

# Converting Colors

YIQ(187.2400, -89.1730,  
-19.3890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(187.2400, -89.1730,  
-19.3890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5AE0FD
RGB	90, 224, 253
RGB Percent	35%, 88%, 99%
CMY	0.6473, 0.1213, 0.0082
CMYK	0.64, 0.11, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	191°, 97%, 67%
HSV	191°, 64%, 99%
XYZ	48.5941, 62.5972, 102.3696
YIQ	187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

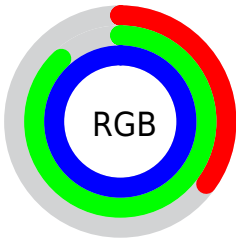
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	90, 164, 253
Decimal	5955837
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	83.23, -27.91, -24.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	83, 37.363, 221.676
Yxy	62.5972, 0.2275, 0.2931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284145917 (0xFF5AE0FD)
YUV	187.2400, 32.4197, -85.2795
Hunter-Lab	79.1184, -28.8233, -21.3312

# Details

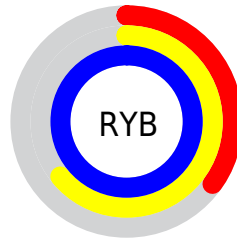
The YIQ color **187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **155.7600, 89.1730, 19.3890**, and the grayscale version is **187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000**, and **120.9600, -109.1160, -26.9080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177.4170, -102.9730, -22.5970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197.6500, -75.6480, -16.7040**.

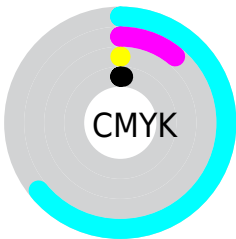
# Distribution



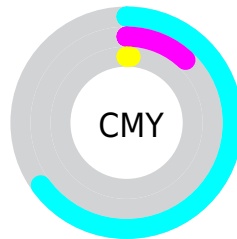
- Red (35%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890 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 187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



187.2400,  
-89.1730, -19.3890

187.2400,  
-89.1730, -19.3890

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

155.5380,  
-96.0040, -22.2440

225.1000,  
-59.6000, -21.2000

121.5470,  
-109.3910, -27.4310

234.6680,  
-40.5280, -14.4160

102.6200,  
-93.2990, -21.7070

243.9370,  
-22.0520, -7.8440

84.2800, -77.4820,  
-16.5060

253.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

66.7550, -62.5820,  
-11.2060

49.8170, -47.9570,  
-6.4290

33.5800, -33.9280,

-1.8640

■ 18.1580, -20.8160,  
2.8000

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,  
7.2520

■ 187.2400,  
-89.1730, -19.3890

■ 187.2400,  
-89.1730, -19.3890

■ 177.4170,  
-102.9730, -22.5970

■ 197.6500,  
-75.6480, -16.7040

■ 166.7080,  
-117.0940, -25.4940

■ 207.7720,  
-61.2520, -13.2840

■ 156.8850,  
-130.8940, -28.7020

■ 217.5950,  
-47.4520, -10.0760

■ 150.9380,  
-138.4130, -30.1010

■ 228.0050,  
-33.9270, -7.3910

■ 237.8280,  
-20.1270, -4.1830

■ 248.5370, -6.0060,  
-1.2860

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

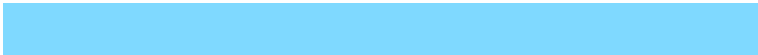
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



187.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130



187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890



194.4220, -65.8380, -7.2620

# Triad

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



187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890



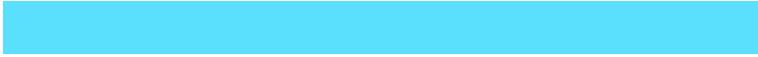
210.4730, 27.5500, 29.3580



204.1840, 27.8800, -20.6960

# Complementary

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



187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890



155.7600, 89.1730, 19.3890

# 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.



207.0500, 49.2890, -6.7030



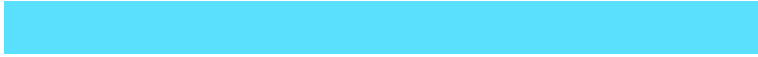
187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890



