

# Converting Colors

YIQ(187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(187.8940, -37.6880,  
0.2000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98C6E6
RGB	152, 198, 230
RGB Percent	60%, 78%, 90%
CMY	0.4040, 0.2234, 0.0982
CMYK	0.34, 0.14, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	205°, 61%, 75%
HSV	205°, 34%, 90%
XYZ	47.4198, 52.7809, 82.5186
YIQ	187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

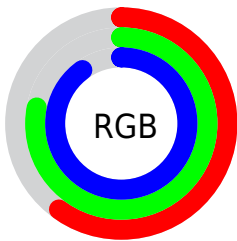
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	152, 181, 230
Decimal	10012390
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	77.75, -7.51, -20.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	78, 22.036, 250.063
Yxy	52.7809, 0.2595, 0.2889
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288202470 (0xFF98C6E6)
YUV	187.8940, 20.7583, -31.4790
Hunter-Lab	72.6505, -10.6293, -16.4881

# Details

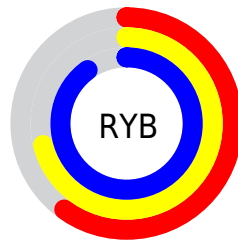
The YIQ color  $187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $194.1060, 37.6880, -0.2000$ , and the grayscale version is  $188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $240.9470, -28.0120, -9.9640$ , and  $133.6660, -37.0460, -0.4220$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $175.7340, -48.9210, 0.0310$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $200.0540, -26.4550, 0.3690$ .

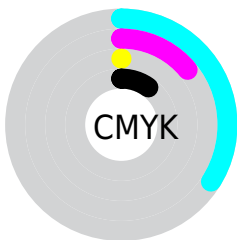
# Distribution



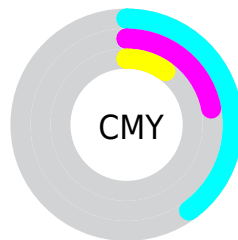
- Red (60%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000 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 187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 187.8940,  
-37.6880, 0.2000

■ 187.8940,  
-37.6880, 0.2000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 160.7800,  
-37.3670, -0.1110

■ 240.9470,  
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 133.6660,  
-37.0460, -0.4220

■ 249.6180,  
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 108.2530,  
-37.3210, -0.9450

■ 82.2420, -38.7880,  
-1.8920

■ 55.4370, -43.8310,  
-4.1110

■ 36.4980, -36.6330,  
-2.4010

■ 22.1360, -23.7500,

0.9060

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 187.8940,  
-37.6880, 0.2000

■ 187.8940,  
-37.6880, 0.2000

■ 175.7340,  
-48.9210, 0.0310

■ 200.0540,  
-26.4550, 0.3690

■ 162.9870,  
-59.8790, 0.3850

■ 212.8010,  
-15.4970, 0.0150

■ 150.8270,  
-71.1120, 0.2160

■ 224.9610, -4.2640,  
0.1840

■ 138.0800,  
-82.0700, 0.5700

■ 237.7080, 6.6940,  
-0.1700

■ 125.9200,  
-93.3030, 0.4010

■ 246.2800, 10.7750,  
-2.5450

■ 113.7600,  
-104.5360, 0.2320

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

■ 106.0520,  
-111.2300, 0.4020

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



184.3890, -43.8760, -8.8040



187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



192.3740, -21.1840, 9.4720

# Triad

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



187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



195.6560, 30.8080, 14.3600



188.2750, 0.0030, -16.5810

# Complementary

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



187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



194.1060, 37.6880, -0.2000

# 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.



190.7180, 17.9290, -11.0550



187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



194.0660, 35.1650, 6.9810

# Square

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



187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



195.6470, 17.8320, 18.2480



192.5180, 30.5360, -2.7440



185.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510



# Rectangle

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



187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



194.2510, -7.4760, 14.3480



192.5180, 30.5360, -2.7440



189.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720

# Sweetspot

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



187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



241.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700



201.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530



119.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

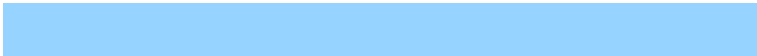


# Same Dimension

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



187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



198.3640, -50.7550, 0.2290



165.5880, -27.2380, 20.0740



108.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



82.0410, -86.3340, 0.7540



23.4240, -24.6210, 0.1710



# Inverse Universe

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



180.5660, 31.7220, 30.8420



188.4630, 42.6780, 41.5420



216.4120, 27.2380, -20.0740



107.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



65.4910, 72.9790, 70.6030

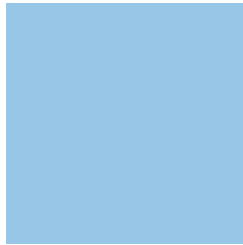


18.6690, 20.7660, 20.1420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

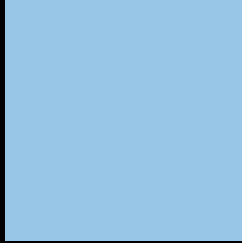
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

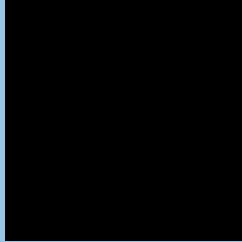
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.8940, -37.6880,



# 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

187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000

### Protanopia

192.4950, -14.2150, 9.8250

### Deuteranopia

193.0270, -12.6570, 14.6310



## Tritanopia

186.5750, -35.5320, -5.8360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000

## Protanomaly

190.8960, -22.8340, 6.3340

## Deuteranomaly

191.0750, -21.7800, 9.2600

## Tritanomaly

186.8570, -36.2660, -3.5460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000

## Achromatopsia

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

188.1710, -13.6630, -0.1830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000 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(152, 198, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 198, 230)  
}
```

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(152, 198, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 198, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000 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(152, 198, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 198, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 198, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 198, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 198, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 198,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 187.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 198, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
198, 230) }
```

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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