

Converting Colors

YIQ(146.0840, -79.8660,
-17.3540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(146.0840, -79.8660,
-17.3540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3BB3CD
RGB	59, 179, 205
RGB Percent	23%, 70%, 80%
CMY	0.7689, 0.2978, 0.1964
CMYK	0.71, 0.13, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	191°, 59%, 52%
HSV	191°, 71%, 80%
XYZ	28.9389, 37.5918, 63.4339
YIQ	146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

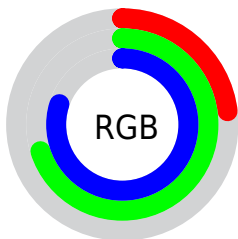
Format	Color
RYB	59, 125, 205
Decimal	3912653
CIELab	67.72, -24.49, -22.70
CIELCh	68, 33.387, 222.828
Yxy	37.5918, 0.2227, 0.2892
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282102733 (0xFF3BB3CD)
YUV	146.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727
Hunter-Lab	61.3121, -23.0456, -18.4233

Details

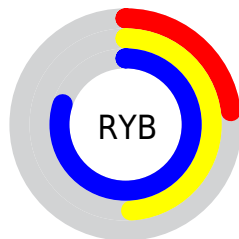
The YIQ color **146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as middle muted azure. A complement of this color would be **117.9160, 79.8660, 17.3540**, and the grayscale version is **146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000**, and **91.1760, -83.1210, -18.9370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137.4570, -91.2820, -19.7140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.4120, -69.0460, -15.2060**.

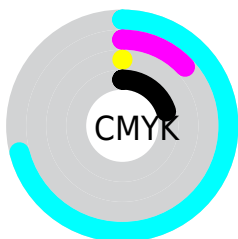
Distribution



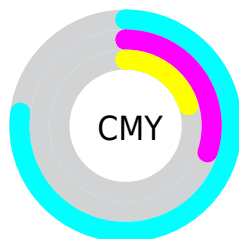
- Red (23%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540 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 146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 146.0840,
-79.8660, -17.3540

■ 146.0840,
-79.8660, -17.3540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 109.4020,
-98.6170, -24.4490

■ 204.3900,
-71.9800, -17.1000

■ 91.1760, -83.1210,
-18.9370

■ 225.1000,
-59.6000, -21.2000

■ 73.5370, -67.9000,
-13.9480

■ 234.3690,
-41.1240, -14.6280

■ 56.5990, -53.2750,
-9.1710

■ 243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 39.7750, -38.9710,
-4.0830

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 25.4130, -26.0880,
-0.7760

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,

8.9060

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.0840,
-79.8660, -17.3540

■ 146.0840,
-79.8660, -17.3540

■ 137.4570,
-91.2820, -19.7140

■ 154.4120,
-69.0460, -15.2060

■ 129.7160,
-102.3770, -22.3850

■ 162.4520,
-57.3550, -12.3230

■ 122.5730,
-112.2800, -24.6320

■ 170.7800,
-46.5350, -10.1750

■ 179.4070,
-35.1190, -7.8150

■ 187.1480,
-24.0240, -5.1440

■ 195.7750,
-12.6080, -2.7840

■ 203.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 212.1430, 9.9030,
2.2470

■ 220.4710, 20.7230,
4.3950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120



146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540



155.5630, -61.6210, -1.0850

Triad

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



146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540



169.1910, 28.2840, 27.0680



161.8400, 23.1570, -17.6990

Complementary

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



146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540



117.9160, 79.8660, 17.3540

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.



164.5700, 41.9530, -5.9110



146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540



167.7720, 45.3410, 20.8050

Square

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



146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540



168.9520, 1.0960, 24.2000



166.0200, 49.9740, 8.4220



157.9660, -3.8010, -24.7370

Rectangle

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



146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540



161.9510, -41.8620, 9.7700



166.0200, 49.9740, 8.4220



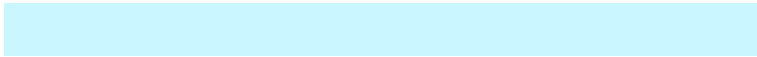
162.8410, 30.5840, -14.6320

Sweetspot

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



146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540



233.5710, -29.7090, -6.7410



147.4380, -47.8540, -68.8940



114.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



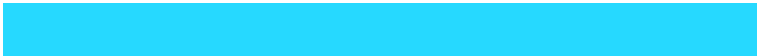
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540



167.8110, -118.8820, -26.1300



104.4070, -60.3410, 19.7790



97.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



98.7560, -90.6860, -19.5020



22.5290, -20.7230, -4.3950

Inverse Universe

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



116.3340, 48.4960, 68.2720



123.2890, 71.8730, 101.6730



159.5930, 60.3410, -19.7790



95.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



65.1380, 55.2800, 77.4880



14.8960, 12.6970, 17.6970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540 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 146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

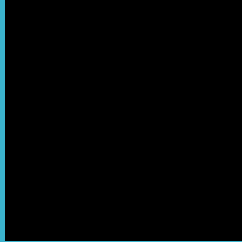
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540.

-17.3540.

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

146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540

Protanopia

164.3380, -12.3350, 8.7930

Deuteranopia

164.9770, -18.3880, 13.8680



Tritanopia

144.0250, -81.3780, -22.9940

Trichromacy



Original Color

146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540



Protanomaly

157.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330



Deuteranomaly

158.5070, -40.8520, 2.4760



Tritanomaly

144.7910, -80.5990, -20.5910

Monochromacy



Original Color

146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540



Achromatopsia

146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

145.8700, -29.1130, -6.5290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540 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(59, 179, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 179, 205)  
}
```

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(59, 179, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 179, 205) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540 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(59, 179, 205) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 179, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 179, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 179, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 179, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 179,  
205) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 179, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 179,  
205) }
```

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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