

Converting Colors

YIQ(148.3260, -118.6540,
-19.2460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(148.3260, -118.6540,
-19.2460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	17C1F7
RGB	23, 193, 247
RGB Percent	9%, 76%, 97%
CMY	0.9100, 0.2428, 0.0319
CMYK	0.91, 0.22, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	194°, 93%, 53%
HSV	194°, 91%, 97%
XYZ	36.2053, 45.0600, 94.6792
YIQ	148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

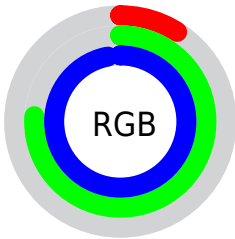
Format	Color
R_{YB}	23, 120, 247
Decimal	1556983
CIE _{Lab}	72.93, -20.87, -37.57
CIE _{LCh}	73, 42.976, 240.939
Yxy	45.0600, 0.2058, 0.2561
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279747063 (0xFF17C1F7)
YUV	148.3260, 48.6463, -109.9109
Hunter-Lab	67.1267, -21.1964, -36.6371

Details

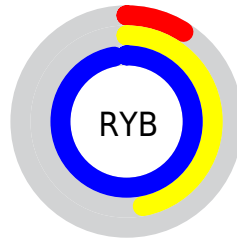
The YIQ color **148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **121.6740, 118.6540, 19.2460**, and the grayscale version is **148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530**, and **103.2530, -99.2150, -13.6070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138.5140, -130.9870, -21.5070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159.3230, -105.4040, -17.0840**.

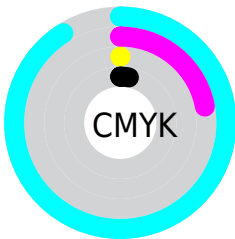
Distribution



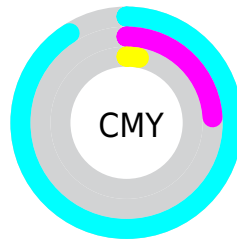
- Red (9%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460 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 148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 148.3260,
-118.6540, -19.2460

■ 148.3260,
-118.6540, -19.2460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 122.2940,
-115.6280, -19.0200

■ 210.5040,
-81.4690, -26.8530

■ 103.2530,
-99.2150, -13.6070

■ 223.6050,
-62.5800, -22.2600

■ 85.5000, -83.6730,
-8.9290

■ 233.1730,
-43.5080, -15.4760

■ 67.8610, -68.4520,
-3.9400

■ 242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 51.3960, -53.7810,
0.0030

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 35.0450, -39.4310,
4.2570

■ 20.0960, -26.2730,

8.0870

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 148.3260,
-118.6540, -19.2460

■ 148.3260,
-118.6540, -19.2460

■ 138.5140,
-130.9870, -21.5070

■ 159.3230,
-105.4040, -17.0840

■ 170.0210,
-92.7500, -15.1340

■ 181.0180,
-79.5000, -12.9720

■ 192.0150,
-66.2500, -10.8100

■ 202.7130,
-53.5960, -8.8600

■ 213.7100,
-40.3460, -6.6980

■ 224.7070,
-27.0960, -4.5360

■ 235.4050,
-14.4420, -2.5860

■ 245.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141.6650, -124.7030, -36.2790



148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460



172.6700, -60.0640, 9.2480

Triad

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



148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460



182.6300, 52.0330, 31.6890



171.9210, 9.2670, -30.2930

Complementary

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



148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460



121.6740, 118.6540, 19.2460

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.



175.8820, 40.5340, -18.7460



148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460



180.3580, 64.0020, 18.5140

Square

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



148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460



184.3080, 23.8810, 35.2810



178.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080



164.9840, -30.5750, -35.1110

Rectangle

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



148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460



179.6140, -30.1270, 22.8730



178.6000, 59.6040, -0.9080



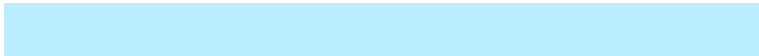
173.0750, 20.6370, -27.0990

Sweetspot

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



148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460



224.3900, -36.4490, -5.7370



160.4160, -78.2920, -100.9800



109.8710, -21.6860, -3.4620



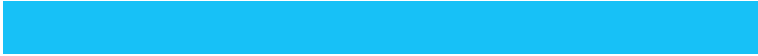
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



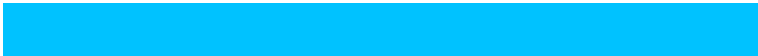
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460



142.9480, -135.2050, -22.1570



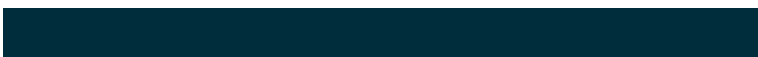
83.7560, -88.4040, 38.2840



116.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



103.9710, -98.4810, -15.8970



33.1410, -31.3140, -5.1860

Inverse Universe

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



109.3560, 78.9340, 100.3580



98.3610, 89.7060, 114.3940



186.2440, 88.4040, -38.2840



114.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



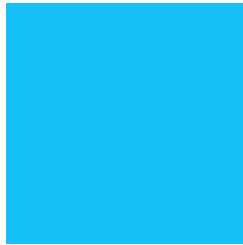
71.6880, 65.5950, 83.2830



22.7710, 20.7190, 26.5030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460 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 148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460 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 148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460.



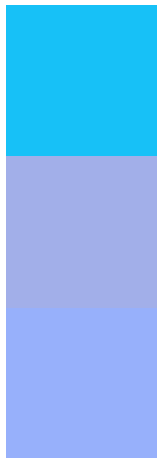
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460.

-19.2460.

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

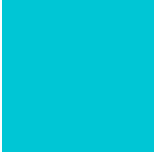
148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460

Protanopia

177.7250, -26.3660, 15.2820

Deuteranopia

177.0750, -38.9750, 18.0250



Tritanopia

140.5080, -122.8230, -37.3110

Trichromacy



Original Color

148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460



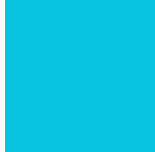
Protanomaly

167.1550, -60.2920, 2.3640



Deuteranomaly

166.3160, -67.9950, 4.3010



Tritanomaly

143.0940, -121.3570, -30.8370

Monochromacy



Original Color

148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460



Achromatopsia

148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

148.0410, -42.7760, -6.7120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460 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(23, 193, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 193, 247)  
}
```

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(23, 193, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 193, 247) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460 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(23, 193, 247) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 193, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(23, 193, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 193, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 193, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 193,  
247) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 148.3260, -118.6540, -19.2460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 193, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 193,  
247) }
```

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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