

Converting Colors

YIQ(173.9640, -97.7440,
-34.7680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(173.9640, -97.7440,
-34.7680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3BDFDF
RGB	59, 223, 223
RGB Percent	23%, 87%, 87%
CMY	0.7690, 0.1252, 0.1259
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	180°, 72%, 55%
HSV	180°, 74%, 87%
XYZ	41.5098, 59.0613, 78.9543
YIQ	173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

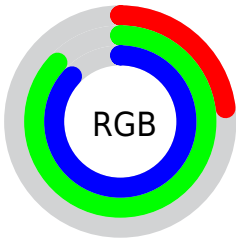
Format	Color
R _{YB}	59, 141, 223
Decimal	3923935
CIE Lab	81.33, -40.16, -11.88
CIE LCh	81, 41.875, 196.479
Yxy	59.0613, 0.2312, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282114015 (0xFF3BDFDF)
YUV	173.9640, 24.1747, -100.8234
Hunter-Lab	76.8514, -38.0766, -7.1164

Details

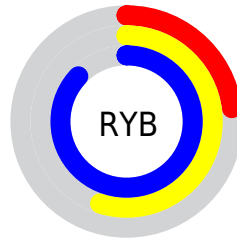
The YIQ color **173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **108.0360, 97.7440, 34.7680**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.2230, -73.3080, -26.0760**, and **117.1810, -99.8530, -35.0930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167.3860, -110.8560, -39.4320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040**.

Distribution



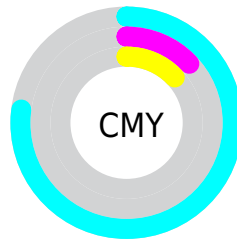
- Red (23%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680 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 173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 173.9640,
-97.7440, -34.7680

■ 173.9640,
-97.7440, -34.7680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.6950,
-116.2200, -41.3400

■ 218.2230,
-73.3080, -26.0760

■ 117.1810,
-99.8530, -35.0930

■ 227.7910,
-54.2360, -19.2920

■ 98.2540, -83.7610,
-29.3690

■ 237.0600,
-35.7600, -12.7200

■ 80.1420, -68.5860,
-23.5460

■ 246.3290,
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 62.6170, -53.6860,
-18.2460

■ 45.3200, -39.4280,
-12.3240

■ 29.8980, -26.3160,

-7.6600

■ 8.8340, -11.0960,
2.8560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 173.9640,
-97.7440, -34.7680

■ 173.9640,
-97.7440, -34.7680

■ 167.3860,
-110.8560, -39.4320

■ 180.5420,
-84.6320, -30.1040

■ 160.5090,
-124.5640, -44.3080

■ 187.4190,
-70.9240, -25.2280

■ 156.3230,
-132.9080, -47.2760

■ 193.9970,
-57.8120, -20.5640

■ 200.5750,
-44.7000, -15.9000

■ 207.1530,
-31.5880, -11.2360

■ 214.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 220.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 227.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

■ 232.5680, 19.0720,
6.7840

Harmonies

Analogous

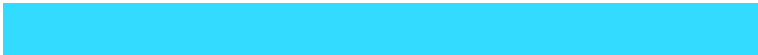
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



184.8490, -52.1240, -35.5480



173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680



173.4590, -111.9590, -24.9430

Triad

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



173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680



207.0440, 7.0090, 32.6810



201.1980, 51.6280, -10.5480

Complementary

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



173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680



108.0360, 97.7440, 34.7680

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.



198.6630, 55.2930, 5.6370



173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680



203.5770, 33.1890, 31.7890

Square

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



173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680



199.4150, -28.4290, 14.1230



197.9570, 46.2580, 20.7060



197.4670, 25.4050, -25.4030

Rectangle

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



173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680



182.1960, -85.8730, -13.1130



197.9570, 46.2580, 20.7060



201.8230, 57.3580, -4.2580

Sweetspot

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



173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680



238.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720



156.1650, -43.3120, -85.1360



117.7200, -19.9430, -7.5190



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.



173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680



188.0240, -133.5040, -47.4880



127.5910, -76.0190, 6.5490



108.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



123.3760, -104.8960, -37.3120



33.6480, -28.6080, -10.1760

Inverse Universe

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



108.0360, 97.7440, 34.7680



97.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880



154.4090, 76.0190, -6.5490



104.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



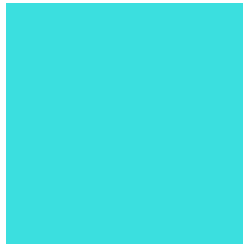
52.6240, 104.8960, 37.3120



14.3520, 28.6080, 10.1760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

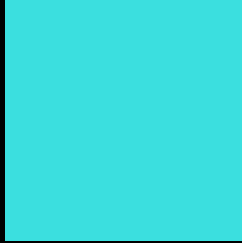
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

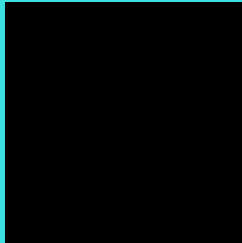
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

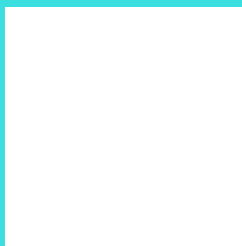
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680.

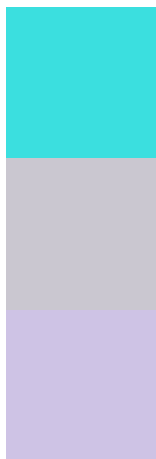


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680.

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

173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680

Protanopia

200.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Deuteranopia

202.1650, -4.3580, 12.9060



Tritanopia

177.9030, -95.7740, -26.4140

Trichromacy



Original Color

173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680



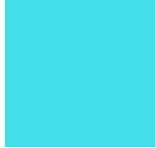
Protanomaly

191.2280, -36.1730, -10.7410



Deuteranomaly

191.9600, -38.0540, -4.1820



Tritanomaly

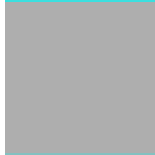
176.6100, -96.5070, -29.6510

Monochromacy



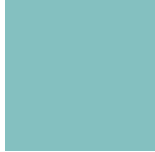
Original Color

173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680



Achromatopsia

174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

174.0600, -35.7600, -12.7200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680 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(59, 223, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 223, 223)  
}
```

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(59, 223, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 223, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680 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(59, 223, 223) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 223, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 223, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 223, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 223, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 223,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.9640, -97.7440, -34.7680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 223, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 223,  
223) }
```

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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