

# Converting Colors

YIQ(182.5340, -99.3490,  
-33.2130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(182.5340, -99.3490,  
-33.2130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	43E7EC
RGB	67, 231, 236
RGB Percent	26%, 91%, 93%
CMY	0.7376, 0.0938, 0.0749
CMYK	0.72, 0.02, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	182°, 82%, 59%
HSV	182°, 72%, 93%
XYZ	46.0288, 64.4305, 89.2899
YIQ	182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

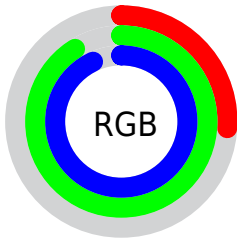
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	67, 150, 236
Decimal	4450284
CIELab	84.19, -39.21, -14.46
CIELCh	84, 41.788, 200.248
Yxy	64.4305, 0.2304, 0.3226
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282640364 (0xFF43E7EC)
YUV	182.5340, 26.3587, -101.3233
Hunter-Lab	80.2686, -38.1120, -9.7655

# Details

The YIQ color **182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **120.4660, 99.3490, 33.2130**, and the grayscale version is **182.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.3160, -69.1360, -24.5920**, and **123.2450, -105.9050, -35.5450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174.7710, -113.3780, -37.7780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190.2970, -85.3200, -28.6480**.

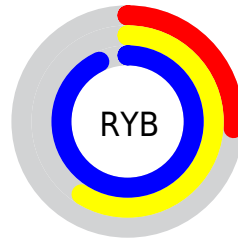
# Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (91%)

Blue (93%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (93%)

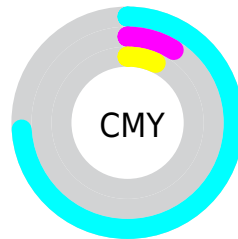


Cyan (72%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 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 182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



182.5340,  
-99.3490, -33.2130

182.5340,  
-99.3490, -33.2130

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

142.8730,  
-122.5930, -41.4810

220.3160,  
-69.1360, -24.5920

123.2450,  
-105.9050, -35.5450

229.8840,  
-50.0640, -17.8080

104.3180,  
-89.8130, -29.8210

239.1530,  
-31.5880, -11.2360

85.5050, -74.0420,  
-23.7860

248.7210,  
-12.5160, -4.4520

67.9800, -59.1420,  
-18.4860

50.5690, -44.5630,  
-12.8750

34.5600, -31.1760,

-7.6880

■ 17.9640, -17.5140,  
-1.9780

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

■ 182.5340,  
-99.3490, -33.2130

■ 182.5340,  
-99.3490, -33.2130

■ 174.7710,  
-113.3780, -37.7780

■ 190.2970,  
-85.3200, -28.6480

■ 167.8940,  
-127.0860, -42.6540

■ 197.1740,  
-71.6120, -23.7720

■ 161.3270,  
-138.7310, -46.3710

■ 204.9370,  
-57.5830, -19.2070

■ 212.4010,  
-44.1500, -14.8540

■ 219.5770,  
-29.8460, -9.7660

■ 227.0410,  
-16.4130, -5.4130

■ 234.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 241.6810, 11.3240,  
4.0280

■ 242.2680, 11.0490,  
3.5050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

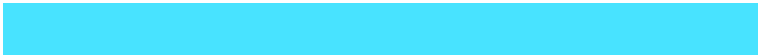
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



191.6250, -57.3050, -35.2650



182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



183.8470, -101.3680, -24.1520

# Triad

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



182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



214.4530, 13.1070, 32.2990



208.3610, 49.6110, -12.5410

# Complementary

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



182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



120.4660, 99.3490, 33.2130

# 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.



204.9890, 51.2590, 1.6510



182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



208.1420, 29.9800, 29.3720

# Square

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



182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



208.0090, -21.4140, 13.6420



203.5820, 42.8200, 16.9320



204.6730, 21.8290, -26.6750



# Rectangle

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



182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



191.9860, -76.4740, -12.7460



203.5820, 42.8200, 16.9320



208.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210

# Sweetspot

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



182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



237.6800, -31.6340, -10.4020



166.5450, -47.4380, -87.4540



117.8450, -18.7970, -6.2610



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.



182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



185.9970, -128.8740, -43.2900



134.4000, -76.7990, 9.6730



113.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



123.9460, -106.5010, -35.7570



36.6800, -31.6340, -10.4020



# Inverse Universe

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



136.2270, 48.0800, 86.8320



125.7630, 62.1510, 112.6710



168.6000, 76.7990, -9.6730



110.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



74.1830, 51.3800, 93.1080

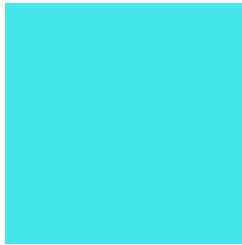


22.0740, 15.4920, 27.6200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

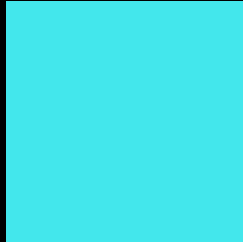
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 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

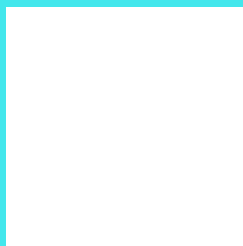
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130.



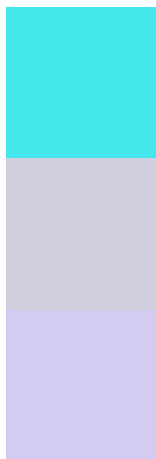
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130.

-33.2130.

# 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

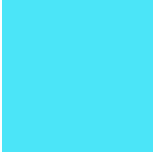
182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130

### Protanopia

208.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

### Deuteranopia

210.1370, -7.1550, 14.0370



## **Tritanopia**

185.1200, -97.8830, -26.7390

# Trichromacy



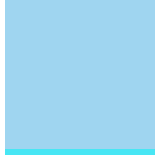
## Original Color

182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



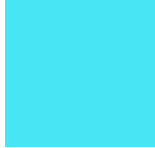
## Protanomaly

199.4990, -38.3740, -9.3980



## Deuteranomaly

199.9320, -40.8510, -3.0510



## Tritanomaly

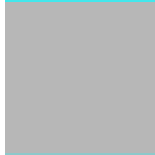
184.3540, -98.6620, -29.1420

# Monochromacy



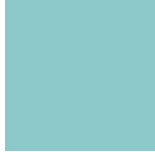
## Original Color

182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



## Achromatopsia

183.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

182.5870, -35.8060, -11.8860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 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(67, 231, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 231, 236)  
}
```

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(67, 231, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 231, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 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(67, 231, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 231, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 231, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 231, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 231, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 231,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 182.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 231, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 231,  
236) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor