

Converting Colors

YIQ(188.3530, -35.0270,
-9.4830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(188.3530, -35.0270,
-9.4830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95CCD3
RGB	149, 204, 211
RGB Percent	58%, 80%, 83%
CMY	0.4158, 0.1999, 0.1727
CMYK	0.29, 0.03, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	187°, 41%, 71%
HSV	187°, 29%, 83%
XYZ	45.7402, 54.2846, 69.6710
YIQ	188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

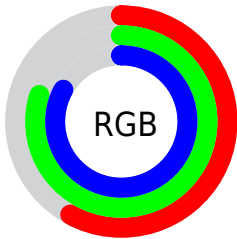
Format	Color
RYB	149, 178, 211
Decimal	9817299
CIELab	78.63, -16.05, -9.19
CIELCh	79, 18.499, 209.796
Yxy	54.2846, 0.2695, 0.3199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288007379 (0xFF95CCD3)
YUV	188.3530, 11.1650, -34.5126
Hunter-Lab	73.6781, -18.1218, -4.4908

Details

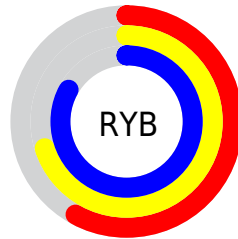
The YIQ color **188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **171.6470, 35.0270, 9.4830**, and the grayscale version is **188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000**, and **134.6520, -34.4310, -9.2710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180.9000, -46.9930, -12.8890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770**.

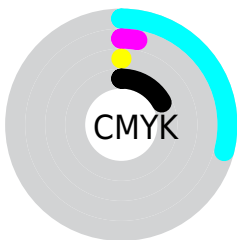
Distribution



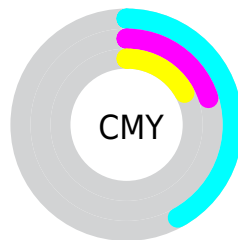
- Red (58%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830 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 188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 188.3530,
-35.0270, -9.4830

■ 188.3530,
-35.0270, -9.4830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 161.2390,
-34.7060, -9.7940

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 134.5380,
-34.1100, -9.5820

■ 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 108.5380,
-34.1100, -9.5820

■ 83.2390, -34.7060,
-9.7940

■ 57.1460, -38.8780,
-11.2780

■ 37.1360, -32.9180,
-9.1580

■ 22.4150, -20.4020,

-4.7060

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.3530,
-35.0270, -9.4830

■ 188.3530,
-35.0270, -9.4830

■ 180.9000,
-46.9930, -12.8890

■ 195.8060,
-23.0610, -6.0770

■ 172.8600,
-58.6840, -15.7720

■ 203.8460,
-11.3700, -3.1940

■ 165.4070,
-70.6500, -19.1780

■ 211.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 157.9540,
-82.6160, -22.5840

■ 218.7520, 12.5620,
3.6180

■ 149.6150,
-94.9030, -25.6790

■ 226.7920, 24.2530,
6.5010

■ 142.1620,
-106.8690, -29.0850

■ 228.2650, 24.2990,
5.6670

■ 134.7090,
-118.8350, -32.4910

■ 230.0260, 23.4740,
4.0980

■ 133.8230,
-119.1560, -32.1800

■ 231.2000, 22.9240,
3.0520

■ 232.3740, 22.3740,
2.0060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210



188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830



190.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750

Triad

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



188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830



197.6460, 10.4050, 15.1810



193.7230, 19.5330, -7.0830

Complementary

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



188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830



171.6470, 35.0270, 9.4830

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.



195.8430, 28.2430, 0.2670



188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830



198.1220, 23.5640, 13.4840

Square

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



188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830



196.2680, -6.1460, 12.2700



197.3690, 29.9380, 8.0980



192.1340, 4.9540, -12.6940

Rectangle

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



188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830



192.4500, -27.5100, 2.9700



197.3690, 29.9380, 8.0980



194.4570, 23.3380, -4.4540

Sweetspot

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



188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830



246.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



186.0780, -18.9760, -30.5600



122.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340



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.



188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830



222.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



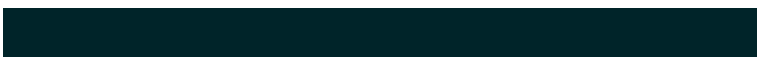
170.7430, -26.7770, 6.2070



100.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



106.6150, -94.9030, -25.6790



25.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770

Inverse Universe

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



173.8080, 19.2970, 30.2490



201.6170, 27.6850, 43.4370



189.2570, 26.7770, -6.2070



98.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



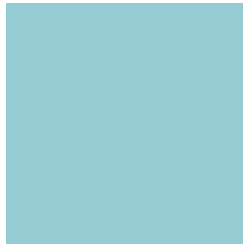
67.2180, 52.2990, 81.9550



16.3630, 12.8800, 19.8880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

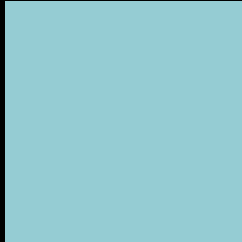
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

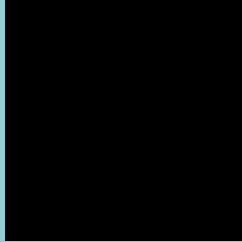
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830.

-9.4830.

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

188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830

Protanopia

194.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330

Deuteranopia

196.0360, 0.3190, 10.7430



Tritanopia

189.2760, -36.1280, -6.0480

Trichromacy



Original Color

188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830

Protanomaly

192.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180

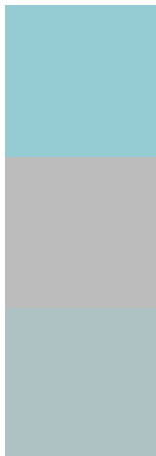
Deuteranomaly

192.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770

Tritanomaly

188.6350, -35.7610, -7.1930

Monochromacy



Original Color

188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830

Achromatopsia

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

188.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830 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(149, 204, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 204, 211)  
}
```

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(149, 204, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 204, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830 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(149, 204, 211) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 204, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 204, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 204, 211); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 204, 211); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 204, 211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 204, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
204, 211) }
```

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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