

# Converting Colors

YIQ(175.0000, -106.5930,  
-34.0890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(175.0000, -106.5930,  
-34.0890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34E2EB
RGB	52, 226, 235
RGB Percent	20%, 89%, 92%
CMY	0.7964, 0.1134, 0.0789
CMYK	0.78, 0.04, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	183°, 82%, 56%
HSV	183°, 78%, 92%
XYZ	43.6066, 61.1516, 88.0194
YIQ	175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

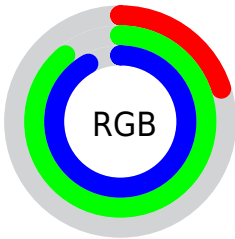
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	52, 141, 235
Decimal	3465963
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	82.46, -38.76, -16.55
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	82, 42.149, 203.121
Y <sub>xy</sub>	61.1516, 0.2262, 0.3172
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281656043 (0xFF34E2EB)
YUV	175.0000, 29.5800, -107.8710
Hunter-Lab	78.1995, -37.3117, -11.9956

# Details

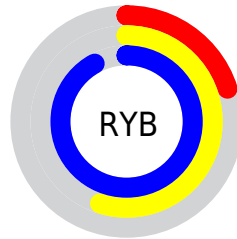
The YIQ color **175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **112.0000, 106.5930, 34.0890**, and the grayscale version is **175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.3260, -75.0960, -26.7120**, and **120.1960, -104.2090, -33.2410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167.2370, -120.6220, -38.6540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.4640, -93.1600, -29.7360**.

# Distribution



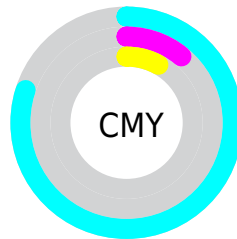
- Red (20%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890 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 175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 175.0000,  
-106.5930, -34.0890

■ 175.0000,  
-106.5930, -34.0890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 139.8240,  
-120.8970, -39.1770

■ 217.3260,  
-75.0960, -26.7120

■ 120.1960,  
-104.2090, -33.2410

■ 227.1930,  
-55.4280, -19.7160

■ 101.2690,  
-88.1170, -27.5170

■ 236.7610,  
-36.3560, -12.9320

■ 83.1570, -72.9420,  
-21.6940

■ 246.3290,  
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 65.6320, -58.0420,  
-16.3940

■ 48.2210, -43.4630,  
-10.7830

■ 32.6850, -30.0300,

-6.4300

■ 13.8550, -15.5890,  
1.6830

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 175.0000,  
-106.5930, -34.0890

■ 175.0000,  
-106.5930, -34.0890

■ 167.2370,  
-120.6220, -38.6540

■ 182.4640,  
-93.1600, -29.7360

■ 159.7730,  
-134.0550, -43.0070

■ 190.2270,  
-79.1310, -25.1710

■ 158.2780,  
-137.0350, -44.0670

■ 197.6910,  
-65.6980, -20.8180

■ 206.0410,  
-51.9440, -16.7760

■ 213.5050,  
-38.5110, -12.4230

■ 221.2680,  
-24.4820, -7.8580

■ 228.7320,  
-11.0490, -3.5050

■ 236.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

■ 241.5670, 11.6450,  
3.7170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



185.5750, -63.0360, -36.0280



175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890



178.5310, -103.2940, -22.2860

# Triad

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



175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890



210.4040, 14.8030, 34.6030



203.5240, 47.5940, -14.5340

# Complementary

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



175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890



112.0000, 106.5930, 34.0890

# 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.



201.7290, 54.9270, 1.2550



175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890



203.5940, 34.5190, 29.7110

# Square

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



175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890



204.1990, -18.8930, 17.5150



199.6210, 47.0840, 16.7480



199.1780, 18.8490, -27.7350



# Rectangle

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



175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890



188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430



199.6210, 47.0840, 16.7480



204.3340, 54.2410, -8.3430

# Sweetspot

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



175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890



235.5980, -34.3390, -10.9390



160.1050, -52.2510, -93.8430



116.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860



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.



175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890



177.6800, -138.2270, -44.4910



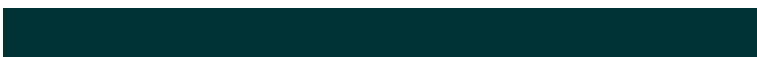
122.7570, -82.1180, 12.4580



113.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



121.5980, -105.4010, -33.6650



36.0930, -31.3590, -9.8790



# Inverse Universe

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



126.5530, 53.2140, 92.9100



114.6270, 68.7060, 120.5300



164.2430, 82.1180, -12.4580



110.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



73.7270, 52.6640, 91.8640

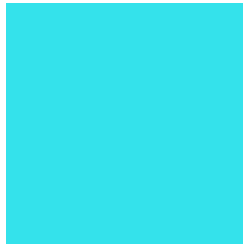


21.9600, 15.8130, 27.3090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

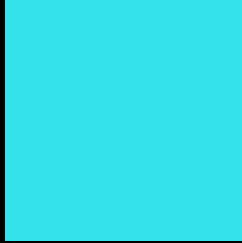
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

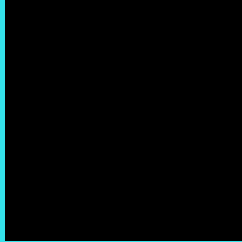
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

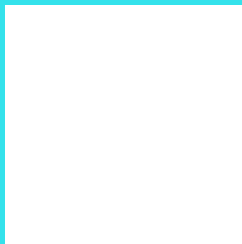
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890.



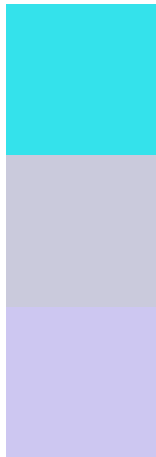
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890.

-34.0890.

# 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

175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890

### Protanopia

204.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980

### Deuteranopia

205.5820, -9.9060, 14.3340



## Tritanopia

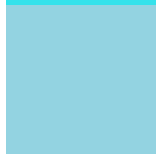
177.4180, -104.7140, -29.5940

# Trichromacy



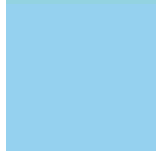
## Original Color

175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890



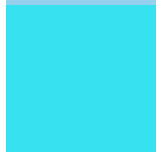
## Protanomaly

193.4600, -42.6380, -9.2140



## Deuteranomaly

194.4800, -45.3900, -3.3900



## Tritanomaly

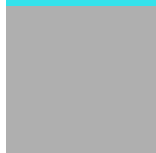
176.1790, -105.5390, -31.1630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890



## Achromatopsia

175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

175.2060, -39.1070, -12.6350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890 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(52, 226, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 226, 235)  
}
```

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(52, 226, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 226, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890 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(52, 226, 235) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 226, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 226, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 226, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 226, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 226,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.0000, -106.5930, -34.0890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 226, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 226,  
235) }
```

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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