

Converting Colors

YIQ(148.1840, -86.7400,
-35.9560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(148.1840, -86.7400,
-35.9560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2BC3B7
RGB	43, 195, 183
RGB Percent	17%, 76%, 72%
CMY	0.8317, 0.2350, 0.2827
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.06, 0.24
HSL	175°, 64%, 47%
HSV	175°, 78%, 76%
XYZ	29.0601, 42.9857, 51.5186
YIQ	148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

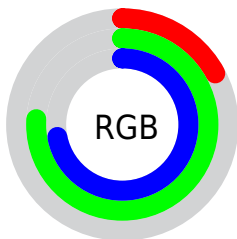
Format	Color
RYB	43, 122, 195
Decimal	2868151
CIELab	71.55, -40.51, -4.91
CIELCh	72, 40.807, 186.906
Yxy	42.9857, 0.2352, 0.3479
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281058231 (0xFF2BC3B7)
YUV	148.1840, 17.1643, -92.2464
Hunter-Lab	65.5635, -35.6186, -0.6945

Details

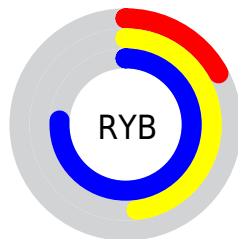
The YIQ color **148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **89.8160, 86.7400, 35.9560**, and the grayscale version is **148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209.5550, -77.4790, -33.0870**, and **97.0000, -80.2300, -32.7900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141.9760, -98.0180, -40.8180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153.9790, -75.7370, -31.6170**.

Distribution



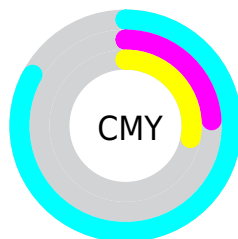
- Red (17%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560 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 148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 148.1840,
-86.7400, -35.9560

■ 148.1840,
-86.7400, -35.9560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 115.8130,
-96.0010, -38.8250

■ 209.5550,
-77.4790, -33.0870

■ 97.5870, -80.5050,
-33.3130

■ 222.4090,
-64.9640, -23.1080

■ 78.8880, -65.0550,
-26.9670

■ 231.6780,
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 61.4770, -50.4760,
-21.3560

■ 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 44.7670, -36.4930,
-15.9570

■ 249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 29.4590, -23.7020,
-10.9820

■ 8.2810, -8.1610,

-0.7770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 148.1840,
-86.7400, -35.9560

■ 148.1840,
-86.7400, -35.9560

■ 141.9760,
-98.0180, -40.8180

■ 153.9790,
-75.7370, -31.6170

■ 136.1810,
-109.0210, -45.1570

■ 160.1870,
-64.4590, -26.7550

■ 134.8710,
-111.0840, -46.3160

■ 166.0960,
-53.7770, -22.1050

■ 172.1900,
-42.1780, -17.5540

■ 178.0990,
-31.4960, -12.9040

■ 184.1930,
-19.8970, -8.3530

■ 190.1020, -9.2150,
-3.7030

■ 196.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 202.1050, 13.0660,
5.4980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160.9170, -37.6360, -33.7960



148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560



138.2570, -123.3740, -32.8300

Triad

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



148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560



178.9930, -6.1490, 28.8510



174.5560, 53.7360, -4.6960

Complementary

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



148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560



89.8160, 86.7400, 35.9560

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.



176.3420, 60.9310, 13.5950



148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560



179.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530

Square

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



148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560



171.7640, -48.4650, 13.7990



178.4080, 52.5380, 28.0420



171.8210, 33.3360, -20.4560

Rectangle

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



148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560



146.9200, -111.6390, -19.7270



178.4080, 52.5380, 28.0420



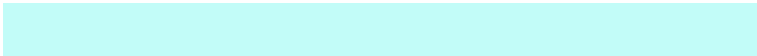
175.6970, 57.9530, 1.4810

Sweetspot

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



148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560



234.2020, -33.2840, -13.5400



136.1110, -34.0520, -76.7400



116.8940, -20.4930, -8.5650



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.



148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560



178.9710, -135.1530, -56.1530



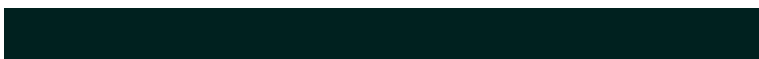
112.5710, -73.2670, 0.7250



93.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310



111.3790, -91.7830, -38.1750



22.9050, -19.0260, -7.6180

Inverse Universe

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



89.8160, 86.7400, 35.9560



88.0290, 135.1530, 56.1530



125.4290, 73.2670, -0.7250



90.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



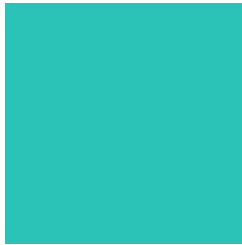
49.6210, 91.7830, 38.1750



10.2090, 18.7050, 7.9290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

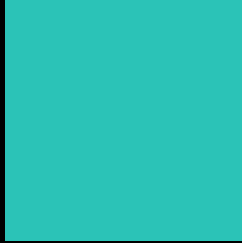
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560 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

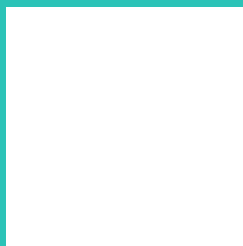
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560.



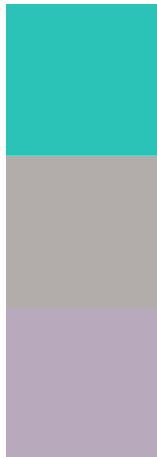
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560.

-35.9560.

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

148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560

Protanopia

174.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270

Deuteranopia

175.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000



Tritanopia

153.6550, -83.2120, -22.7960

Trichromacy



Original Color

148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560



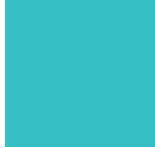
Protanomaly

164.7680, -29.0660, -12.8900



Deuteranomaly

165.5710, -29.7090, -6.7410



Tritanomaly

151.4220, -84.1740, -27.3900

Monochromacy



Original Color

148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560



Achromatopsia

148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

148.0990, -31.4960, -12.9040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560 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(43, 195, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 195, 183)  
}
```

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(43, 195, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 195, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560 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(43, 195, 183) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 195, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 195, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 195, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 195, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 195,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 148.1840, -86.7400, -35.9560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 195, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 195,  
183) }
```

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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