

Converting Colors

YIQ(152.0320, -135.9820,
-35.6140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(152.0320, -135.9820,
-35.6140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00D4F2
RGB	0, 212, 242
RGB Percent	0%, 83%, 95%
CMY	0.9997, 0.1683, 0.0515
CMYK	1.00, 0.12, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	187°, 100%, 47%
HSV	187°, 100%, 95%
XYZ	39.5712, 53.5338, 92.1388
YIQ	152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

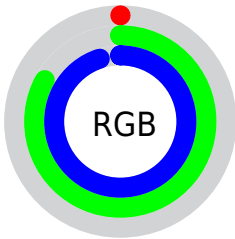
Format	Color
R _{YB}	0, 113, 242
Decimal	54514
CIE _{Lab}	78.19, -32.64, -26.78
CIE _{LCh}	78, 42.216, 219.368
Yxy	53.5338, 0.2136, 0.2890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278244594 (0xFF00D4F2)
YUV	152.0320, 44.3542, -133.3321
Hunter-Lab	73.1668, -31.5026, -23.4471

Details

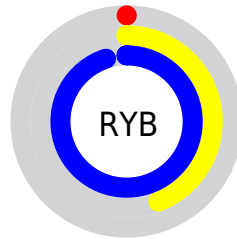
The YIQ color **152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **89.9680, 135.9820, 35.6140**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040**, and **113.3630, -102.8810, -24.2650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.9690, -122.5030, -32.0950**.

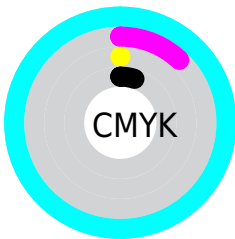
Distribution



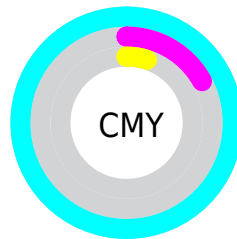
- Red (0%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140 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 152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

152.0320,
-135.9820, -35.6140

152.0320,
-135.9820, -35.6140

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

132.2900,
-118.9730, -29.9890

212.5420,
-84.6320, -30.1040

113.3630,
-102.8810, -24.2650

223.0070,
-63.7720, -22.6840

95.0230, -87.0640,
-19.0640

232.5750,
-44.7000, -15.9000

76.6830, -71.2470,
-13.8630

242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

59.1580, -56.3470,
-8.5630

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

42.9210, -42.3180,
-3.9980

28.4450, -29.1140,

-1.0020

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 152.0320,
-135.9820, -35.6140

■ 160.9690,
-122.5030, -32.0950

■ 169.9060,
-109.0240, -28.5760

■ 179.1420,
-94.9490, -24.8450

■ 188.0790,
-81.4700, -21.3260

■ 197.0160,
-67.9910, -17.8070

■ 205.9530,
-54.5120, -14.2880

■ 214.8900,
-41.0330, -10.7690

■ 224.1260,
-26.9580, -7.0380

■ 233.0630,
-13.4790, -3.5190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165.7320, -91.2790, -36.2950



152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140



175.1190, -86.9740, -9.6780

Triad

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



152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140



198.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250



189.4680, 32.8320, -22.3360

Complementary

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



152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140



89.9680, 135.9820, 35.6140

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.



192.8720, 55.6620, -6.5620



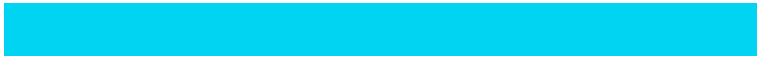
152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140



192.6740, 48.7330, 25.4130

Square

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



152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140



198.0150, -3.2150, 30.7450



192.0920, 58.6390, 11.0790



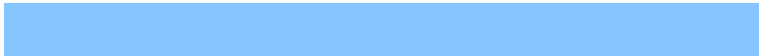
184.8920, -0.9570, -32.2290

Rectangle

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



152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140



184.7750, -56.1660, 4.6820



192.0920, 58.6390, 11.0790



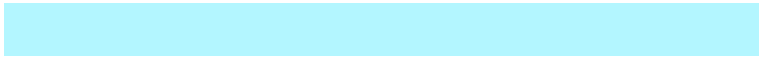
190.8930, 42.0010, -17.7990

Sweetspot

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



152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140



226.9930, -42.8210, -11.4050



145.2460, -75.5380, -117.8580



110.7240, -25.7660, -6.6140



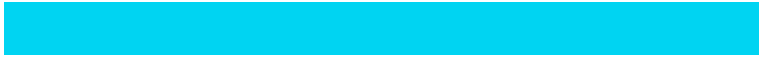
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



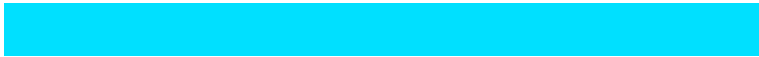
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140



160.5580, -143.4550, -37.8470



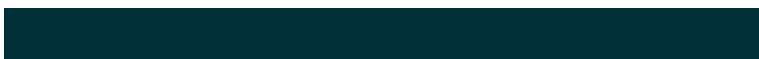
82.1790, -103.2570, 26.6230



115.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



115.4830, -103.3390, -26.9790



35.1470, -31.4510, -8.2110

Inverse Universe

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



96.5260, 76.1800, 117.2360



101.7810, 80.0760, 123.7240



159.8210, 103.2570, -26.6230



112.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



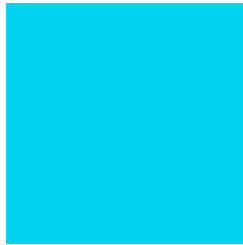
73.3700, 57.9830, 89.0790



22.3300, 17.6470, 27.1110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

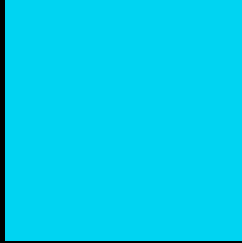
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

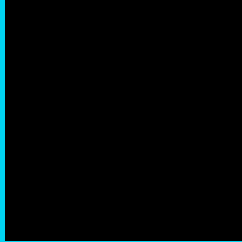
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140.



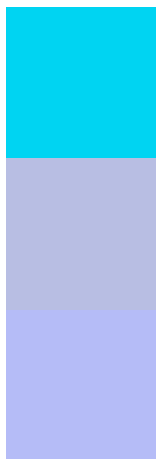
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 152.0320, -135.9820,

-35.6140.

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

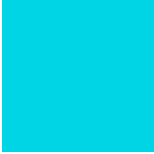
152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140

Protanopia

192.4240, -15.4530, 10.2350

Deuteranopia

192.6330, -23.1110, 16.8650



Tritanopia

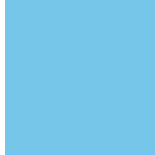
151.2510, -132.4050, -39.8690

Trichromacy



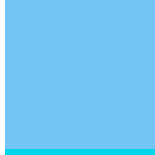
Original Color

152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140



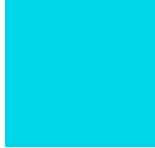
Protanomaly

177.6570, -59.1900, -6.5980



Deuteranomaly

177.9540, -64.2800, -2.4560



Tritanomaly

151.7070, -133.6890, -38.6250

Monochromacy



Original Color

152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140



Achromatopsia

152.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

152.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140 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(0, 212, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 212, 242)  
}
```

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(0, 212, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 212, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140 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(0, 212, 242) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 212, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 212, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 212, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 212, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 212,  
242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 152.0320, -135.9820, -35.6140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 212, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 212,  
242) }
```

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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