

Converting Colors

YIQ(153.2260, -139.2840,
-30.8360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(153.2260, -139.2840,
-30.8360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01D3FF
RGB	1, 211, 255
RGB Percent	0%, 83%, 100%
CMY	0.9963, 0.1722, 0.0006
CMYK	1.00, 0.17, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	190°, 100%, 50%
HSV	190°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	41.3532, 53.8485, 102.6957
YIQ	153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

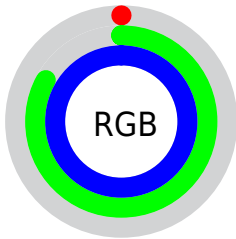
Format	Color
R _Y B	1, 116, 255
Decimal	119807
CIE Lab	78.37, -27.91, -33.42
CIE LCh	78, 43.545, 230.139
Yxy	53.8485, 0.2090, 0.2721
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278309887 (0xFF01D3FF)
YUV	153.2260, 50.1746, -133.5022
Hunter-Lab	73.3815, -27.8265, -31.6079

Details

The YIQ color **153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360** 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 **102.7740, 139.2840, 30.8360**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.4390, -82.8440, -29.4680**, and **114.1440, -106.4580, -20.0100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.9270, -139.8800, -31.0480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.0490, -125.4840, -27.6280**.

Distribution



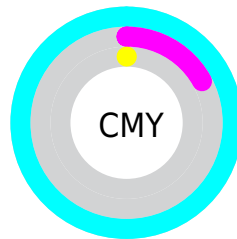
- Red (0%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360 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 153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

153.2260,
-139.2840, -30.8360

153.2260,
-139.2840, -30.8360

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

133.1850,
-122.8710, -25.4230

213.1400,
-83.4400, -29.6800

114.1440,
-106.4580, -20.0100

223.6050,
-62.5800, -22.2600

95.8040, -90.6410,
-14.8090

233.4720,
-42.9120, -15.2640

78.0510, -75.0990,
-10.1310

243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

60.4120, -59.8780,
-5.1420

252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

44.0610, -45.5280,
-0.8880

28.9980, -32.0490,

2.6310

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,
12.5250

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 153.2260,
-139.2840, -30.8360

■ 153.2260,
-139.2840, -30.8360

■ 152.9270,
-139.8800, -31.0480

■ 163.0490,
-125.4840, -27.6280

■ 173.7580,
-111.3630, -24.7310

■ 183.5810,
-97.5630, -21.5230

■ 194.2900,
-83.4420, -18.6260

■ 204.1130,
-69.6420, -15.4180

■ 214.2350,
-55.2460, -11.9980

■ 224.6450,
-41.7210, -9.3130

■ 234.7670,
-27.3250, -5.8930

■ 245.1770,
-13.8000, -3.2080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151.2850, -129.7450, -44.0250



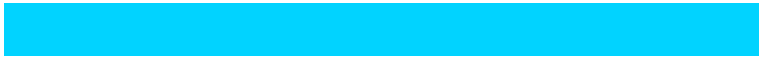
153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360



179.9360, -73.0370, -3.4450

Triad

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



153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360



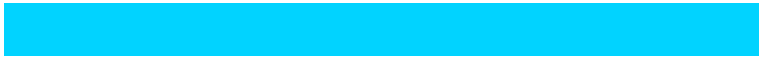
195.7520, 40.0660, 33.8100



188.3310, 22.7920, -27.6080

Complementary

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



153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360



102.7740, 139.2840, 30.8360

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.



192.1330, 50.2530, -13.1630



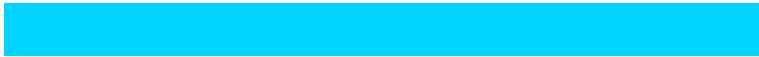
153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360



191.0780, 53.2270, 21.0590

Square

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



153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360



199.5500, 11.4560, 34.6880



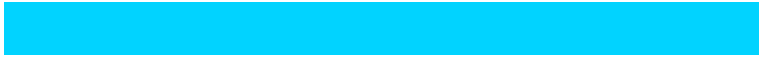
192.9580, 61.7120, 4.9440



182.4110, -15.7200, -34.5040

Rectangle

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



153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360



189.3040, -41.3580, 11.6500



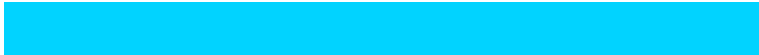
192.9580, 61.7120, 4.9440



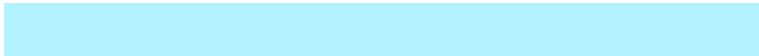
189.8270, 33.1990, -23.4810

Sweetspot

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



153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360



224.6450, -41.7210, -9.3130



154.8860, -83.3320, -119.7800



109.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



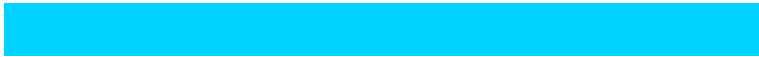
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360



152.9270, -139.8800, -31.0480



79.8510, -104.9090, 34.5390



122.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



114.5200, -104.7610, -23.2330



38.4070, -35.1190, -7.8150

Inverse Universe

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



100.8860, 83.9740, 119.1580



100.2990, 84.2490, 119.6810



176.1490, 104.9090, -34.5390



120.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



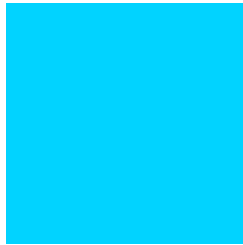
75.1210, 63.1180, 89.6300



25.1780, 21.1310, 30.0510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

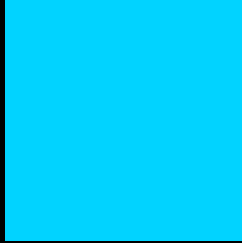
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360 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 153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360.

-30.8360.

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

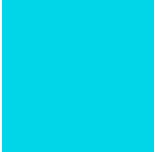
153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360

Protanopia

192.7100, -22.0100, 13.4300

Deuteranopia

192.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350



Tritanopia

151.9520, -133.0010, -40.0810

Trichromacy



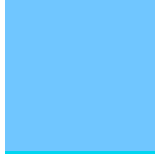
Original Color

153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360



Protanomaly

178.5410, -64.5550, -2.9790



Deuteranomaly

178.7840, -69.5530, -0.5050



Tritanomaly

152.3910, -135.6150, -36.7590

Monochromacy



Original Color

153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360



Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

153.1000, -50.4320, -11.1360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360 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(1, 211, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 211, 255)  
}
```

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(1, 211, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 211, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360 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(1, 211, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 211, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 211, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 211, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 211, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 211,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.2260, -139.2840, -30.8360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 211, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 211,  
255) }
```

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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