

Converting Colors

YIQ(175.0140, -30.1190,
-21.3430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(175.0140, -30.1190,
-21.3430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85C5AC
RGB	133, 197, 172
RGB Percent	52%, 77%, 67%
CMY	0.4786, 0.2273, 0.3256
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.13, 0.23
HSL	157°, 36%, 65%
HSV	157°, 33%, 77%
XYZ	37.0824, 47.9053, 46.3091
YIQ	175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

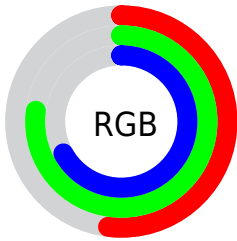
Format	Color
RYB	133, 173, 197
Decimal	8766892
CIELab	74.77, -25.88, 6.09
CIELCh	75, 26.582, 166.765
Yxy	47.9053, 0.2824, 0.3649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286956972 (0xFF85C5AC)
YUV	175.0140, -1.4859, -36.8463
Hunter-Lab	69.2137, -25.4895, 8.7802

Details

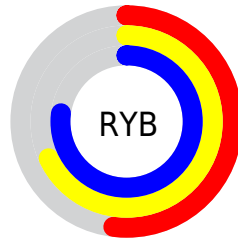
The YIQ color **175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **154.9860, 30.1190, 21.3430**, and the grayscale version is **175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231.1880, -30.6690, -22.3890**, and **121.8400, -29.5690, -20.2970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.1220, -39.4710, -28.0710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181.9060, -20.7670, -14.6150**.

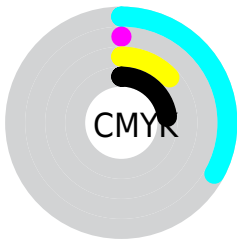
Distribution



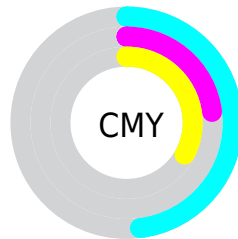
- Red (52%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430 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 175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 175.0140,
-30.1190, -21.3430

■ 175.0140,
-30.1190, -21.3430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 148.0140,
-30.1190, -21.3430

■ 231.1880,
-30.6690, -22.3890

■ 121.8400,
-29.5690, -20.2970

■ 243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 95.9540, -29.8900,
-19.9860

■ 252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 70.4700, -31.4030,
-20.0990

■ 45.5020, -34.4290,
-20.3250

■ 29.6070, -21.3630,
-14.8270

■ 14.9030, -7.5170,

-12.4530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 175.0140,
-30.1190, -21.3430

■ 175.0140,
-30.1190, -21.3430

■ 168.1220,
-39.4710, -28.0710

■ 181.9060,
-20.7670, -14.6150

■ 161.6430,
-48.5480, -34.2760

■ 188.3850,
-11.6900, -8.4100

■ 154.7510,
-57.9000, -41.0040

■ 195.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

■ 147.8590,
-67.2520, -47.7320

■ 202.1690, 7.0140,
5.0460

■ 140.9670,
-76.6040, -54.4600

■ 208.6480, 16.0910,
11.2510

■ 134.4880,
-85.6810, -60.6650

■ 215.5400, 25.4430,
17.9790

■ 129.3190,
-92.6950, -65.7110

■ 217.6480, 25.2590,
21.3150

■ 218.5600, 22.6910,
23.8030

■ 219.3580, 20.4440,
25.9800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178.2310, -5.8650, -20.3690



175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430



172.7700, -49.7430, -18.1190

Triad

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



175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430



184.8950, -21.0930, 13.3310



185.8340, 41.6300, 5.4540

Complementary

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



175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430



154.9860, 30.1190, 21.3430

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.



187.4890, 38.6480, 15.4480



175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430



187.6980, 4.6270, 20.7790

Square

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



175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430



179.4250, -43.5570, 1.9390



187.9470, 25.8550, 21.5270



184.0790, 33.1500, -6.0660

Rectangle

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



175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430



172.7080, -55.2000, -12.8320



187.9470, 25.8550, 21.5270



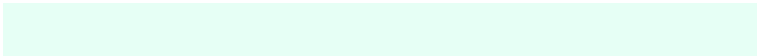
186.3550, 41.7210, 9.3130

Sweetspot

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



175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430



246.3850, -11.6900, -8.4100



178.3420, -2.1040, -27.9600



122.5320, -7.6100, -5.2580



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



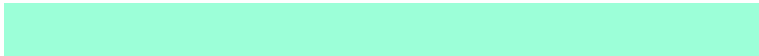
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430



220.9530, -46.4850, -33.1170



174.3420, -36.4940, -10.4300



95.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



106.9670, -76.6040, -54.4600



23.6400, -16.9620, -11.9860

Inverse Universe

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



154.9860, 30.1190, 21.3430



189.9330, 46.8060, 32.8060



155.6580, 36.4940, 10.4300



93.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



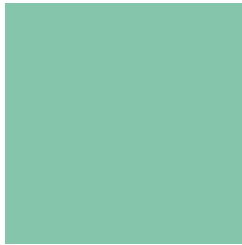
56.0330, 76.6040, 54.4600



12.3600, 16.9620, 11.9860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430 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 175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430 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 175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430.



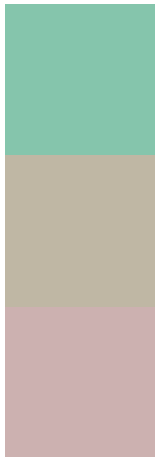
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430.

-21.3430.

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

175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430

Protanopia

183.2260, 10.8670, -4.2130

Deuteranopia

184.9590, 16.4130, 5.4130



Tritanopia

178.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470

Trichromacy



Original Color

175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430

Protanomaly

180.2240, -3.9870, -10.3470

Deuteranomaly

181.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710

Tritanomaly

177.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720

Monochromacy



Original Color

175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430

Achromatopsia

175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

175.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430 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(133, 197, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 197, 172)  
}
```

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(133, 197, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 197, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430 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(133, 197, 172) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 197, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 197, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 197, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 197, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 197,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 197, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
197, 172) }
```

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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