

Converting Colors

YIQ(184.0180, -97.8360,
-33.1000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(184.0180, -97.8360,
-33.1000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	46E8EC
RGB	70, 232, 236
RGB Percent	27%, 91%, 93%
CMY	0.7258, 0.0899, 0.0749
CMYK	0.70, 0.02, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	181°, 81%, 60%
HSV	181°, 70%, 93%
XYZ	46.5204, 65.1004, 89.3946
YIQ	184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

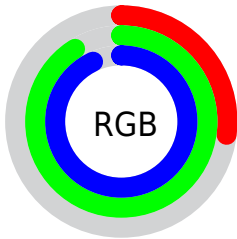
Format	Color
RYB	70, 152, 236
Decimal	4647148
CIELab	84.54, -39.30, -13.94
CIELCh	85, 41.703, 199.526
Yxy	65.1004, 0.2314, 0.3239
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282837228 (0xFF46E8EC)
YUV	184.0180, 25.6271, -99.9938
Hunter-Lab	80.6848, -38.2808, -9.2109

Details

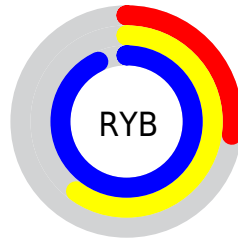
The YIQ color **184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **121.9820, 97.8360, 33.1000**, and the grayscale version is **184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.9140, -67.9440, -24.1680**, and **123.8320, -106.1800, -36.0680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176.8420, -112.1400, -38.1880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191.7810, -83.8070, -28.5350**.

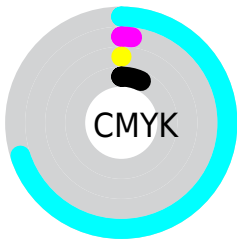
Distribution



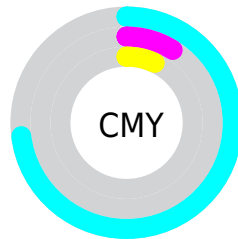
- Red (27%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 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 184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

184.0180,
-97.8360, -33.1000

184.0180,
-97.8360, -33.1000

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

144.0580,
-121.6760, -41.5800

220.9140,
-67.9440, -24.1680

123.8320,
-106.1800, -36.0680

230.1830,
-49.4680, -17.5960

104.9050,
-90.0880, -30.3440

239.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

86.0920, -74.3170,
-24.3090

249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

68.5670, -59.4170,
-19.0090

51.1560, -44.8380,
-13.3980

35.1470, -31.4510,

-8.2110

■ 19.1380, -18.0640,
-3.0240

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 184.0180,
-97.8360, -33.1000

■ 184.0180,
-97.8360, -33.1000

■ 176.8420,
-112.1400, -38.1880

■ 191.7810,
-83.8070, -28.5350

■ 169.3780,
-125.5730, -42.5410

■ 198.6580,
-70.0990, -23.6590

■ 161.9140,
-139.0060, -46.8940

■ 206.4210,
-56.0700, -19.0940

■ 213.2980,
-42.3620, -14.2180

■ 221.0610,
-28.3330, -9.6530

■ 227.9380,
-14.6250, -4.7770

■ 235.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 241.6810, 11.3240,
4.0280

■ 242.2680, 11.0490,
3.5050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192.8100, -56.3880, -35.3640



184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



184.7330, -101.0470, -24.4630

Triad

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



184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



215.6270, 12.5570, 31.2530



209.7740, 49.8860, -12.0180

Complementary

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



184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



121.9820, 97.8360, 33.1000

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.



205.8040, 50.3420, 1.7500



184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



208.8430, 29.3840, 29.1600

Square

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



184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



208.5960, -21.6890, 13.1190



204.3970, 41.9030, 17.0310



205.9720, 22.4250, -26.4630

Rectangle

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



184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



193.1600, -77.0240, -13.7920



204.3970, 41.9030, 17.0310



208.7900, 52.9570, -7.0990

Sweetspot

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



184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



238.2670, -31.9090, -10.9250



167.7840, -46.6130, -85.8850



117.8450, -18.7970, -6.2610



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.



184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



188.0790, -126.1690, -42.7530



135.8840, -75.2860, 9.7860



113.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



124.5330, -106.7760, -36.2800



36.6800, -31.6340, -10.4020

Inverse Universe

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



138.1020, 46.9340, 85.5740



128.8120, 60.4550, 110.3670



170.1160, 75.2860, -9.7860



110.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



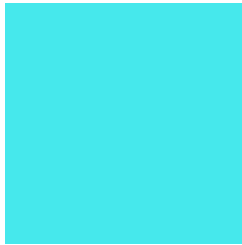
74.2970, 51.0590, 93.4190



22.0740, 15.4920, 27.6200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

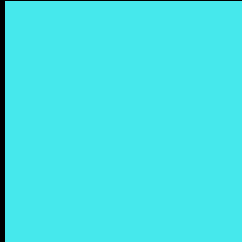
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 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 184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000.



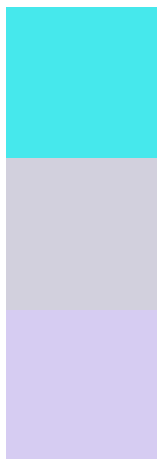
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000.

-33.1000.

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

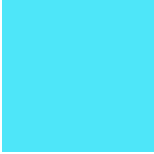
184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000

Protanopia

210.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

Deuteranopia

211.3220, -6.2380, 13.9380



Tritanopia

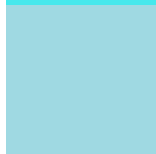
186.7180, -96.6910, -26.3150

Trichromacy



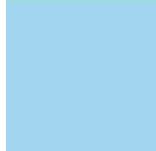
Original Color

184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



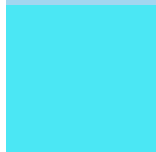
Protanomaly

200.6840, -37.4570, -9.4970



Deuteranomaly

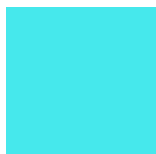
201.4160, -39.3380, -2.9380



Tritanomaly

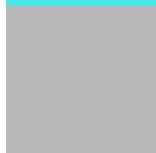
185.8380, -97.1490, -29.0290

Monochromacy



Original Color

184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000



Achromatopsia

184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

183.8860, -35.2100, -11.6740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 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(70, 232, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 232, 236)  
}
```

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(70, 232, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 232, 236) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 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(70, 232, 236) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 232, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 232, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 232, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 232, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 232,  
236) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 184.0180, -97.8360, -33.1000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 232, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 232,  
236) }
```

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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