204.7220, 39.6100, 20.0420

# Square

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



187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890



210.8320, 1.5540, 26.9140



204.4820, 48.5530, 6.6410



199.6300, -2.9750, -28.6950

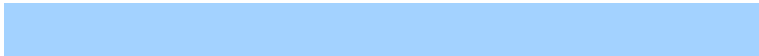


# Rectangle

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



187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890



201.0770, -42.4570, 4.0310



204.4820, 48.5530, 6.6410



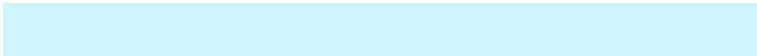
205.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710

# Sweetspot

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



187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890



235.3650, -26.1330, -5.4690



188.7590, -53.4920, -76.8520



115.5080, -16.2300, -3.2220



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

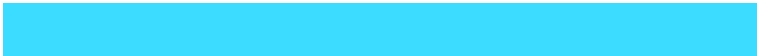


# Same Dimension

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



187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890



175.8510, -107.1910, -23.2470



140.2800, -67.1730, 22.4510



122.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



113.9330, -104.4860, -22.7100



37.8200, -34.8440, -7.2920



# Inverse Universe

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



154.0130, 54.1340, 76.2300



135.9580, 65.1350, 91.6230



202.7200, 67.1730, -22.4510



120.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



75.0070, 63.4390, 89.3190

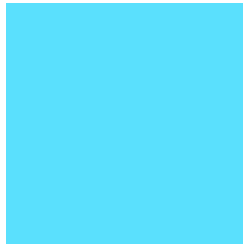


25.0640, 21.4520, 29.7400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

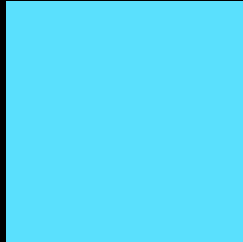
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

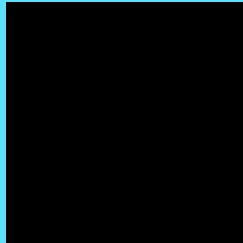
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890.



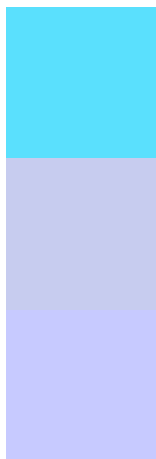
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890.

-19.3890.

# 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

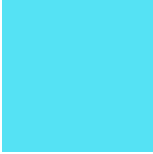
187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890

### Protanopia

206.4950, -14.2150, 9.8250

### Deuteranopia

207.1450, -18.8010, 15.8470



## **Tritanopia**

185.8930, -89.8140, -24.2940

# Trichromacy



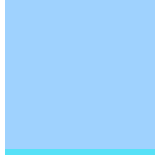
## Original Color

187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890



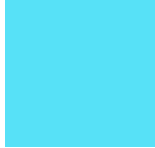
## Protanomaly

199.2140, -41.5850, -0.7610



## Deuteranomaly

199.7670, -44.5200, 2.8720



## Tritanomaly

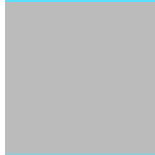
186.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140

# Monochromacy



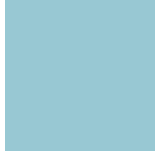
## Original Color

187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890



## Achromatopsia

187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

186.9020, -32.1390, -6.7550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890 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(90, 224, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 224, 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(90, 224, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 224, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890 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(90, 224, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 224, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 224, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 224, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 224, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 224,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 187.2400, -89.1730, -19.3890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 224, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 224,  
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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