

# Converting Colors

YIQ(187.8540, -42.4930,  
-50.4050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050)</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(187.8540, -42.4930,  
-50.4050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74E895
RGB	116, 232, 149
RGB Percent	45%, 91%, 58%
CMY	0.5454, 0.0900, 0.4158
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.36, 0.09
HSL	137°, 72%, 68%
HSV	137°, 50%, 91%
XYZ	41.4843, 63.6169, 38.5155
YIQ	187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

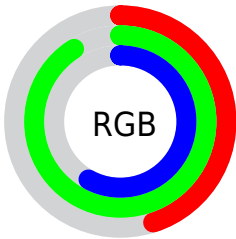
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	116, 206, 232
Decimal	7661717
CIELab	83.77, -50.75, 30.56
CIELCh	84, 59.246, 148.942
Yxy	63.6169, 0.2889, 0.4430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285851797 (0xFF74E895)
YUV	187.8540, -19.1550, -63.0160
Hunter-Lab	79.7602, -46.7402, 27.2016

# Details

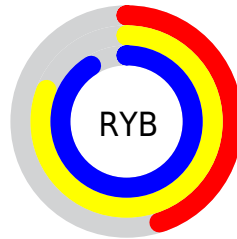
The YIQ color **187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **160.1460, 42.4930, 50.4050**, and the grayscale version is **188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.9670, -31.9050, -33.0330**, and **129.9290, -47.0780, -49.9100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179.0390, -50.7440, -60.5680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196.6690, -34.2420, -40.2420**.

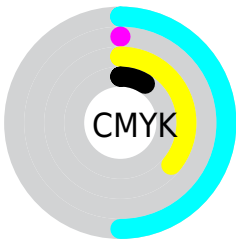
# Distribution



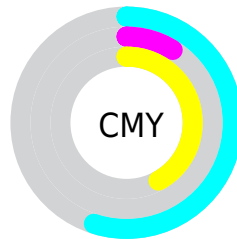
- Red (45%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050 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 187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 187.8540,  
-42.4930, -50.4050

■ 187.8540,  
-42.4930, -50.4050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 158.8970,  
-44.0520, -49.6840

■ 224.9670,  
-31.9050, -33.0330

■ 129.9290,  
-47.0780, -49.9100

■ 236.8300,  
-23.6090, -18.1770

■ 96.6930, -61.1530,  
-53.6410

■ 248.4220,  
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 77.2000, -49.2790,  
-48.5670

■ 59.2020, -34.4250,  
-42.4330

■ 41.7910, -19.8460,  
-36.8220

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,

-25.1040

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 187.8540,  
-42.4930, -50.4050

■ 187.8540,  
-42.4930, -50.4050

■ 179.0390,  
-50.7440, -60.5680

■ 196.6690,  
-34.2420, -40.2420

■ 170.3380,  
-59.3160, -70.4200

■ 205.3700,  
-25.6700, -30.3900

■ 161.2240,  
-68.1630, -80.7950

■ 214.4840,  
-16.8230, -20.0150

■ 152.5230,  
-76.7350, -90.6470

■ 223.1850, -8.2510,  
-10.1630

■ 143.7080,  
-84.9860, -100.8100

■ 232.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 240.8150, 8.2510,  
10.1630

■ 241.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



198.4250, 16.0550, -43.1850



187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



162.4890, -130.9800, -60.1960

# Triad

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



187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



185.1750, -81.3800, -11.9400



192.2860, 55.3370, 15.8570

# Complementary

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



187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



160.1460, 42.4930, 50.4050

# 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.



195.6210, 39.0570, 35.5770



187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



206.0260, -10.9160, 21.6280

# Square

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



187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



163.4930, -144.8300, -40.4620



207.4530, 22.2750, 42.3630



197.8360, 64.5110, -7.2410



# Rectangle

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



187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



166.8210, -143.1780, -48.3780



207.4530, 22.2750, 42.3630



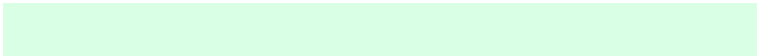
191.9900, 50.6590, 23.5470

# Sweetspot

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



187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



240.5600, -13.9810, -16.4530



208.9090, 17.5680, -43.0720



119.1850, -8.2510, -10.1630



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.



187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



196.8270, -56.1990, -66.3350



194.4660, -61.1110, -32.3670



112.7990, -3.9880, -4.8200



112.1750, -66.4670, -78.4910



33.4080, -19.6650, -23.5770



# Inverse Universe

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



160.1460, 42.4930, 50.4050



160.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350



153.5340, 61.1110, 32.3670



110.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



68.9390, 66.1460, 78.8020

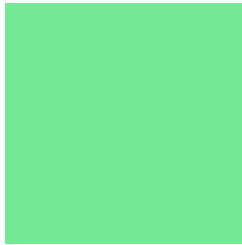


20.4780, 19.9860, 23.2660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050 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 187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050 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 187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050.

-50.4050.

# 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

187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050

### Protanopia

204.6300, 32.5560, -17.3320

### Deuteranopia

207.5530, 40.6230, -3.8330



## Tritanopia

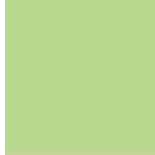
198.2350, -55.2460, -11.9980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



## Protanomaly

198.4090, 4.9570, -29.2750



## Deuteranomaly

200.2020, 10.2740, -21.0060



## Tritanomaly

194.4290, -50.5210, -26.0490

# Monochromacy



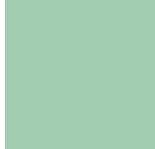
## Original Color

187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



## Achromatopsia

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

188.0220, -15.4020, -18.2340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050 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(116, 232, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 232, 149)  
}
```

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(116, 232, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 232, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050 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(116, 232, 149) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 232, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 232, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 232, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 232, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 232,  
149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 187.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 232, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
232, 149) }
```

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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