

Converting Colors

YIQ(187.0360, -89.0790,
-32.1110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(187.0360, -89.0790,
-32.1110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	52E8E7
RGB	82, 232, 231
RGB Percent	32%, 91%, 91%
CMY	0.6788, 0.0899, 0.0945
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	180°, 77%, 62%
HSV	180°, 65%, 91%
XYZ	46.7572, 65.3029, 85.6751
YIQ	187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

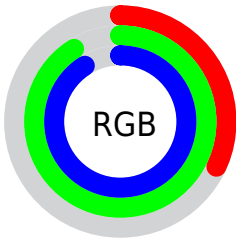
Format	Color
R_{YB}	82, 157, 232
Decimal	5433575
CIE _{Lab}	84.64, -39.09, -11.12
CIE _{LCh}	85, 40.638, 195.887
Yxy	65.3029, 0.2365, 0.3303
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283623655 (0xFF52E8E7)
YUV	187.0360, 21.6743, -92.1166
Hunter-Lab	80.8102, -38.1369, -6.2922

Details

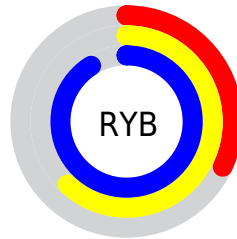
The YIQ color **187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **126.9640, 89.0790, 32.1110**, and the grayscale version is **187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.0070, -63.7720, -22.6840**, and **123.3760, -104.8960, -37.3120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180.1590, -102.7870, -36.9870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193.9130, -75.3710, -27.2350**.

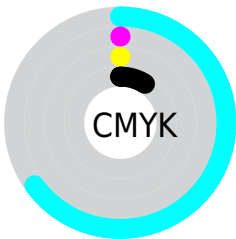
Distribution



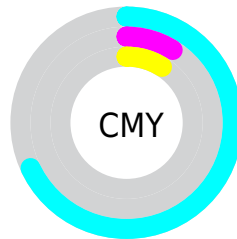
- Red (32%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110 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 187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

187.0360,
-89.0790, -32.1110

187.0360,
-89.0790, -32.1110

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

154.2520,
-98.6150, -35.5030

223.0070,
-63.7720, -22.6840

123.2620,
-104.5750, -37.6230

232.5750,
-44.7000, -15.9000

104.4490,
-88.8040, -31.5880

241.8440,
-26.2240, -9.3280

85.6360, -73.0330,
-25.5530

251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

68.1110, -58.1330,
-20.2530

50.7000, -43.5540,
-14.6420

34.6910, -30.1670,

-9.4550

■ 18.7960, -17.1010,
-3.9570

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 187.0360,
-89.0790, -32.1110

■ 187.0360,
-89.0790, -32.1110

■ 180.1590,
-102.7870, -36.9870

■ 193.9130,
-75.3710, -27.2350

■ 173.2820,
-116.4950, -41.8630

■ 200.7900,
-61.6630, -22.3590

■ 165.9920,
-130.4780, -47.2620

■ 207.9660,
-47.3590, -17.2710

■ 162.4040,
-137.6300, -49.8060

■ 214.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 221.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 228.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 235.5880, 7.1520,
2.5440

■ 238.8770, 13.7080,
4.8760

■ 238.9910, 13.3870,
5.1870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195.3440, -49.1440, -34.4880



187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110



186.5160, -98.9380, -24.1380

Triad

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



187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110



215.0070, 8.4310, 28.9350



210.4260, 50.9860, -9.9260

Complementary

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



187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110



126.9640, 89.0790, 32.1110

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.



205.7870, 49.0120, 3.8280



187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110



210.5870, 27.2290, 29.6690

Square

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



187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110



207.9760, -25.8150, 10.8010



204.9670, 40.2980, 18.5860



206.7060, 26.2300, -23.8340

Rectangle

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



187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110



192.8500, -79.0870, -14.9510



204.9670, 40.2980, 18.5860



208.6590, 51.9480, -5.3320

Sweetspot

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



187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110



240.6480, -28.6080, -10.1760



170.6480, -40.0580, -78.0260



118.9160, -17.5590, -6.6710



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.



187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110



195.2710, -117.9620, -42.8100



144.2990, -69.3250, 6.3790



113.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



126.7670, -107.5550, -38.6830



37.7400, -31.8630, -11.7590

Inverse Universe

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



126.9640, 89.0790, 32.1110



115.7290, 117.9620, 42.8100



169.1140, 69.6000, -5.8560



109.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



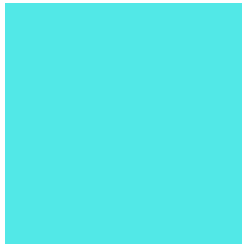
54.2330, 107.5550, 38.6830



16.1460, 32.1840, 11.4480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

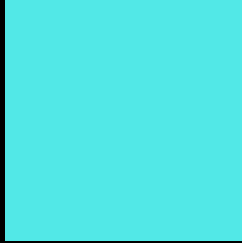
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110 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 187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110.



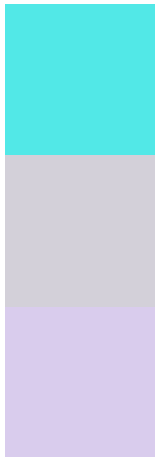
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110.

-32.1110.

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

187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110

Protanopia

209.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Deuteranopia

211.6490, -2.8450, 13.0190



Tritanopia

189.6050, -88.9430, -23.5590

Trichromacy



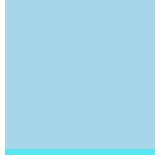
Original Color

187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110



Protanomaly

201.7230, -33.1930, -9.6810



Deuteranomaly

202.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210



Tritanomaly

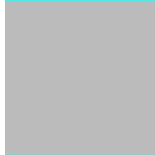
188.6110, -89.0800, -26.5840

Monochromacy



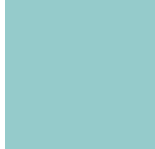
Original Color

187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110



Achromatopsia

187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

186.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110 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(82, 232, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 232, 231)  
}
```

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(82, 232, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 232, 231) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110 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(82, 232, 231) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 232, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 232, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 232, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 232, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 232,  
231) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 187.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 232, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 232,  
231) }
```

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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