

# Converting Colors

YIQ(184.1900, -94.9040,  
-20.1520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(184.1900, -94.9040,  
-20.1520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	51DFFF
RGB	81, 223, 255
RGB Percent	32%, 87%, 100%
CMY	0.6826, 0.1252, 0.0004
CMYK	0.68, 0.12, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	191°, 100%, 66%
HSV	191°, 68%, 100%
XYZ	47.8236, 61.7665, 103.9229
YIQ	184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

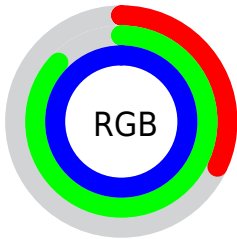
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	81, 159, 255
Decimal	5365759
CIE Lab	82.79, -28.13, -26.59
CIE LCh	83, 38.709, 223.386
Yxy	61.7665, 0.2240, 0.2893
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283555839 (0xFF51DFFF)
YUV	184.1900, 34.9093, -90.4976
Hunter-Lab	78.5916, -28.9169, -23.3859

# Details

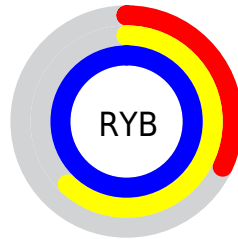
The YIQ color **184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **151.8100, 94.9040, 20.1520**, and the grayscale version is **184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.3060, -63.1760, -22.4720**, and **121.1880, -109.7580, -26.2860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173.4810, -109.0250, -23.0490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.6000, -81.3790, -17.4670**.

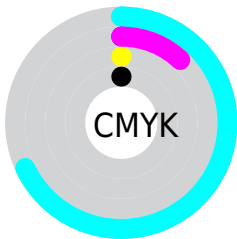
# Distribution



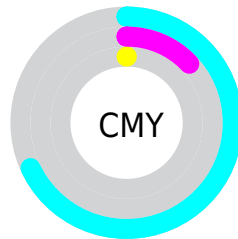
- Red (32%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520 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 184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



184.1900,  
-94.9040, -20.1520

184.1900,  
-94.9040, -20.1520

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

150.0960,  
-106.5030, -24.7030

223.3060,  
-63.1760, -22.4720

121.1880,  
-109.7580, -26.2860

232.8740,  
-44.1040, -15.6880

102.2610,  
-93.6660, -20.5620

242.1430,  
-25.6280, -9.1160

83.9210, -77.8490,  
-15.3610

251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

66.2820, -62.6280,  
-10.3720

49.4580, -48.3240,  
-5.2840

33.8080, -34.5700,

-1.2420

■ 17.0980, -20.5870,  
4.1570

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

■ 184.1900,  
-94.9040, -20.1520

■ 184.1900,  
-94.9040, -20.1520

■ 173.4810,  
-109.0250, -23.0490

■ 194.6000,  
-81.3790, -17.4670

■ 163.6580,  
-122.8250, -26.2570

■ 204.7220,  
-66.9830, -14.0470

■ 152.9490,  
-136.9460, -29.1540

■ 215.1320,  
-53.4580, -11.3620

■ 151.1660,  
-139.0550, -29.4790

■ 225.8410,  
-39.3370, -8.4650

■ 235.6640,  
-25.5370, -5.2570

■ 246.3730,  
-11.4160, -2.3600

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



184.5810, -80.3680, -30.2880



184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520



192.9380, -67.3510, -7.3750

# Triad

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



184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520



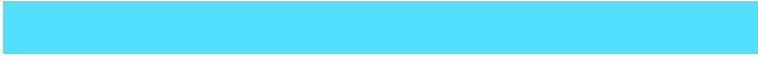
208.4840, 29.0170, 30.3050



202.3580, 27.3300, -21.7420

# Complementary

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



184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520



151.8100, 94.9040, 20.1520

# 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.



205.7080, 50.2520, -7.6360



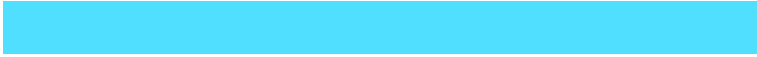
184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520



203.0920, 41.4440, 19.8440

# Square

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



184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520



210.2560, 3.2960, 28.3840



202.8520, 50.3870, 6.4430



197.9070, -5.3130, -30.3770



# Rectangle

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



184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520



199.9030, -41.9070, 5.0770



202.8520, 50.3870, 6.4430



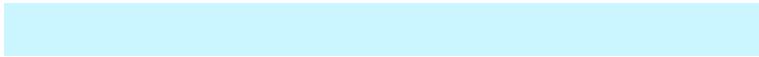
203.3700, 36.2240, -17.7280

# Sweetspot

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



184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520



234.4680, -27.9210, -6.1050



186.4440, -57.1590, -81.9830



115.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

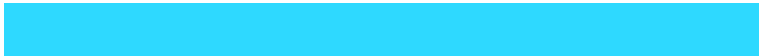


# Same Dimension

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



184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520



170.2030, -114.1140, -24.4340



134.8820, -71.8040, 23.7800



122.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



113.3460, -104.2110, -22.1870



37.8200, -34.8440, -7.2920



# Inverse Universe

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



149.2140, 58.1220, 81.0500



127.9850, 69.6730, 97.4890



201.1180, 71.8040, -23.7800



120.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



74.8930, 63.7600, 89.0080

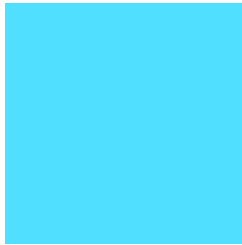


25.0640, 21.4520, 29.7400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

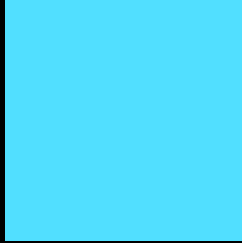
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520 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 184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520.



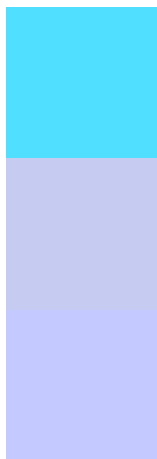
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520.

-20.1520.

# 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

184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520

### Protanopia

205.5380, -15.7740, 10.5460

### Deuteranopia

205.6610, -20.3140, 15.7340



## Tritanopia

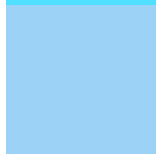
181.9030, -95.7740, -26.4140

# Trichromacy



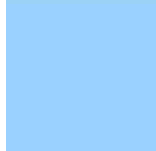
## Original Color

184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520



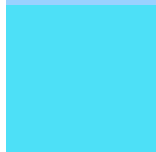
## Protanomaly

197.6590, -44.3360, -0.4640



## Deuteranomaly

197.7990, -47.5460, 2.6460



## Tritanomaly

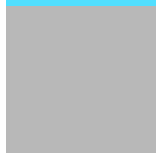
182.6690, -94.9950, -24.0110

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520



## Achromatopsia

184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

184.1190, -34.2480, -7.0800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520 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(81, 223, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 223, 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(81, 223, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 223, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520 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(81, 223, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 223, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 223, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 223, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 223, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 223,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 184.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 223, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 223,  
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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