

# Converting Colors

YIQ(187.8740, -28.0500,  
-53.3460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460)</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(187.8740, -28.0500,  
-53.3460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80E680
RGB	128, 230, 128
RGB Percent	50%, 90%, 50%
CMY	0.4983, 0.0979, 0.4981
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.44, 0.10
HSL	120°, 67%, 70%
HSV	120°, 44%, 90%
XYZ	41.0948, 62.7588, 30.3670
YIQ	187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

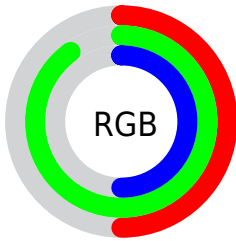
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	128, 230, 230
Decimal	8447616
CIELab	83.32, -50.00, 40.56
CIELCh	83, 64.385, 140.950
Yxy	62.7588, 0.3062, 0.4676
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286637696 (0xFF80E680)
YUV	187.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095
Hunter-Lab	79.2204, -46.0408, 32.7271

# Details

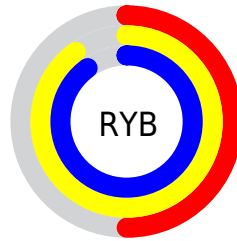
The YIQ color **187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **170.1260, 28.0500, 53.3460**, and the grayscale version is **188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225.7480, -18.2870, -37.5430**, and **131.8460, -30.8470, -52.2150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178.3750, -34.3750, -65.3750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170**.

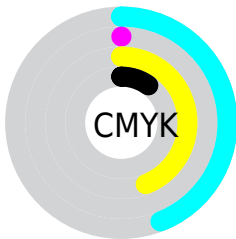
# Distribution



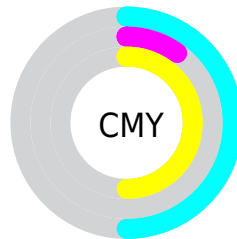
- Red (50%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460 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 187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 187.8740,  
-28.0500, -53.3460

■ 187.8740,  
-28.0500, -53.3460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 159.8030,  
-29.2880, -52.9360

■ 225.7480,  
-18.2870, -37.5430

■ 131.8460,  
-30.8470, -52.2150

■ 237.9100, -9.3950,  
-22.4750

■ 102.3940,  
-35.3860, -52.5540

■ 249.8870, -1.4200,  
-7.3080

■ 73.4040, -41.3460,  
-54.6740

■ 55.1780, -25.8500,  
-49.1620

■ 41.0900, -19.2500,  
-36.6100

■ 27.5890, -12.9250,

-24.5810

■ 11.7400, -5.5000,  
-10.4600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 187.8740,  
-28.0500, -53.3460

■ 187.8740,  
-28.0500, -53.3460

■ 178.3750,  
-34.3750, -65.3750

■ 197.3730,  
-21.7250, -41.3170

■ 168.8760,  
-40.7000, -77.4040

■ 206.8720,  
-15.4000, -29.2880

■ 159.3770,  
-47.0250, -89.4330

■ 216.3710, -9.0750,  
-17.2590

■ 149.8780,  
-53.3500, -101.4620

■ 225.8700, -2.7500,  
-5.2300

■ 140.3790,  
-59.6750, -113.4910

■ 235.3690, 3.5750,  
6.7990

■ 135.0100,  
-63.2500, -120.2900

■ 240.3250, 6.8750,  
13.0750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



197.2110, 31.2770, -43.7230



187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



160.4370, -125.2020, -65.7940

# Triad

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



187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



158.2100, -142.3550, -35.7550



187.5560, 54.8770, 24.1970

# Complementary

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



187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



170.1260, 28.0500, 53.3460

# 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.



194.5100, 35.2960, 43.1680



187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



199.7030, -29.3000, 13.3880

# Square

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



187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



165.2540, -145.6550, -42.0310



207.4530, 22.2750, 42.3630



192.0800, 66.9400, -1.7000



# Rectangle

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



187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



165.8120, -138.9590, -53.2550



207.4530, 22.2750, 42.3630



188.6620, 49.0070, 31.4630

# Sweetspot

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



187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



241.3710, -9.0750, -17.2590



218.3720, 32.7420, -31.7220



119.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830



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.



187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



199.2450, -37.1250, -70.6050



193.6880, -44.4210, -37.4850



110.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



105.0730, -49.2250, -93.6170



29.9370, -14.0250, -26.6730



# Inverse Universe

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



170.1260, 28.0500, 53.3460



175.7550, 37.1250, 70.6050



164.3120, 44.4210, 37.4850



107.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



73.8130, 49.5460, 93.3060

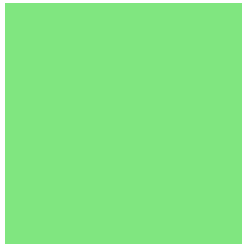


21.0630, 14.0250, 26.6730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460 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 187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460 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 187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460.



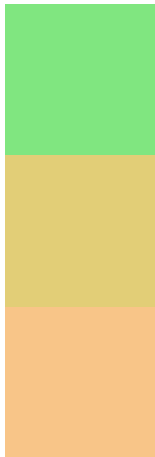
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460.

-53.3460.

# 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

187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460

### Protanopia

202.0620, 39.8470, -22.8170

### Deuteranopia

205.2950, 49.9770, -8.1590



## Tritanopia

199.6060, -45.9850, -9.1290

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



## Protanomaly

196.9230, 14.9530, -34.2230



## Deuteranomaly

198.8410, 21.4160, -24.6960



## Tritanomaly

195.1160, -39.3340, -25.0460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



## Achromatopsia

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

187.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460 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(128, 230, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 230, 128)  
}
```

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(128, 230, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 230, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460 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(128, 230, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 230, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 230, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 230, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 230, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 230,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 187.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 230, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
230, 128) }
```

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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