

Converting Colors

YIQ(179.6120, -126.3520,
-44.9440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(179.6120, -126.3520,
-44.9440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1FF3F3
RGB	31, 243, 243
RGB Percent	12%, 95%, 95%
CMY	0.8788, 0.0467, 0.0476
CMYK	0.87, 0.00, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	180°, 90%, 54%
HSV	180°, 87%, 95%
XYZ	48.7968, 70.9072, 95.8074
YIQ	179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

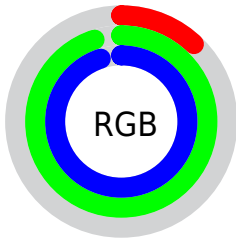
Format	Color
R _Y B	31, 137, 243
Decimal	2094067
CIE Lab	87.44, -45.50, -13.31
CIE LCh	87, 47.404, 196.301
Yxy	70.9072, 0.2264, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280284147 (0xFF1FF3F3)
YUV	179.6120, 31.2503, -130.3327
Hunter-Lab	84.2064, -43.9221, -8.5138

Details

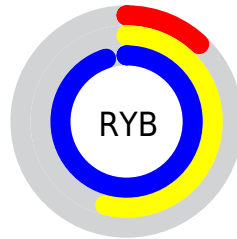
The YIQ color **179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **94.3880, 126.3520, 44.9440**, and the grayscale version is **179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.8310, -78.0760, -27.7720**, and **130.5000, -111.1770, -39.1210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172.4360, -140.6560, -50.0320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186.7880, -112.0480, -39.8560**.

Distribution



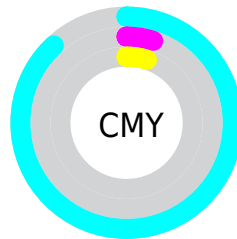
- Red (12%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440 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 179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

179.6120,
-126.3520, -44.9440

179.6120,
-126.3520, -44.9440

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

150.0140,
-127.5440, -45.3680

215.8310,
-78.0760, -27.7720

130.5000,
-111.1770, -39.1210

225.9970,
-57.8120, -20.5640

111.5730,
-95.0850, -33.3970

235.8640,
-38.1440, -13.5680

92.7600, -79.3140,
-27.3620

245.7310,
-18.4760, -6.5720

74.5340, -63.8180,
-21.8500

57.1230, -49.2390,
-16.2390

39.8260, -34.9810,

-10.3170

■ 24.4040, -21.8690,
-5.6530

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 179.6120,
-126.3520, -44.9440

■ 179.6120,
-126.3520, -44.9440

■ 172.4360,
-140.6560, -50.0320

■ 186.7880,
-112.0480, -39.8560

■ 170.3430,
-144.8280, -51.5160

■ 194.2630,
-97.1480, -34.5560

■ 201.4390,
-82.8440, -29.4680

■ 208.6150,
-68.5400, -24.3800

■ 215.7910,
-54.2360, -19.2920

■ 223.2660,
-39.3360, -13.9920

■ 230.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 237.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 245.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198.4840, -61.5220, -41.4420



179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440



169.3630, -147.5800, -45.6920

Triad

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



179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440



221.5410, 15.6750, 29.8110



213.9760, 52.1330, -14.1950

Complementary

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



179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440



94.3880, 126.3520, 44.9440

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.



207.9070, 48.5540, 1.1140



179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440



213.0150, 23.1480, 32.0440

Square

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



179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440



212.9820, -25.9520, 7.7760



206.5970, 38.4640, 18.7840



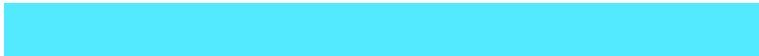
213.3980, 29.8530, -28.9230

Rectangle

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



179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440



191.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810



206.5970, 38.4640, 18.7840



211.6110, 51.9030, -10.0250

Sweetspot

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



179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440



235.2660, -39.3360, -13.9920



156.3410, -56.5120, -110.2400



115.9260, -23.5190, -8.7910



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.



179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



119.7380, -98.3020, 8.4020



118.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



130.3860, -110.8560, -39.4320



41.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080

Inverse Universe

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



94.3880, 126.3520, 44.9440



76.2450, 151.9800, 54.0600



154.2620, 98.3020, -8.4020



113.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



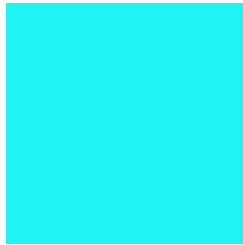
55.6140, 110.8560, 39.4320



17.6410, 35.1640, 12.5080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

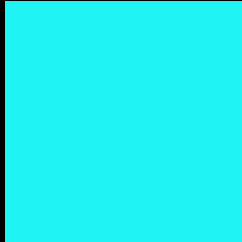
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

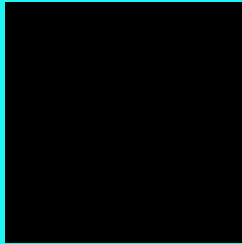
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440.

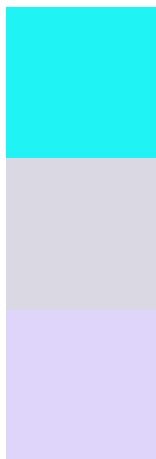


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440.

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

179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440

Protanopia

217.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340

Deuteranopia

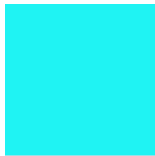
219.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500



Tritanopia

197.4800, -90.0890, -24.8170

Trichromacy



Original Color

179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440



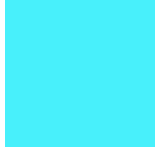
Protanomaly

203.9600, -47.2220, -14.2460



Deuteranomaly

204.8060, -49.4240, -7.3760



Tritanomaly

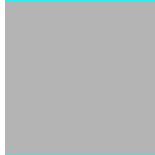
191.0220, -103.6590, -32.1950

Monochromacy



Original Color

179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440



Achromatopsia

180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

179.9770, -45.8920, -16.3240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440 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(31, 243, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 243, 243)  
}
```

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(31, 243, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 243, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440 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(31, 243, 243) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 243, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 243, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 243, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 243, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 243,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 179.6120, -126.3520, -44.9440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 243, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 243,  
243) }
```

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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