

Converting Colors

YIQ(136.0050, -114.1570,
-40.1810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(136.0050, -114.1570,
-40.1810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	02C1C2
RGB	2, 193, 194
RGB Percent	1%, 76%, 76%
CMY	0.9924, 0.2428, 0.2397
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	180°, 98%, 38%
HSV	180°, 99%, 76%
XYZ	28.8359, 42.0774, 57.5728
YIQ	136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

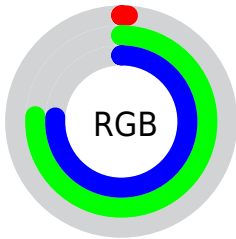
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 98, 194
Decimal	180674
CIE Lab	70.92, -38.70, -11.86
CIE LCh	71, 40.478, 197.034
Yxy	42.0774, 0.2244, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278370754 (0xFF02C1C2)
YUV	136.0050, 28.5915, -117.5224
Hunter-Lab	64.8671, -34.1674, -7.2158

Details

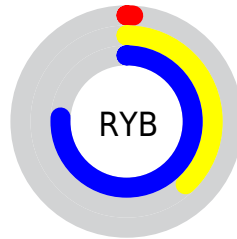
The YIQ color **136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **59.9950, 114.1570, 40.1810**, and the grayscale version is **136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.3460, -87.0160, -30.9520**, and **97.5530, -83.1650, -29.1570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135.4070, -115.3490, -40.6050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141.6860, -102.8330, -36.1530**.

Distribution



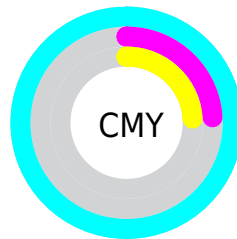
- Red (1%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810 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 136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 136.0050,
-114.1570, -40.1810

■ 136.0050,
-114.1570, -40.1810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 116.4800,
-99.2570, -34.8810

■ 206.3460,
-87.0160, -30.9520

■ 97.5530, -83.1650,
-29.1570

■ 219.4190,
-70.9240, -25.2280

■ 79.4410, -67.9900,
-23.3340

■ 228.9870,
-51.8520, -18.4440

■ 61.3290, -52.8150,
-17.5110

■ 238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

■ 44.6190, -38.8320,
-12.1120

■ 247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 29.1970, -25.7200,
-7.4480

■ 7.5460, -10.2250,

3.5910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 136.0050,
-114.1570, -40.1810

■ 136.0050,
-114.1570, -40.1810

■ 135.4070,
-115.3490, -40.6050

■ 141.6860,
-102.8330, -36.1530

■ 147.6660,
-90.9130, -31.9130

■ 153.3470,
-79.5890, -27.8850

■ 159.0280,
-68.2650, -23.8570

■ 165.0080,
-56.3450, -19.6170

■ 171.2760,
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 177.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

■ 182.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 188.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156.2020, -51.6200, -33.6680



136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810



137.2940, -124.7960, -29.0840

Triad

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



136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810



178.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240



172.1590, 47.3640, -10.3640

Complementary

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



136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810



59.9950, 114.1570, 40.1810

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.



174.1690, 59.7400, 7.6440



136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810



177.7410, 38.5990, 32.8630

Square

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



136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810



173.6520, -33.2900, 19.6220



175.9260, 56.7110, 23.9990



168.7380, 23.2040, -24.0600

Rectangle

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



136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810



154.3080, -91.8800, -8.8720



175.9260, 56.7110, 23.9990



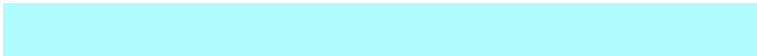
172.6700, 53.4150, -4.3850

Sweetspot

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



136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810



229.5750, -44.7000, -15.9000



114.7040, -52.8000, -100.4160



113.6590, -27.1410, -9.2290



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.



136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810



176.0650, -149.9170, -52.9010



80.2400, -88.0320, 9.5040



94.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



112.2740, -95.6810, -33.6090



23.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

Inverse Universe

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



81.1820, 53.1210, 100.1050



103.9620, 69.6210, 131.4850



115.7600, 88.0320, -9.5040



91.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



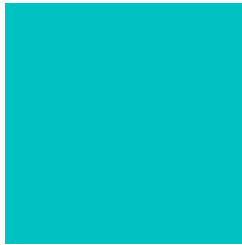
66.3790, 44.5960, 83.8920



13.6290, 9.0750, 17.2590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810 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 136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

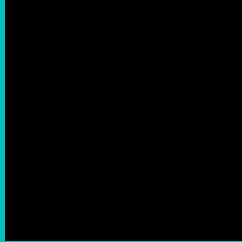
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

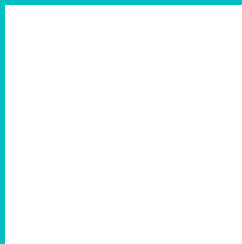
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810.



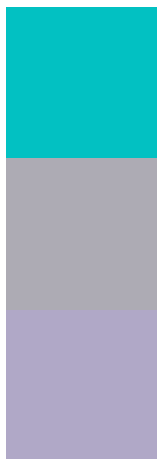
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810.

-40.1810.

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

136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810

Protanopia

172.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

Deuteranopia

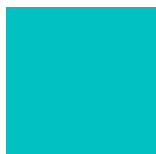
173.9260, -5.1830, 11.3370



Tritanopia

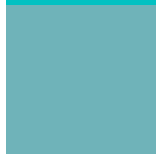
145.8810, -98.7080, -28.3080

Trichromacy



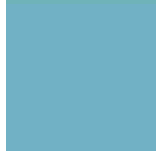
Original Color

136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810



Protanomaly

159.3520, -42.4540, -12.5500



Deuteranomaly

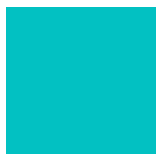
160.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480



Tritanomaly

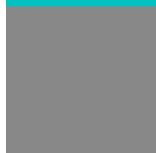
142.3100, -104.5300, -32.9300

Monochromacy



Original Color

136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810



Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

136.0700, -41.7200, -14.8400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810 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(2, 193, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 193, 194)  
}
```

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(2, 193, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 193, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810 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(2, 193, 194) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 193, 194) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(2, 193, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 193, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 193, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 193,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 136.0050, -114.1570, -40.1810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 193, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 193,  
194) }
```

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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