

Converting Colors

YIQ(146.3830, -114.8010,
-28.5050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050)
contains.

| | |
|---|----|
| YIQ(146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**YIQ(146.3830, -114.8010,
-28.5050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Hex | 13C4E1 |
| RGB | 19, 196, 225 |
| RGB Percent | 7%, 77%, 88% |
| CMY | 0.9257, 0.2311, 0.1181 |
| CMYK | 0.92, 0.13, 0.00, 0.12 |
| HSL | 188°, 84%, 48% |
| HSV | 188°, 92%, 88% |
| XYZ | 33.5973, 45.0805, 78.0776 |
| YIQ | 146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

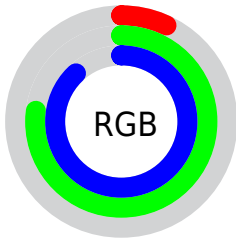
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 19, 114, 225 |
| Decimal | 1295585 |
| CIE Lab | 72.94, -29.85, -25.66 |
| CIE LCh | 73, 39.366, 220.680 |
| Yxy | 45.0805, 0.2143, 0.2876 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4279485665 (0xFF13C4E1) |
| YUV | 146.3830, 38.7582, -111.7149 |
| Hunter-Lab | 67.1420, -28.1787, -21.9474 |

Details

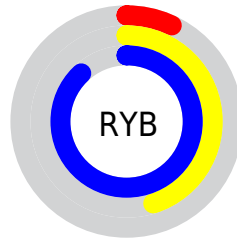
The YIQ color **146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **97.6170, 114.8010, 28.5050**, and the grayscale version is **146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.0690, -84.6780, -29.2700**, and **102.7340, -93.6200, -21.3960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138.9410, -125.3000, -30.9640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.7220, -102.5140, -25.4100**.

Distribution



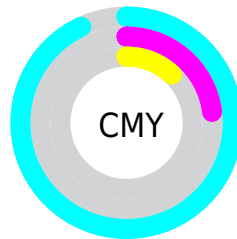
- Red (7%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050 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 146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 146.3830,
-114.8010, -28.5050

■ 146.3830,
-114.8010, -28.5050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 121.6610,
-109.7120, -27.1200

■ 211.0690,
-84.6780, -29.2700

■ 102.7340,
-93.6200, -21.3960

■ 222.1100,
-65.5600, -23.3200

■ 84.3940, -77.8030,
-16.1950

■ 231.6780,
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 66.7550, -62.5820,
-11.2060

■ 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 49.9310, -48.2780,
-6.1180

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 33.6940, -34.2490,
-1.5530

■ 17.0980, -20.5870,

4.1570

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.3830,
-114.8010, -28.5050

■ 146.3830,
-114.8010, -28.5050

■ 138.9410,
-125.3000, -30.9640

■ 154.7220,
-102.5140, -25.4100

■ 163.3600,
-89.6310, -22.1030

■ 172.2860,
-77.6190, -19.5310

■ 180.9240,
-64.7360, -16.2240

■ 189.2630,
-52.4490, -13.1290

■ 197.9010,
-39.5660, -9.8220

■ 206.2400,
-27.2790, -6.7270

■ 214.8780,
-14.3960, -3.4200

■ 223.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153.5480, -84.7690, -33.1290



146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050



164.1030, -80.8770, -4.5330

Triad

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



146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050



183.9190, 32.2260, 32.7220



175.2550, 29.1180, -21.1060

Complementary

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



146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050



97.6170, 114.8010, 28.5050

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.



178.5340, 50.8020, -6.5900



146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050



182.1260, 53.2720, 25.7520

Square

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



146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050



183.3310, -1.2890, 28.8790



180.3910, 59.2350, 11.2910



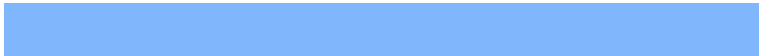
170.9890, -2.6080, -29.8400

Rectangle

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



146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050



173.7200, -54.3330, 10.0110



180.3910, 59.2350, 11.2910



176.3810, 37.6910, -16.7810

Sweetspot

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



146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050



228.4990, -38.3740, -9.3980



143.0000, -65.3170, -99.3410



112.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



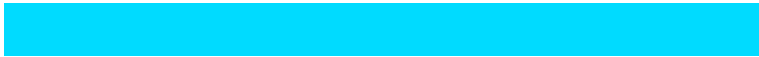
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050



157.6230, -142.0800, -35.2320



86.5090, -86.7510, 24.8410



108.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



108.7010, -98.0210, -24.2370



30.1260, -26.9580, -7.0380

Inverse Universe

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



100.7720, 65.9590, 98.7190



101.2110, 81.6810, 122.1690



156.9040, 87.0260, -24.3180



105.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



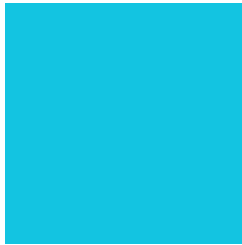
69.8380, 56.4250, 84.2730



19.1400, 15.1260, 23.2380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050 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 146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

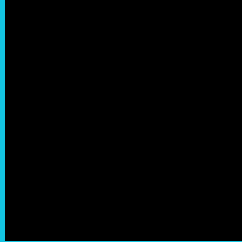
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050.



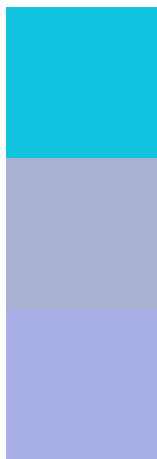
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050.

-28.5050.

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

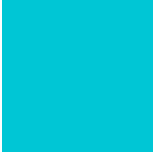
146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050

Protanopia

178.1960, -14.8110, 9.6130

Deuteranopia

178.8780, -22.4230, 15.4090



Tritanopia

140.5080, -122.8230, -37.3110

Trichromacy



Original Color

146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050

Protanomaly

166.4300, -51.1210, -4.1530

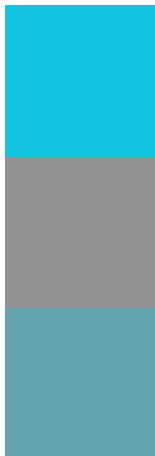
Deuteranomaly

167.2000, -56.1650, -0.8450

Tritanomaly

142.4700, -119.6600, -34.0600

Monochromacy



Original Color

146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050

Achromatopsia

146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

146.1180, -41.6750, -10.1470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050 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(19, 196, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 196, 225)  
}
```

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(19, 196, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 196, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050 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(19, 196, 225) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 196, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 196, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 196, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 196, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 196,  
225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.3830, -114.8010, -28.5050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 196, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 196,  
225) }
```

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