

Converting Colors

YIQ(184.2300, -137.0800,
-48.7600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(184.2300, -137.0800,
-48.7600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	17DFDF
RGB	23, 253, 253
RGB Percent	9%, 99%, 99%
CMY	0.9102, 0.0074, 0.0084
CMYK	0.91, 0.00, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	180°, 98%, 54%
HSV	180°, 91%, 99%
XYZ	53.2135, 77.5752, 104.9815
YIQ	184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

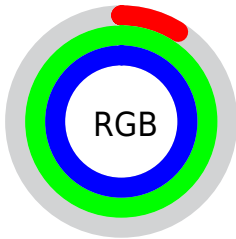
Format	Color
R _Y B	23, 138, 253
Decimal	1572349
CIE Lab	90.59, -47.33, -13.81
CIE LCh	91, 49.300, 196.272
Yxy	77.5752, 0.2257, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279762429 (0xFF17DFD)
YUV	184.2300, 33.9036, -141.3987
Hunter-Lab	88.0768, -46.2896, -9.0159

Details

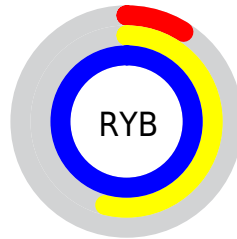
The YIQ color **184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **91.7700, 137.0800, 48.7600**, and the grayscale version is **184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.8310, -78.0760, -27.7720**, and **137.3960, -116.8160, -41.5520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177.3530, -150.7880, -53.6360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191.7050, -122.1800, -43.4600**.

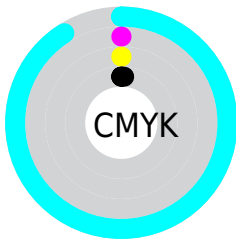
Distribution



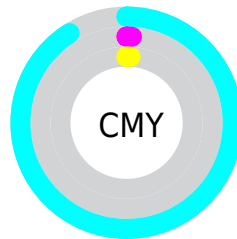
- Red (9%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (1%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600 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 184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

184.2300,
-137.0800, -48.7600

184.2300,
-137.0800, -48.7600

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

157.0240,
-133.5040, -47.4880

215.8310,
-78.0760, -27.7720

137.3960,
-116.8160, -41.5520

226.5950,
-56.6200, -20.1400

117.8820,
-100.4490, -35.3050

236.4620,
-36.9520, -13.1440

99.0690, -84.6780,
-29.2700

246.3290,
-17.2840, -6.1480

80.2560, -68.9070,
-23.2350

62.8450, -54.3280,
-17.6240

45.4340, -39.7490,

-12.0130

■ 30.5990, -26.9120,
-7.8720

■ 6.0130, -10.0420,
5.7820

■ 184.2300,
-137.0800, -48.7600

■ 184.2300,
-137.0800, -48.7600

■ 177.3530,
-150.7880, -53.6360

■ 191.7050,
-122.1800, -43.4600

■ 199.4790,
-106.6840, -37.9480

■ 206.9540,
-91.7840, -32.6480

■ 214.4290,
-76.8840, -27.3480

■ 221.9040,
-61.9840, -22.0480

■ 229.6780,
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 237.1530,
-31.5880, -11.2360

■ 244.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 252.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206.1630, -65.0520, -43.5480



184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600



175.2330, -150.3300, -50.9220

Triad

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



184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600



226.2370, 13.4750, 25.6270



219.7150, 48.3740, -17.6580

Complementary

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



184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600



91.7700, 137.0800, 48.7600

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.



213.2870, 44.4280, -1.2040



184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600



218.2640, 18.0130, 31.4930

Square

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



184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600



220.6570, -23.6590, 4.7650



212.2050, 33.6960, 17.0880



221.9420, 31.1370, -30.1670

Rectangle

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



184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600



196.5280, -99.2120, -30.1880



212.2050, 33.6960, 17.0880



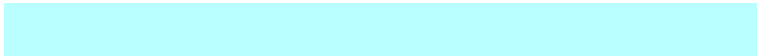
216.8770, 48.0980, -12.6540

Sweetspot

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



184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600



234.3690, -41.1240, -14.6280



159.2060, -60.8660, -119.4420



115.6270, -24.1150, -9.0030



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.



184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



119.0730, -106.5550, 9.2930



123.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



133.8910, -113.8360, -40.4920



44.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680

Inverse Universe

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



91.7700, 137.0800, 48.7600



76.2450, 151.9800, 54.0600



156.9270, 106.5550, -9.2930



118.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



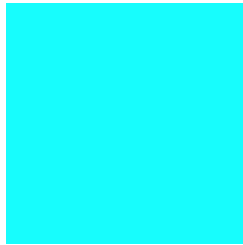
57.1090, 113.8360, 40.4920



19.1360, 38.1440, 13.5680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

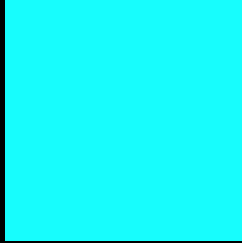
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600 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

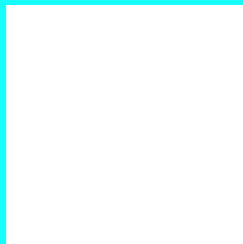
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600.



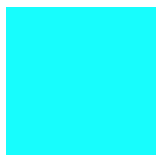
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600.

-48.7600.

Color Blindness Simulation

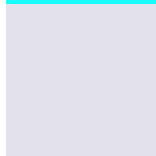
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



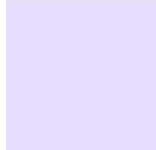
Original Color

184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600



Protanopia

226.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340



Deuteranopia

227.8660, -4.9540, 12.6940



Tritanopia

215.6750, -59.6010, -15.6730

Trichromacy



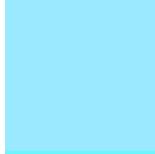
Original Color

184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600



Protanomaly

211.1660, -50.7980, -15.5180



Deuteranomaly

212.0720, -53.2290, -10.0050



Tritanomaly

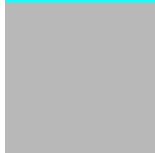
204.1550, -87.7960, -27.8280

Monochromacy



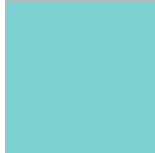
Original Color

184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600



Achromatopsia

184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

183.8840, -50.0640, -17.8080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600 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(23, 253, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 253, 253)  
}
```

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(23, 253, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 253, 253) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600 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(23, 253, 253) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 253, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(23, 253, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 253, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 253, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 253,  
253) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 184.2300, -137.0800, -48.7600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 253, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 253,  
253) }
```

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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