

# Converting Colors

YIQ(183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(183.1470, -48.6460,  
0.5540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89C4EE
RGB	137, 196, 238
RGB Percent	54%, 77%, 93%
CMY	0.4628, 0.2313, 0.0669
CMYK	0.42, 0.18, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	205°, 75%, 74%
HSV	205°, 42%, 93%
XYZ	45.4815, 50.9767, 88.2870
YIQ	183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

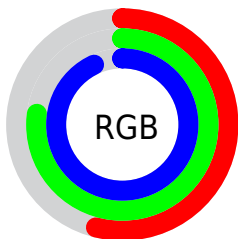
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	137, 174, 238
Decimal	9028846
CIE Lab	76.66, -8.33, -26.73
CIE LCh	77, 28.001, 252.683
Yxy	50.9767, 0.2462, 0.2759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287218926 (0xFF89C4EE)
YUV	183.1470, 27.0425, -40.4709
Hunter-Lab	71.3979, -11.2395, -23.3364

# Details

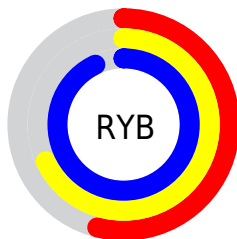
The YIQ color **183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **191.8530, 48.6460, -0.5540**, and the grayscale version is **183.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235.5870, -35.8060, -11.8860**, and **128.3210, -49.1960, -0.4920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.1010, -60.2000, 0.6960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196.1930, -37.0920, 0.4120**.

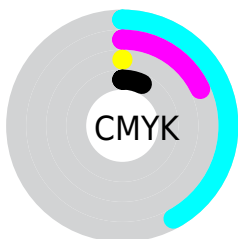
# Distribution



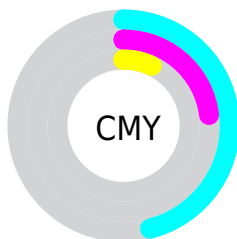
- Red (54%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540 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 183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 183.1470,  
-48.6460, 0.5540

■ 183.1470,  
-48.6460, 0.5540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 155.7340,  
-48.9210, 0.0310

■ 235.5870,  
-35.8060, -11.8860

■ 128.3210,  
-49.1960, -0.4920

■ 245.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 101.5980,  
-51.5340, -2.1740

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 72.2980, -59.5570,  
-5.4530

■ 52.3590, -52.3590,  
-3.7430

■ 36.5950, -38.2840,  
-0.0120

■ 21.6460, -25.1260,

3.8180

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,  
9.8390

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 183.1470,  
-48.6460, 0.5540

■ 183.1470,  
-48.6460, 0.5540

■ 170.1010,  
-60.2000, 0.6960

■ 196.1930,  
-37.0920, 0.4120

■ 157.0550,  
-71.7540, 0.8380

■ 209.2390,  
-25.5380, 0.2700

■ 144.3080,  
-82.7120, 1.1920

■ 221.9860,  
-14.5800, -0.0840

■ 131.8490,  
-94.5410, 0.8110

■ 235.0320, -3.0260,  
-0.2260

■ 118.8030,  
-106.0950, 0.9530

■ 247.1920, 8.2070,  
-0.0570

■ 108.7250,  
-114.6230, 1.3210

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



178.0820, -59.1890, -12.1250



183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540



189.3290, -25.3110, 12.6810

# Triad

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



183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540



192.5540, 40.0230, 18.0630



183.5580, -2.4720, -21.2880

# Complementary

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



183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540



191.8530, 48.6460, -0.5540

# 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.



186.7520, 20.5890, -15.2110



183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540



191.5570, 43.9680, 7.1360

# Square

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



183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540



193.4030, 24.5710, 22.7710



189.1720, 37.3220, -4.5820



180.4440, -28.5140, -22.8980



# Rectangle

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



183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540



192.0000, -8.0270, 18.8290



189.1720, 37.3220, -4.5820



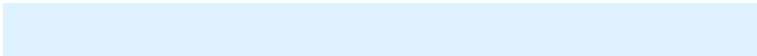
184.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770

# Sweetspot

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



183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540



236.9150, -15.8180, 0.3260



200.8470, -40.6150, -40.3830



116.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

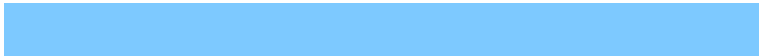


# Same Dimension

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



183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540



184.4320, -62.6300, 0.6820



154.3840, -35.1710, 26.1810



113.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



83.7850, -88.4890, 1.2630



25.7550, -27.0510, 0.1570



# Inverse Universe

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



173.9250, 41.2570, 39.7610



172.5340, 53.0840, 51.1960



220.6160, 35.1710, -26.1810



112.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



67.2140, 75.3170, 72.2850

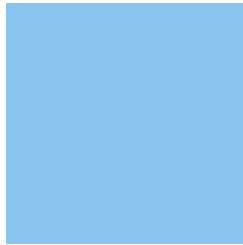


20.5060, 22.7830, 22.1350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

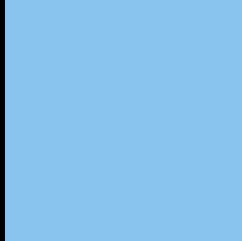
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540 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

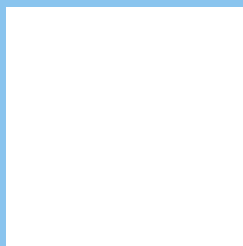
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 183.1470, -48.6460,



# 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

183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540

### Protanopia

189.3250, -19.4880, 11.7760

### Deuteranopia

189.7750, -20.6350, 16.0450



## Tritanopia

181.1930, -46.2600, -9.6520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540

## Protanomaly

186.9430, -30.2160, 7.9600

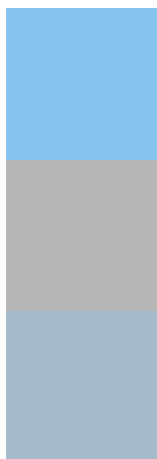
## Deuteranomaly

187.2250, -30.9500, 10.2500

## Tritanomaly

182.1160, -47.3610, -6.2170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540

## Achromatopsia

183.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

183.1320, -17.9270, 0.0010

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540 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(137, 196, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 196, 238)  
}
```

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(137, 196, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 196, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540 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".

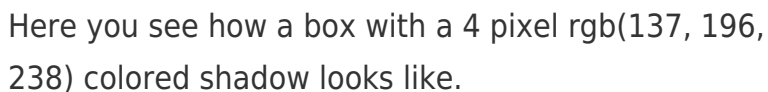
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(137, 196, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 196, 238) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 196, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 196, 238); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 196, 238); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 196, 238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 183.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 196, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
196, 238) }
```

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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