

# Converting Colors

YIQ(188.1590, 19.8600,  
-40.5560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(188.1590, 19.8600,  
-40.5560)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B6D161
RGB	182, 209, 97
RGB Percent	71%, 82%, 38%
CMY	0.2864, 0.1803, 0.6194
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.54, 0.18
HSL	74°, 55%, 60%
HSV	74°, 54%, 82%
XYZ	44.2462, 56.4111, 19.8760
YIQ	188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

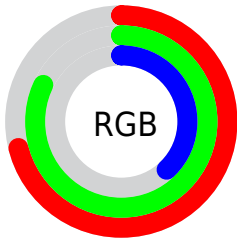
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	97, 209, 124
Decimal	11981153
CIELab	79.85, -25.63, 51.80
CIElCh	80, 57.792, 116.321
Yxy	56.4111, 0.3671, 0.4680
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290171233 (0xFFB6D161)
YUV	188.1590, -44.9414, -5.4014
Hunter-Lab	75.1073, -26.2825, 36.8850

# Details

The YIQ color **188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **117.8410, -19.8600, 40.5560**, and the grayscale version is **189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **238.6590, 24.4440, -35.5240**, and **133.9740, 18.9430, -40.4570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184.2700, 23.6210, -48.1470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192.0480, 16.0990, -32.9650**.

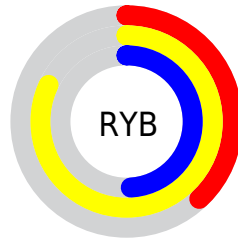
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (82%)

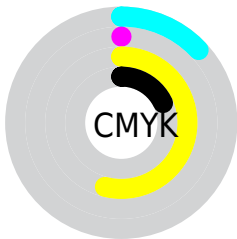
Blue (38%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (49%)

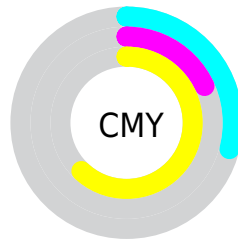


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560 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 188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



188.1590, 19.8600,  
-40.5560

188.1590, 19.8600,  
-40.5560

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

160.3870, 19.2180,  
-39.9340

238.6590, 24.4440,  
-35.5240

133.9740, 18.9430,  
-40.4570

246.2220, 24.7170,  
-23.9470

106.4040, 20.5480,  
-42.0120

249.4140, 15.7290,  
-15.2390

82.5870, 15.7790,  
-38.1810

252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

61.0240, 7.4790,  
-30.9290

39.1510, -2.8840,  
-24.8360

20.5450, -9.6250,

-18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 188.1590, 19.8600,  
-40.5560

■ 188.1590, 19.8600,  
-40.5560

■ 184.2700, 23.6210,  
-48.1470

■ 192.0480, 16.0990,  
-32.9650

■ 180.3810, 27.3820,  
-55.7380

■ 195.9370, 12.3380,  
-25.3740

■ 176.4920, 31.1430,  
-63.3290

■ 199.8260, 8.5770,  
-17.7830

■ 172.6030, 34.9040,  
-70.9200

■ 203.7150, 4.8160,  
-10.1920

■ 170.2240, 37.2890,  
-75.5990

■ 207.6040, 1.0550,  
-2.6010

■ 211.3790, -2.3850,  
4.6790

■ 215.2680, -6.1460,  
12.2700

■ 218.1310, -7.0180,  
17.0620

■ 219.6260, -4.0380,  
18.1220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



193.4740, 59.0580, -24.0620



188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560



179.0290, -35.6160, -48.3840

# Triad

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



188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560



157.6230, -142.0800, -35.2320



189.6540, 43.4580, 38.4180

# Complementary

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



188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560



117.8410, -19.8600, 40.5560

# 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.



202.1700, 24.7500, 47.0700



188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560



172.7160, -93.2090, -12.3210

# Square

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



188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560



159.8910, -140.1990, -41.7910



195.3610, -19.1690, 22.5190



185.2590, 59.9670, 20.0550



# Rectangle

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



188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560



161.7460, -95.0350, -56.3390



195.3610, -19.1690, 22.5190



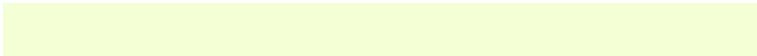
192.8800, 37.1300, 42.9700

# Sweetspot

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



188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560



247.3360, 7.2010, -14.8710



145.7500, 59.6020, 10.1460



123.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470



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.



188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560



224.7570, 29.0790, -58.9610



171.7140, -12.9200, -52.2160



102.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570



136.8880, 30.0880, -60.7280



33.3360, 7.2010, -14.8710



# Inverse Universe

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



117.8410, -19.8600, 40.5560



122.2430, -29.0790, 58.9610



134.2860, 12.9200, 52.2160



96.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



31.4110, -29.4920, 60.9400



7.6640, -7.2010, 14.8710



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560 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 188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560 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 188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560.

-40.5560.

# 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

188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560

### Protanopia

192.3090, 46.2210, -28.2030

### Deuteranopia

194.3420, 59.7900, -15.2980



## Tritanopia

198.4110, -5.4110, 4.4530

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560

**Protanomaly**

190.8840, 37.0520, -32.7400

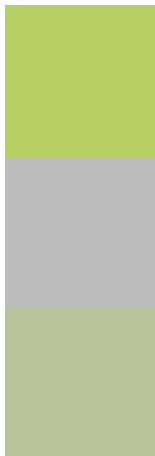
**Deuteranomaly**

192.2320, 45.1200, -24.7680

**Tritanomaly**

194.4760, 3.9910, -11.7610

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560

**Achromatopsia**

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

188.3360, 7.2010, -14.8710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560 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(182, 209, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 209, 97)  
}
```

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(182, 209, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 209, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560 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(182, 209, 97) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 209, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(182, 209, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 209, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 209, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 209,  
97) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.1590, 19.8600, -40.5560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 209, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182,  
209, 97) }
```

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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