

Converting Colors

YIQ(133.1830, -102.1940,
-20.1940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(133.1830, -102.1940,
-20.1940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	17AED4
RGB	23, 174, 212
RGB Percent	9%, 68%, 83%
CMY	0.9100, 0.3174, 0.1691
CMYK	0.89, 0.18, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	192°, 80%, 46%
HSV	192°, 89%, 83%
XYZ	27.3694, 35.2257, 67.5707
YIQ	133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

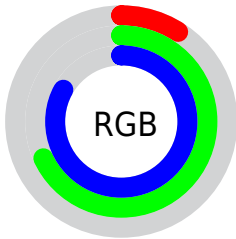
Format	Color
R_{YB}	23, 107, 212
Decimal	1552084
CIE _{Lab}	65.92, -22.94, -29.35
CIE _{LCh}	66, 37.251, 231.979
Yxy	35.2257, 0.2103, 0.2706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279742164 (0xFF17AED4)
YUV	133.1830, 38.8568, -96.6305
Hunter-Lab	59.3512, -21.5507, -25.9551

Details

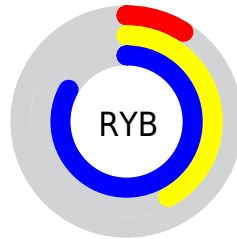
The YIQ color **133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **101.8170, 102.1940, 20.1940**, and the grayscale version is **133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.3720, -80.7370, -18.0890**, and **88.9250, -83.6720, -14.4560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124.5560, -113.6100, -22.5540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141.8100, -90.7780, -17.8340**.

Distribution



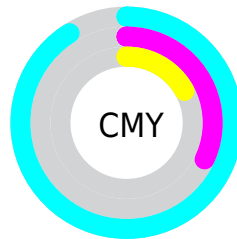
- Red (9%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940 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 133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 133.1830,
-102.1940, -20.1940

■ 133.1830,
-102.1940, -20.1940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 107.2650,
-99.4890, -19.6570

■ 196.3720,
-80.7370, -18.0890

■ 88.9250, -83.6720,
-14.4560

■ 220.6150,
-68.5400, -24.3800

■ 71.2860, -68.4510,
-9.4670

■ 230.1830,
-49.4680, -17.5960

■ 54.3480, -53.8260,
-4.6900

■ 239.1530,
-31.5880, -11.2360

■ 38.5840, -39.7510,
-0.9590

■ 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 24.8090, -27.1430,
1.8250

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,

10.1500

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 133.1830,
-102.1940, -20.1940

■ 133.1830,
-102.1940, -20.1940

■ 124.5560,
-113.6100, -22.5540

■ 141.8100,
-90.7780, -17.8340

■ 123.3710,
-114.5270, -22.4550

■ 151.0240,
-79.6370, -15.9970

■ 159.9500,
-67.6250, -13.4250

■ 168.5770,
-56.2090, -11.0650

■ 177.2040,
-44.7930, -8.7050

■ 186.4180,
-33.6520, -6.8680

■ 195.0450,
-22.2360, -4.5080

■ 203.6720,
-10.8200, -2.1480

■ 212.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126.9570, -105.0340, -34.8100



133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940



151.3120, -62.1720, 3.3960

Triad

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



133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940



164.2200, 38.5080, 29.0040



155.4430, 16.7850, -23.3670

Complementary

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



133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940



101.8170, 102.1940, 20.1940

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.



158.5110, 40.4410, -11.5510



133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940



162.1380, 52.9980, 19.7020

Square

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



133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940



164.9750, 11.4570, 29.1610



160.9400, 52.9550, 3.9550



150.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650

Rectangle

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



133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940



158.7500, -36.6820, 15.0140



160.9400, 52.9550, 3.9550



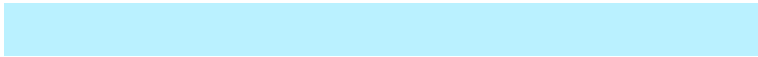
156.3410, 26.0000, -19.6640

Sweetspot

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



133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940



226.1510, -37.2740, -7.3060



138.2750, -64.1730, -87.0290



110.4580, -21.9610, -3.9850



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



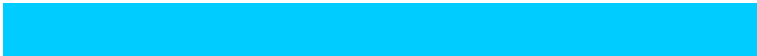
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940



148.8180, -137.9550, -27.3870



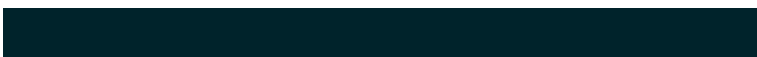
78.0050, -76.3440, 28.9680



102.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



99.9130, -92.5660, -18.4700



25.4470, -23.4280, -4.9320

Inverse Universe

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



96.7250, 64.1730, 87.0290



99.5010, 86.4960, 117.5040



156.9950, 76.3440, -28.9680



100.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



66.7470, 57.9390, 78.8590



16.8470, 14.3930, 20.0010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940 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 133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

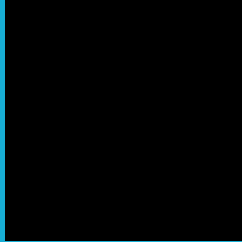
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940.

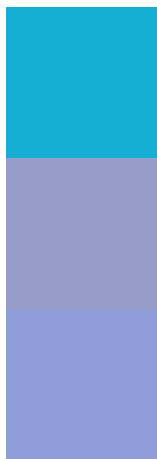


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940.

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

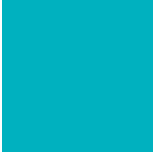
133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940

Protanopia

159.5100, -18.5710, 11.6770

Deuteranopia

159.2410, -27.8790, 15.1690



Tritanopia

125.6730, -109.9860, -33.1700

Trichromacy



Original Color

133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940

Protanomaly

149.7340, -48.9210, 0.0310

Deuteranomaly

149.7920, -54.8360, 2.6040

Tritanomaly

128.3900, -107.5110, -28.4630

Monochromacy



Original Color

133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940

Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

133.1510, -37.2740, -7.3060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940 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(23, 174, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 174, 212)  
}
```

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(23, 174, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 174, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940 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(23, 174, 212) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 174, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(23, 174, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 174, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 174, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 174,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.1830, -102.1940, -20.1940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 174, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 174,  
212) }
```

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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