

# Converting Colors

YIQ(153.3840, -71.8430,  
-14.0750)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(153.3840, -71.8430,  
-14.0750)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4CB6D1
RGB	76, 182, 209
RGB Percent	30%, 71%, 82%
CMY	0.7022, 0.2861, 0.1807
CMYK	0.64, 0.13, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	192°, 59%, 56%
HSV	192°, 64%, 82%
XYZ	31.2118, 39.6078, 66.2710
YIQ	153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

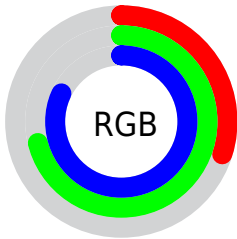
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	76, 135, 209
Decimal	5027537
CIELab	69.19, -22.24, -22.61
CIELCh	69, 31.718, 225.479
Yxy	39.6078, 0.2277, 0.2889
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283217617 (0xFF4CB6D1)
YUV	153.3840, 27.4187, -67.8658
Hunter-Lab	62.9347, -21.6107, -18.3787

# Details

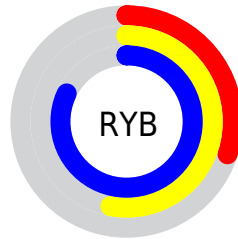
The YIQ color **153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **131.6160, 71.8430, 14.0750**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.0380, -65.0570, -15.9130**, and **93.3930, -85.2300, -19.2620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144.7570, -83.2590, -16.4350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162.0110, -60.4270, -11.7150**.

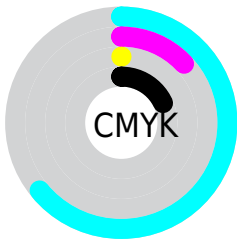
# Distribution



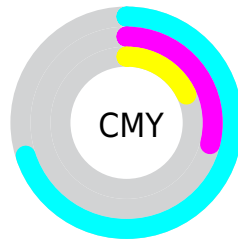
- Red (30%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750 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 153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 153.3840,  
-71.8430, -14.0750

■ 153.3840,  
-71.8430, -14.0750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 122.9810,  
-78.0780, -16.7180

■ 210.0380,  
-65.0570, -15.9130

■ 93.2790, -84.9090,  
-19.5730

■ 228.6880,  
-52.4480, -18.6560

■ 75.6400, -69.6880,  
-14.5840

■ 237.6580,  
-34.5680, -12.2960

■ 58.1150, -54.7880,  
-9.2840

■ 246.6280,  
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 41.8780, -40.7590,  
-4.7190

■ 26.9290, -27.6010,  
-0.8890

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,

9.8390

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 153.3840,  
-71.8430, -14.0750

■ 153.3840,  
-71.8430, -14.0750

■ 144.7570,  
-83.2590, -16.4350

■ 162.0110,  
-60.4270, -11.7150

■ 136.1300,  
-94.6750, -18.7950

■ 170.6380,  
-49.0110, -9.3550

■ 126.9160,  
-105.8160, -20.6320

■ 179.8520,  
-37.8700, -7.5180

■ 121.8550,  
-113.0140, -22.3420

■ 188.4790,  
-26.4540, -5.1580

■ 196.8070,  
-15.6340, -3.0100

■ 205.4340, -4.2180,  
-0.6500

■ 214.6480, 6.9230,  
1.1870

■ 223.2750, 18.3390,  
3.5470

■ 229.2110, 24.3910,  
3.9990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



152.7790, -63.1300, -23.3060



153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750



161.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240

# Triad

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



153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750



173.3220, 29.2930, 25.3010



165.8720, 20.1310, -17.9250

# Complementary

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



153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750



131.6160, 71.8430, 14.0750

# 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.



168.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600



153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750



172.1200, 44.2410, 18.7130

# Square

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



153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750



172.5070, 3.8470, 23.9030



170.2970, 47.6360, 6.7400



161.8240, -6.2770, -23.9170



# Rectangle

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



153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750



166.8160, -37.0480, 10.6320



170.2970, 47.6360, 6.7400



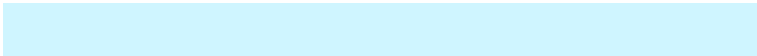
166.8730, 27.5580, -14.8580

# Sweetspot

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



153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750



234.7780, -25.8580, -4.9460



157.1490, -45.2420, -61.1620



115.5080, -16.2300, -3.2220



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.



153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750



174.1010, -104.8990, -20.7310



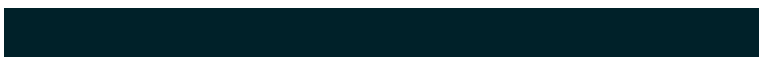
114.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430



99.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



97.8100, -90.7780, -17.8340



24.0450, -22.2360, -4.5080



# Inverse Universe

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



127.8510, 45.2420, 61.1620



136.6760, 65.8690, 89.3330



170.3580, 53.6930, -20.4430



98.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



65.5080, 57.1140, 77.2900



16.0210, 13.8430, 18.9550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

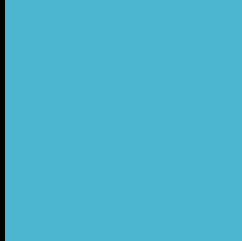
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

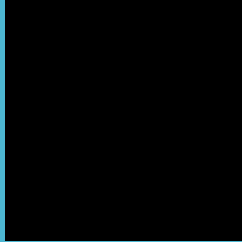
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750.

-14.0750.

# 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

153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750

### Protanopia

168.1530, -13.2520, 8.8920

### Deuteranopia

169.2760, -17.7920, 14.0800



## Tritanopia

151.9230, -72.1630, -19.2910

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750

**Protanomaly**

162.8620, -34.6620, 0.4260

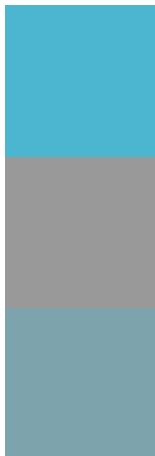
**Deuteranomaly**

163.4150, -37.5970, 4.0590

**Tritanomaly**

152.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750

**Achromatopsia**

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

153.3650, -26.1330, -5.4690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750 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(76, 182, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 182, 209)  
}
```

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(76, 182, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 182, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750 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(76, 182, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 182, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 182, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 182, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 182, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 182,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.3840, -71.8430, -14.0750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 182, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 182,  
209) }
```

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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