

# Converting Colors

YIQ(184.8810, -107.8760,  
-38.3720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(184.8810, -107.8760,  
-38.3720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3AEFEF
RGB	58, 239, 239
RGB Percent	23%, 94%, 94%
CMY	0.7729, 0.0624, 0.0632
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	180°, 85%, 58%
HSV	180°, 76%, 94%
XYZ	48.1912, 68.8994, 92.3358
YIQ	184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

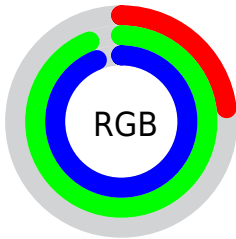
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	58, 149, 239
Decimal	3862511
CIELab	86.45, -42.91, -12.66
CIELCh	86, 44.742, 196.439
Yxy	68.8994, 0.2301, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282052591 (0xFF3AEFEF)
YUV	184.8810, 26.6807, -111.2746
Hunter-Lab	83.0056, -41.6268, -7.8505

# Details

The YIQ color **184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **112.1190, 107.8760, 38.3720**, and the grayscale version is **185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.1200, -71.5200, -25.4400**, and **127.6960, -108.7930, -38.2730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177.7050, -122.1800, -43.4600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192.0570, -93.5720, -33.2840**.

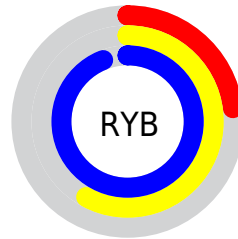
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (94%)

Blue (94%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (94%)

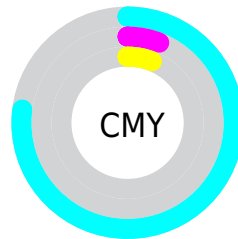


Cyan (76%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720 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 184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



184.8810,  
-107.8760, -38.3720

184.8810,  
-107.8760, -38.3720

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

147.3240,  
-125.4810, -44.2090

219.1200,  
-71.5200, -25.4400

127.6960,  
-108.7930, -38.2730

228.6880,  
-52.4480, -18.6560

108.7690,  
-92.7010, -32.5490

238.2560,  
-33.3760, -11.8720

89.9560, -76.9300,  
-26.5140

247.8240,  
-14.3040, -5.0880

72.4310, -62.0300,  
-21.2140

55.0200, -47.4510,  
-15.6030

38.3100, -33.4680,

-10.2040

■ 22.8880, -20.3560,  
-5.5400

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420

■ 184.8810,  
-107.8760, -38.3720

■ 184.8810,  
-107.8760, -38.3720

■ 177.7050,  
-122.1800, -43.4600

■ 192.0570,  
-93.5720, -33.2840

■ 170.5290,  
-136.4840, -48.5480

■ 199.2330,  
-79.2680, -28.1960

■ 167.5390,  
-142.4440, -50.6680

■ 206.4090,  
-64.9640, -23.1080

■ 213.5850,  
-50.6600, -18.0200

■ 220.4620,  
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 227.6380,  
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 234.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

■ 241.9900, 5.9600,  
2.1200

■ 243.7840, 9.5360,  
3.3920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



197.5170, -57.1210, -38.6010



184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720



181.0680, -118.4680, -33.6360

# Triad

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



184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720



219.4590, 12.9700, 29.2740



213.0300, 52.0410, -12.5270

# Complementary

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



184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720



112.1190, 107.8760, 38.3720

# 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.



207.4340, 48.5080, 1.9480



184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720



212.4450, 24.7530, 30.4890

# Square

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



184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720



211.2210, -25.1270, 9.3450



206.3690, 39.1060, 18.1620



211.0820, 27.9270, -27.0570



# Rectangle

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



184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720



192.7840, -87.8890, -20.6330



206.3690, 39.1060, 18.1620



210.6650, 51.8110, -8.3570

# Sweetspot

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



184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720



237.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080



165.1440, -47.9870, -94.0270



117.1220, -21.1350, -7.9430



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.



184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720



185.6320, -138.2720, -49.1840



133.8120, -83.9510, 7.1290



116.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



128.8700, -109.3430, -39.3190



39.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720



# Inverse Universe

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



112.1190, 107.8760, 38.3720



92.3680, 138.2720, 49.1840



163.1880, 83.9510, -7.1290



111.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



55.0160, 109.6640, 39.0080

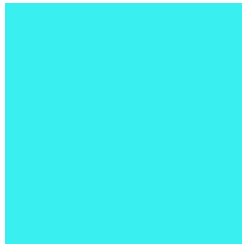


16.7440, 33.3760, 11.8720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

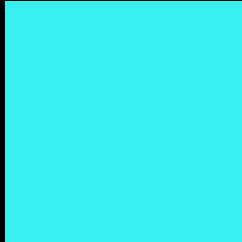
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

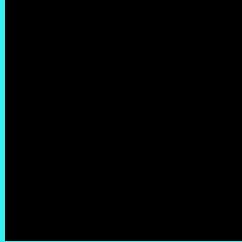
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

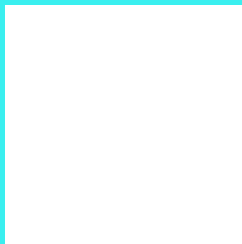
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720.



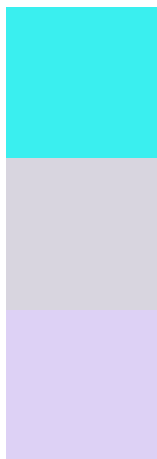
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720.

-38.3720.

# 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

184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720

### Protanopia

215.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

### Deuteranopia

216.6920, -4.4040, 13.7400



## Tritanopia

190.3260, -101.4590, -28.0110

# Trichromacy



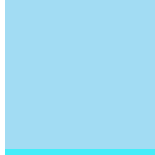
## Original Color

184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720



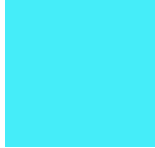
## Protanomaly

203.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790



## Deuteranomaly

205.2800, -41.9510, -5.1430



## Tritanomaly

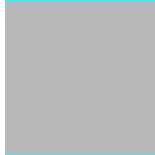
188.1360, -103.9800, -31.8840

# Monochromacy



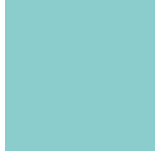
## Original Color

184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720



## Achromatopsia

185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

185.2660, -39.3360, -13.9920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720 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(58, 239, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 239, 239)  
}
```

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(58, 239, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 239, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720 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(58, 239, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 239, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 239, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 239, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 239, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 239,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 184.8810, -107.8760, -38.3720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 239, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 239,  
239) }
```

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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