



202.3960, -62.9490, -10.0610



206.7400, 31.1720, 29.7960



216.7230, 53.9230, -24.6130



# Rectangle

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



173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520



171.7110, -148.6800, -47.7840



206.7400, 31.1720, 29.7960



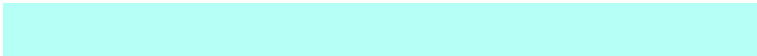
206.4250, 52.7270, -2.9290

# Sweetspot

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



173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520



231.8480, -41.2150, -18.4870



159.6870, -46.1030, -117.1670



113.8610, -24.8940, -11.4060



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.



173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520



175.3350, -142.3500, -63.3900



126.0680, -117.3270, -4.7430



120.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



129.8670, -105.2610, -47.2210



41.9630, -34.1090, -15.1090



# Inverse Universe

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



85.0550, 132.2640, 58.9520



79.6650, 142.3500, 63.3900



132.9320, 117.3270, 4.7430



116.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



59.0190, 105.5820, 46.9100

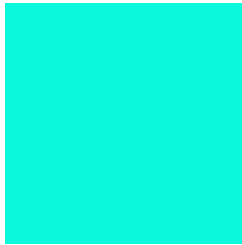


19.0370, 34.1090, 15.1090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

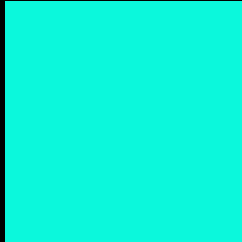
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520 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 173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520.



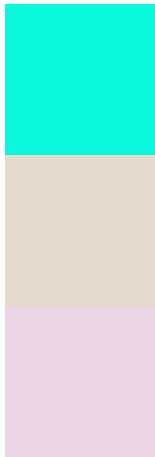
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520.

-58.9520.

# 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

173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520

### Protanopia

218.9810, 10.1790, -2.7570

### Deuteranopia

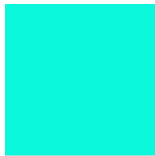
221.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410



## Tritanopia

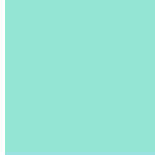
202.5630, -79.9570, -21.2130

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520



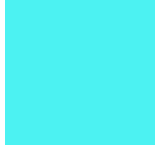
## Protanomaly

202.5010, -41.8560, -23.3920



## Deuteranomaly

204.3580, -42.5910, -15.5750



## Tritanomaly

192.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920

# Monochromacy



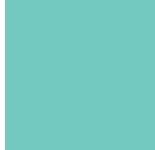
## Original Color

173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520



## Achromatopsia

174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

174.1460, -48.0460, -21.3420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520 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(11, 248, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 248, 220)  
}
```

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(11, 248, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 248, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520 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(11, 248, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 248, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(11, 248, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 248, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 248, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 248,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 248, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 248,  
220) }
```

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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