

Converting Colors

YIQ(185.1990, -117.4590,
-35.4030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(185.1990, -117.4590,
-35.4030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33F0FF
RGB	51, 240, 255
RGB Percent	20%, 94%, 100%
CMY	0.8004, 0.0585, 0.0005
CMYK	0.80, 0.06, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	184°, 100%, 60%
HSV	184°, 80%, 100%
XYZ	50.5735, 70.2800, 105.4048
YIQ	185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

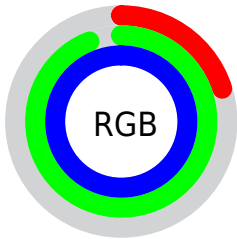
Format	Color
R_{YB}	51, 149, 255
Decimal	3404031
CIE _{Lab}	87.13, -39.38, -20.03
CIE _{LCh}	87, 44.180, 206.960
Yxy	70.2800, 0.2235, 0.3106
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281594111 (0xFF33F0FF)
YUV	185.1990, 34.4119, -117.6925
Hunter-Lab	83.8332, -39.0256, -15.8631

Details

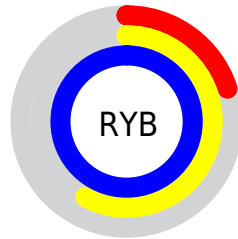
The YIQ color **185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **120.8010, 117.4590, 35.4030**, and the grayscale version is **185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.5220, -72.7120, -25.8640**, and **129.9930, -113.8830, -34.1310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176.2510, -132.4050, -39.8690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490**.

Distribution



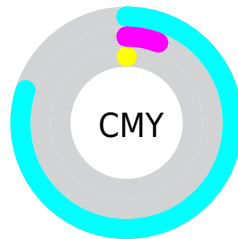
- Red (20%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030 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 185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

185.1990,
-117.4590, -35.4030

185.1990,
-117.4590, -35.4030

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

149.6210,
-130.5710, -40.0670

218.5220,
-72.7120, -25.8640

129.9930,
-113.8830, -34.1310

228.3890,
-53.0440, -18.8680

111.0660,
-97.7910, -28.4070

238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

92.7260, -81.9740,
-23.2060

247.8240,
-14.3040, -5.0880

74.6140, -66.7990,
-17.3830

57.0890, -51.8990,
-12.0830

40.2650, -37.5950,

-6.9950

■ 25.4300, -24.7580,
-2.8540

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 185.1990,
-117.4590, -35.4030

■ 185.1990,
-117.4590, -35.4030

■ 176.2510,
-132.4050, -39.8690

■ 193.8480,
-103.1090, -31.1490

■ 167.6020,
-146.7550, -44.1230

■ 202.7960,
-88.1630, -26.6830

■ 211.4450,
-73.8130, -22.4290

■ 219.8060,
-58.5920, -17.4400

■ 228.4550,
-44.2420, -13.1860

■ 237.4030,
-29.2960, -8.7200

■ 246.0520,
-14.9460, -4.4660

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

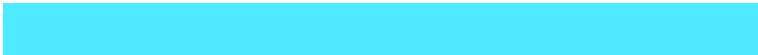
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



196.4320, -72.9390, -38.2750



185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030



190.0490, -99.1210, -26.3290

Triad

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



185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030



219.1930, 16.7750, 31.9030



215.6440, 47.1360, -17.2480

Complementary

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



185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030



120.8010, 117.4590, 35.4030

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.



210.6310, 49.1510, -4.2010



185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030



210.9630, 28.9260, 26.4460

Square

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



185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030



216.6360, -9.9980, 16.0020



207.3490, 41.8580, 12.3380



211.3300, 15.3650, -30.6750

Rectangle

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



185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030



200.8790, -68.8630, -13.0150



207.3490, 41.8580, 12.3380



214.5460, 50.5280, -12.6400

Sweetspot

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



185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030



234.4130, -35.2560, -10.8400



172.3440, -60.5940, -102.3380



115.1760, -21.2270, -6.2750



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.



185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030



171.1790, -141.0700, -42.5260



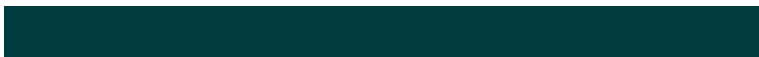
125.9120, -89.6840, 17.4200



123.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



125.6730, -109.9860, -33.1700



41.9290, -36.7690, -10.9530

Inverse Universe

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



133.5420, 60.9150, 102.0270



109.1330, 73.1530, 122.5370



179.5010, 89.9590, -16.8970



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



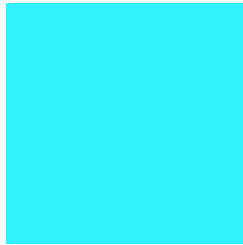
77.2870, 57.0190, 95.5390



25.8620, 19.2050, 31.9170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

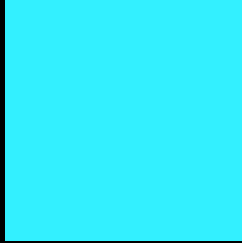
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030 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 185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030.

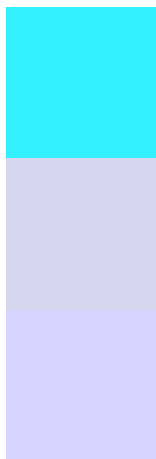


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030.

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

185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030

Protanopia

217.4370, -8.3000, 7.2520

Deuteranopia

217.7990, -12.0150, 14.0090



Tritanopia

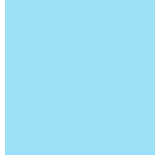
195.0990, -93.3900, -25.5660

Trichromacy



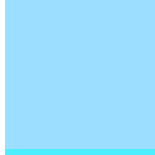
Original Color

185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030



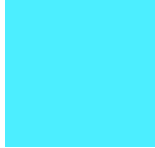
Protanomaly

205.7630, -47.8650, -8.0970



Deuteranomaly

205.7290, -50.5250, -3.9410



Tritanomaly

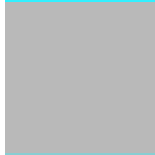
191.5000, -102.0090, -29.0570

Monochromacy



Original Color

185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030



Achromatopsia

185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

184.9390, -42.7290, -13.0730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030 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(51, 240, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 240, 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(51, 240, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 240, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030 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(51, 240, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 240, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 240, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 240, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 240, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 240,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 185.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 240, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 240,  
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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