

# Converting Colors

YIQ(148.2410, -81.7460,  
-16.3220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(148.2410, -81.7460,  
-16.3220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3CB5D3
RGB	60, 181, 211
RGB Percent	24%, 71%, 83%
CMY	0.7649, 0.2900, 0.1729
CMYK	0.72, 0.14, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	192°, 63%, 53%
HSV	192°, 72%, 83%
XYZ	30.1403, 38.7257, 67.4560
YIQ	148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

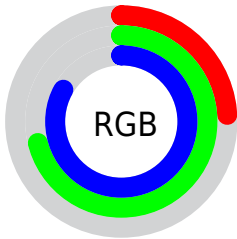
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	60, 127, 211
Decimal	3978707
CIELab	68.55, -23.49, -24.72
CIELCh	69, 34.096, 226.463
Yxy	38.7257, 0.2211, 0.2841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282168787 (0xFF3CB5D3)
YUV	148.2410, 30.9402, -77.3874
Hunter-Lab	62.2300, -22.4482, -20.7082

# Details

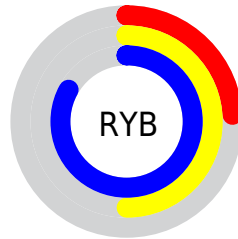
The YIQ color **148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **122.7590, 81.7460, 16.3220**, and the grayscale version is **148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.1620, -71.3380, -17.7220**, and **92.9200, -85.2760, -18.4280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.6140, -93.1620, -18.6820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.8680, -70.3300, -13.9620**.

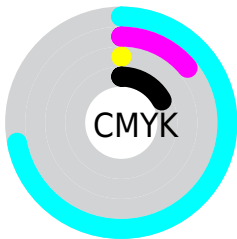
# Distribution



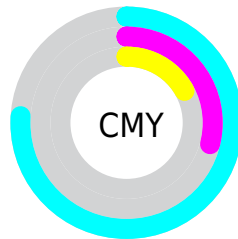
- Red (24%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220 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 148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 148.2410,  
-81.7460, -16.3220

■ 148.2410,  
-81.7460, -16.3220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 111.2600,  
-101.0930, -23.6290

■ 206.1620,  
-71.3380, -17.7220

■ 92.9200, -85.2760,  
-18.4280

■ 225.6980,  
-58.4080, -20.7760

■ 75.2810, -70.0550,  
-13.4390

■ 234.6680,  
-40.5280, -14.4160

■ 57.7560, -55.1550,  
-8.1390

■ 243.9370,  
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 41.5190, -41.1260,  
-3.5740

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

■ 26.5700, -27.9680,  
0.2560

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,

10.1500

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 148.2410,  
-81.7460, -16.3220

■ 148.2410,  
-81.7460, -16.3220

■ 139.6140,  
-93.1620, -18.6820

■ 156.8680,  
-70.3300, -13.9620

■ 130.9870,  
-104.5780, -21.0420

■ 165.4950,  
-58.9140, -11.6020

■ 123.2570,  
-114.2060, -22.7660

■ 174.7090,  
-47.7730, -9.7650

■ 183.3360,  
-36.3570, -7.4050

■ 191.9630,  
-24.9410, -5.0450

■ 200.5900,  
-13.5250, -2.6850

■ 209.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

■ 218.1430, 9.9030,  
2.2470

■ 227.3570, 21.0440,  
4.0840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



147.8210, -72.1160, -25.6520



148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220



158.4000, -59.6040, 0.9080

# Triad

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



148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220



171.3440, 32.2270, 27.1950



163.7040, 20.5440, -19.9040

# Complementary

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



148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220



122.7590, 81.7460, 16.3220

# 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.



165.9180, 40.8530, -8.0030



148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220



169.9140, 47.8170, 19.9850

# Square

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



148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220



171.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950



168.2650, 50.6620, 6.9660



159.2860, -7.6980, -25.6980



# Rectangle

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



148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220



164.9730, -38.9280, 11.6640



168.2650, 50.6620, 6.9660



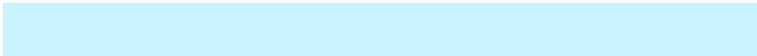
164.4170, 28.8420, -16.1020

# Sweetspot

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



148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220



232.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950



151.8290, -50.5130, -70.2650



114.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

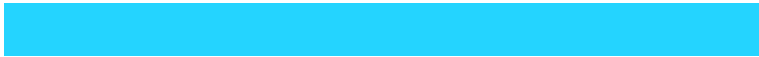


# Same Dimension

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



148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220



164.2780, -118.6990, -23.9390



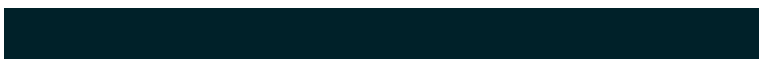
105.3900, -61.6710, 21.8570



99.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



98.3970, -91.0530, -18.3570



24.0450, -22.2360, -4.5080



# Inverse Universe

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



118.9430, 51.1550, 69.6430



121.5450, 74.0280, 101.1640



165.6100, 61.6710, -21.8570



98.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



65.6220, 56.7930, 77.6010

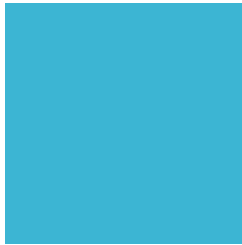


16.0210, 13.8430, 18.9550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

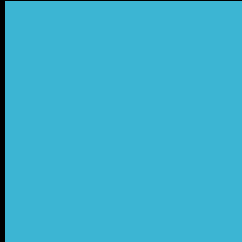
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

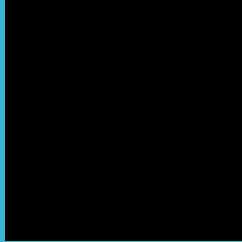
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220.



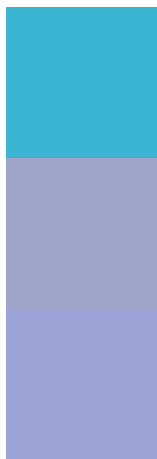
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220.

-16.3220.

# 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

148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220

### Protanopia

166.4950, -14.2150, 9.8250

### Deuteranopia

166.8350, -20.8640, 14.6880



## Tritanopia

145.2420, -83.4870, -23.3190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220

## Protanomaly

159.7090, -38.6050, 0.2990

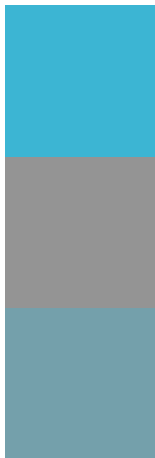
## Deuteranomaly

160.3650, -43.3280, 3.2960

## Tritanomaly

146.1220, -83.0290, -20.6050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220

## Achromatopsia

148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

148.0980, -29.7550, -5.9070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220 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(60, 181, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 181, 211)  
}
```

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(60, 181, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 181, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220 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(60, 181, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 181, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 181, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 181, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 181, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 181,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 148.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 181, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 181,  
211) }
```

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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