

Converting Colors

YIQ(136.2810, -96.4180,
-14.7380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(136.2810, -96.4180,
-14.7380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	23ACDA
RGB	35, 172, 218
RGB Percent	14%, 67%, 85%
CMY	0.8630, 0.3253, 0.1455
CMYK	0.84, 0.21, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	195°, 72%, 50%
HSV	195°, 84%, 85%
XYZ	28.0950, 34.9394, 71.5197
YIQ	136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

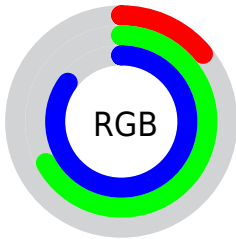
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 113, 218
Decimal	2338010
CIE _{Lab}	65.70, -19.09, -32.99
CIE _{LCh}	66, 38.116, 239.940
Yxy	34.9394, 0.2088, 0.2597
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280528090 (0xFF23ACDA)
YUV	136.2810, 40.2875, -88.8234
Hunter-Lab	59.1096, -18.6000, -30.3614

Details

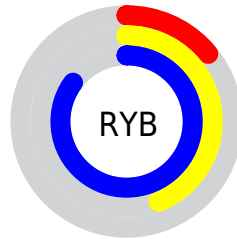
The YIQ color **136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **116.7190, 96.4180, 14.7380**, and the grayscale version is **136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.1060, -76.9320, -15.4600**, and **89.0220, -85.3230, -12.0670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126.7680, -108.1550, -16.7870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146.3810, -84.9560, -13.2120**.

Distribution



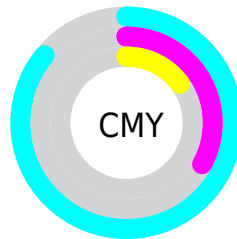
- Red (14%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380 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 136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 136.2810,
-96.4180, -14.7380

■ 136.2810,
-96.4180, -14.7380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 106.7750,
-100.8650, -16.7450

■ 196.6930,
-77.2070, -15.9830

■ 89.0220, -85.3230,
-12.0670

■ 222.1100,
-65.5600, -23.3200

■ 71.2690, -69.7810,
-7.3890

■ 231.3790,
-47.0840, -16.7480

■ 54.3310, -55.1560,
-2.6120

■ 240.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 37.9800, -40.8060,
1.6420

■ 249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 24.2050, -28.1980,
4.4260

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,

10.8710

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 136.2810,
-96.4180, -14.7380

■ 136.2810,
-96.4180, -14.7380

■ 126.7680,
-108.1550, -16.7870

■ 146.3810,
-84.9560, -13.2120

■ 120.5330,
-114.8030, -17.4510

■ 155.8940,
-73.2190, -11.1630

■ 165.1080,
-62.0780, -9.3260

■ 175.2080,
-50.6160, -7.8000

■ 184.7210,
-38.8790, -5.7510

■ 194.8210,
-27.4170, -4.2250

■ 204.0350,
-16.2760, -2.3880

■ 214.1350, -4.8140,
-0.8620

■ 223.6480, 6.9230,
1.1870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125.9010, -110.6280, -32.5480



136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380



153.9650, -53.6450, 8.5550

Triad

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



136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380



163.1020, 44.6520, 27.7880



153.5560, 9.0370, -26.1230

Complementary

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



136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380



116.7190, 96.4180, 14.7380

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.



157.4240, 36.1320, -16.0600



136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380



161.2860, 55.3370, 15.8570

Square

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



136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380



164.1070, 19.8930, 30.4610



159.7070, 51.9930, -0.6390



148.2560, -25.3490, -30.7010

Rectangle

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



136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380



160.1750, -27.5130, 19.5510



159.7070, 51.9930, -0.6390



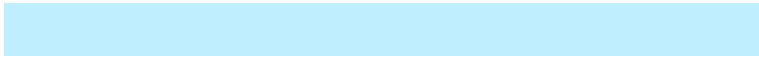
155.1120, 19.2150, -23.3530

Sweetspot

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



136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380



226.4720, -33.7440, -5.2000



147.6650, -65.0910, -81.4030



110.4690, -20.4940, -3.0380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



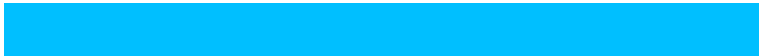
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380



141.1870, -134.3800, -20.5880



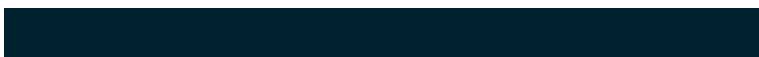
82.8640, -71.3930, 32.8550



104.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



96.0320, -91.2830, -14.1870



25.2020, -24.1160, -3.4760

Inverse Universe

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



105.3350, 65.0910, 81.4030



98.0190, 90.6690, 113.4610



170.1360, 71.3930, -32.8550



103.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



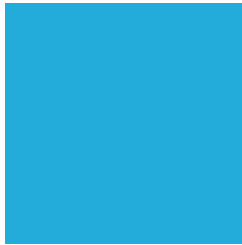
66.5470, 61.3780, 77.1060



17.6300, 16.5020, 20.3260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380 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 136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

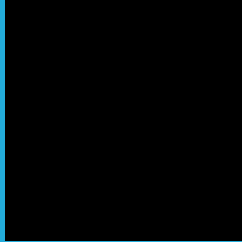
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380.

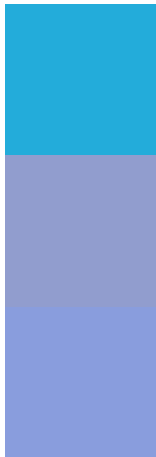


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380.

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

136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380

Protanopia

158.9980, -22.8810, 12.6950

Deuteranopia

158.3160, -32.4640, 15.6640



Tritanopia

124.9720, -109.3900, -32.9580

Trichromacy



Original Color

136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380

Protanomaly

150.4290, -49.3800, 2.8440

Deuteranomaly

150.0740, -55.5700, 4.8940

Tritanomaly

129.4120, -104.5770, -26.5690

Monochromacy



Original Color

136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380

Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

135.9880, -35.2570, -5.3130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380 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(35, 172, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 172, 218)  
}
```

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(35, 172, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 172, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380 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(35, 172, 218) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 172, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 172, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 172, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 172, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 172,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 136.2810, -96.4180, -14.7380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 172, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 172,  
218) }
```

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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