

Converting Colors

YIQ(187.9250, -30.9460,
-11.8580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(187.9250, -30.9460,
-11.8580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97CCCA
RGB	151, 204, 202
RGB Percent	59%, 80%, 79%
CMY	0.4080, 0.1999, 0.2080
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.01, 0.20
HSL	178°, 34%, 70%
HSV	178°, 26%, 80%
XYZ	45.0116, 54.0353, 63.9154
YIQ	187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

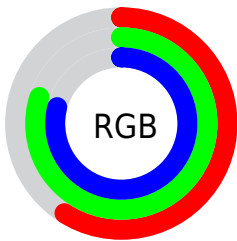
Format	Color
RYB	151, 178, 204
Decimal	9948362
CIELab	78.48, -17.52, -4.56
CIElCh	78, 18.104, 194.588
Yxy	54.0353, 0.2762, 0.3316
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288138442 (0xFF97CCCA)
YUV	187.9250, 6.9390, -32.3832
Hunter-Lab	73.5087, -19.3393, -0.0962

Details

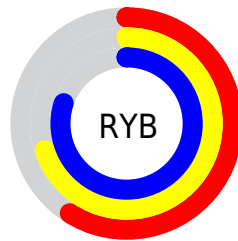
The YIQ color **187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **167.0750, 30.9460, 11.8580**, and the grayscale version is **188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880**, and **134.2240, -30.3500, -11.6460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181.8310, -42.5450, -16.4090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070**.

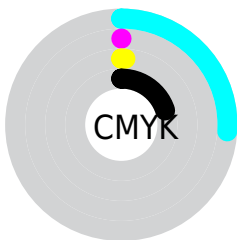
Distribution



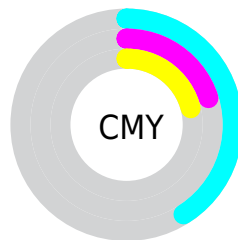
- Red (59%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 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 187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 187.9250,
-30.9460, -11.8580

■ 187.9250,
-30.9460, -11.8580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 160.9250,
-30.9460, -11.8580

■ 240.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 134.2240,
-30.3500, -11.6460

■ 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 108.5230,
-29.7540, -11.4340

■ 83.2240, -30.3500,
-11.6460

■ 58.4410, -32.4590,
-11.9710

■ 36.3380, -30.6710,
-11.3350

■ 21.6170, -18.1550,

-6.8830

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 187.9250,
-30.9460, -11.8580

■ 187.9250,
-30.9460, -11.8580

■ 181.8310,
-42.5450, -16.4090

■ 194.0190,
-19.3470, -7.3070

■ 175.4380,
-54.7400, -21.1720

■ 200.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 169.4580,
-66.6600, -25.4120

■ 206.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 163.0650,
-78.8550, -30.1750

■ 212.7850, 16.9630,
6.4590

■ 156.9710,
-90.4540, -34.7260

■ 218.8790, 28.5620,
11.0100

■ 150.8770,
-102.0530, -39.2770

■ 219.5910, 29.4330,
11.7450

■ 144.4840,
-114.2480, -44.0400

■ 219.7050, 29.1120,
12.0560

■ 142.0920,
-119.0160, -45.7360

■ 219.8190, 28.7910,
12.3670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188.6890, -18.6580, -14.2900



187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



188.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350

Triad

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



187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



196.5140, 1.9690, 13.8810



194.5820, 24.4840, -3.1960

Complementary

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



187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



167.0750, 30.9460, 11.8580

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.



195.9620, 29.5260, 4.5500



187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



197.3540, 17.0990, 15.0110

Square

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



187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



194.6690, -14.7650, 8.7790



197.3950, 27.0490, 10.8970



193.0210, 12.7020, -9.9380

Rectangle

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



187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



190.7760, -31.5440, -1.0160



197.3950, 27.0490, 10.8970



194.8320, 26.7760, -0.6800

Sweetspot

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



187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



248.9060, -11.5990, -4.5510



183.0080, -12.7870, -27.0830



123.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



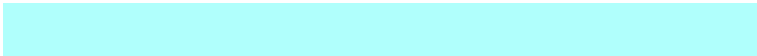
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



231.0370, -46.1210, -17.6810



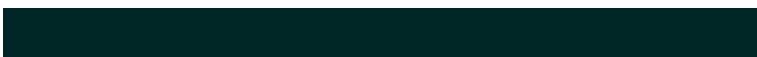
174.0650, -24.9880, 1.3160



99.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



115.5680, -96.6890, -37.3690



26.5240, -22.3270, -8.3670

Inverse Universe

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



167.0750, 30.9460, 11.8580



199.9630, 46.1210, 17.6810



180.9350, 24.9880, -1.3160



94.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



50.3180, 97.0100, 37.0580



11.4760, 22.3270, 8.3670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

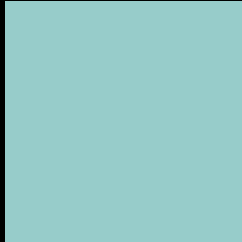
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

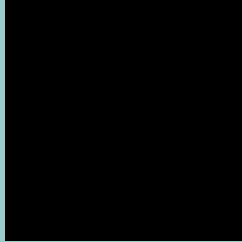
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580.



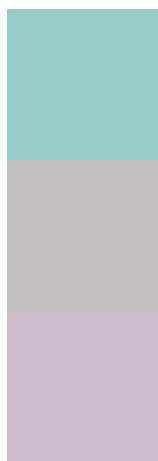
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580.

-11.8580.

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

187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580

Protanopia

194.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Deuteranopia

195.6190, 5.8670, 9.3150



Tritanopia

189.4720, -33.7440, -5.2000

Trichromacy



Original Color

187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580

Protanomaly

192.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930

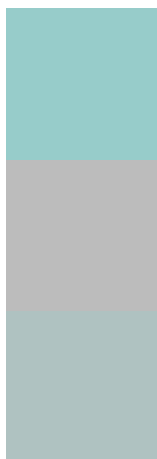
Deuteranomaly

193.0470, -7.3820, 1.6260

Tritanomaly

189.0760, -32.6890, -7.8010

Monochromacy



Original Color

187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580

Achromatopsia

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

188.2050, -11.0030, -4.3390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 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(151, 204, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 204, 202)  
}
```

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(151, 204, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 204, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 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(151, 204, 202) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 204, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 204, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 204, 202); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 204, 202); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 204, 202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 187.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 204, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
204, 202) }
```

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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