

Converting Colors

YIQ(147.7980, -126.0350,
-23.1470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(147.7980, -126.0350,
-23.1470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0DC5F8
RGB	13, 197, 248
RGB Percent	5%, 77%, 97%
CMY	0.9492, 0.2271, 0.0280
CMYK	0.95, 0.20, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	193°, 94%, 51%
HSV	193°, 95%, 97%
XYZ	37.0702, 46.8213, 95.7786
YIQ	147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

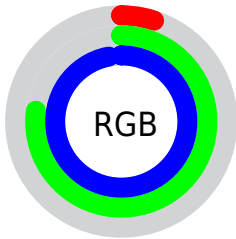
Format	Color
RYB	13, 116, 248
Decimal	902648
CIELab	74.08, -22.94, -36.33
CIELCh	74, 42.967, 237.727
Yxy	46.8213, 0.2063, 0.2606
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279092728 (0xFF0DC5F8)
YUV	147.7980, 49.3996, -118.2178
Hunter-Lab	68.4261, -23.0421, -35.0923

Details

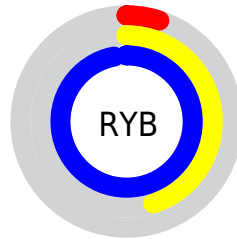
The YIQ color **147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **113.2020, 126.0350, 23.1470**, and the grayscale version is **147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.5530, -83.1650, -29.1570**, and **105.7150, -100.6360, -15.3880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142.1500, -132.9580, -24.3340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158.2080, -112.5100, -20.4620**.

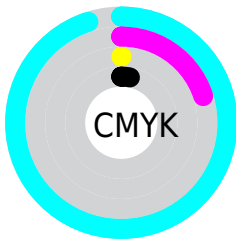
Distribution



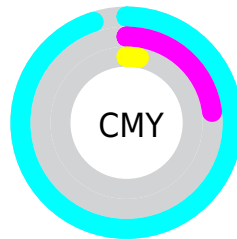
- Red (5%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470 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 147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 147.7980,
-126.0350, -23.1470

■ 147.7980,
-126.0350, -23.1470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 124.7560,
-117.0490, -20.8010

■ 212.5530,
-83.1650, -29.1570

■ 105.7150,
-100.6360, -15.3880

■ 223.3060,
-63.1760, -22.4720

■ 87.3750, -84.8190,
-10.1870

■ 232.8740,
-44.1040, -15.6880

■ 70.3230, -69.8730,
-5.7210

■ 242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 53.2710, -54.9270,
-1.2550

■ 252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 36.9200, -40.5770,
2.9990

■ 22.4440, -27.3730,

5.9950

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 147.7980,
-126.0350, -23.1470

■ 147.7980,
-126.0350, -23.1470

■ 142.1500,
-132.9580, -24.3340

■ 158.2080,
-112.5100, -20.4620

■ 169.2050,
-99.2600, -18.3000

■ 179.3160,
-86.3310, -15.8270

■ 190.3130,
-73.0810, -13.6650

■ 200.7230,
-59.5560, -10.9800

■ 211.1330,
-46.0310, -8.2950

■ 221.8310,
-33.3770, -6.3450

■ 232.2410,
-19.8520, -3.6600

■ 242.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

Harmonies

Analogous

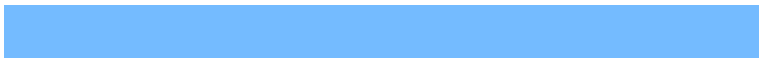
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



143.4260, -125.5280, -37.8480



147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470



173.5230, -64.1440, 6.0960

Triad

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



147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470



185.9010, 49.8320, 33.0320



175.6010, 13.1640, -29.3320

Complementary

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



147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470



113.2020, 126.0350, 23.1470

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.



179.4910, 43.1930, -17.3750



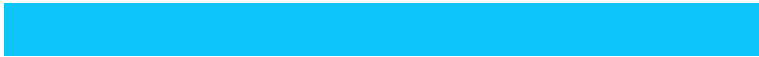
147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470



183.4010, 62.4430, 19.2350

Square

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



147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470



187.4540, 20.5340, 35.3660



182.1380, 61.0250, 0.8730



169.4360, -26.0360, -34.7720

Rectangle

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



147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470



181.9940, -34.2530, 20.5550



182.1380, 61.0250, 0.8730



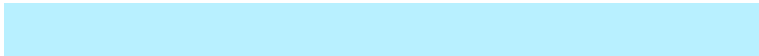
176.7550, 24.5340, -26.1380

Sweetspot

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



147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470



224.9660, -38.1910, -7.2070



156.3030, -79.7120, -108.2880



108.9740, -23.4740, -4.0980



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.



147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470



146.4700, -136.8550, -25.2950



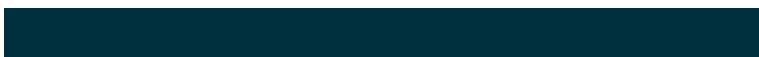
80.8800, -94.6850, 36.4750



119.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



108.4220, -101.3690, -18.6250



35.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330

Inverse Universe

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



104.2410, 80.9960, 107.0440



99.0450, 87.7800, 116.2600



179.5330, 94.9600, -35.9520



117.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



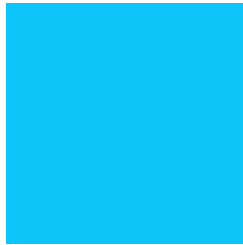
73.3830, 65.1360, 86.0960



23.7110, 20.9480, 27.8600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

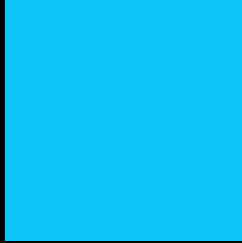
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470 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 147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470.



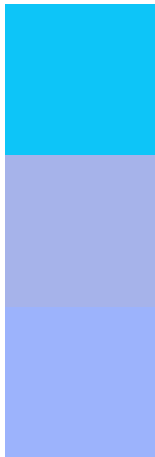
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470.

-23.1470.

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

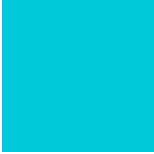
147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470

Protanopia

181.3830, -25.4030, 14.3490

Deuteranopia

180.4450, -37.1410, 17.8270



Tritanopia

142.7250, -124.9320, -37.6360

Trichromacy



Original Color

147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470

Protanomaly

169.3180, -62.3090, 0.3710

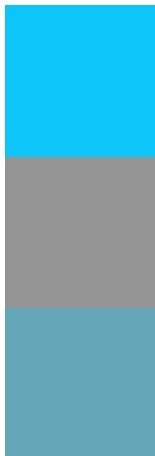
Deuteranomaly

168.7780, -69.4160, 2.5200

Tritanomaly

144.8870, -125.2080, -32.6320

Monochromacy



Original Color

147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470

Achromatopsia

148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

148.0190, -45.7100, -8.6060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470 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(13, 197, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 197, 248)  
}
```

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(13, 197, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 197, 248) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470 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(13, 197, 248) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 197, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 197, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 197, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 197, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 197,  
248) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 147.7980, -126.0350, -23.1470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 197, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 197,  
248) }
```

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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