

Converting Colors

YIQ(188.4190, -54.8700,
-62.8860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(188.4190, -54.8700,
-62.8860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61F48E
RGB	97, 244, 142
RGB Percent	38%, 96%, 56%
CMY	0.6200, 0.0429, 0.4433
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.42, 0.04
HSL	138°, 87%, 67%
HSV	138°, 60%, 96%
XYZ	42.1676, 69.2259, 36.7167
YIQ	188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

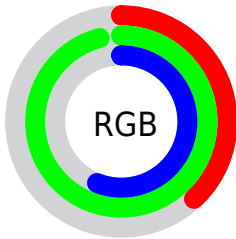
Format	Color
R_{YB}	97, 210, 244
Decimal	6419598
CIE _{Lab}	86.62, -60.97, 37.72
CIE _{LCh}	87, 71.689, 148.258
Yxy	69.2259, 0.2847, 0.4674
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284609678 (0xFF61F48E)
YUV	188.4190, -22.8846, -80.1745
Hunter-Lab	83.2021, -55.1383, 32.0771

Details

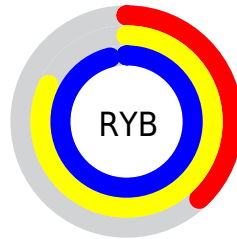
The YIQ color **188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF99**. A complement of this color would be **152.5810, 54.8700, 62.8860**, and the grayscale version is **189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.6840, -38.5980, -38.3900**, and **120.3280, -79.7190, -69.5990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179.0060, -64.3130, -73.4730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197.5330, -46.0230, -52.5110**.

Distribution



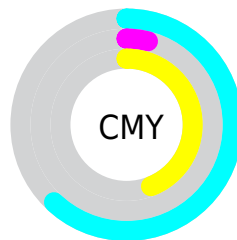
- Red (38%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860 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 188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 188.4190,
-54.8700, -62.8860

■ 188.4190,
-54.8700, -62.8860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 157.9670,
-59.4090, -63.2250

■ 219.6840,
-38.5980, -38.3900

■ 120.3280,
-79.7190, -69.5990

■ 232.1450,
-29.1100, -23.1100

■ 100.7430,
-64.5900, -62.9420

■ 244.4210,
-20.5390, -7.7310

■ 82.0440, -49.1400,
-56.5960

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 63.2310, -33.3690,
-50.5610

■ 46.9600, -22.0000,
-41.8400

■ 32.8720, -15.4000,

-29.2880

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.4190,
-54.8700, -62.8860

■ 188.4190,
-54.8700, -62.8860

■ 179.0060,
-64.3130, -73.4730

■ 197.5330,
-46.0230, -52.5110

■ 169.8920,
-73.1600, -83.8480

■ 206.9460,
-36.5800, -41.9240


■ 160.7780,
-82.0070, -94.2230

■ 216.0600,
-27.7330, -31.5490

■ 151.7780,
-91.1750, -104.2870

■ 225.4730,
-18.2900, -20.9620

 234.5870, -9.4430,
-10.5870

 243.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

 248.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203.1400, 20.8710, -53.3770



188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860



170.8040, -136.4810, -65.1290

Triad

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



188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860



161.7320, -144.0050, -38.8930



189.1230, 57.3540, 17.8500

Complementary

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



188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860



152.5810, 54.8700, 62.8860

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.



193.3530, 37.1760, 42.1360



188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860



210.4450, -10.7780, 19.1260

Square

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



188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860



171.1240, -148.4050, -47.2610



206.8660, 22.5500, 42.8860



196.9410, 68.4090, -11.8070

Rectangle

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



188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860



175.8200, -150.6050, -51.4450



206.8660, 22.5500, 42.8860



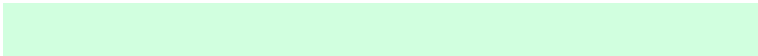
189.2830, 51.3920, 26.7840

Sweetspot

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



188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860



237.5980, -17.1440, -19.7040



214.0860, 20.9630, -55.0450



117.0490, -10.8640, -12.3680



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.



188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860



185.5060, -68.8970, -78.5050



196.7410, -78.3030, -40.1830



117.5000, -4.5840, -5.0320



115.6800, -69.4470, -79.5510



36.6850, -22.0030, -25.2590

Inverse Universe

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



152.5810, 54.8700, 62.8860



140.6080, 68.5760, 78.8160



144.2590, 78.3030, 40.1830



114.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



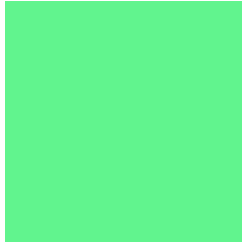
70.3200, 69.4470, 79.5510



22.3150, 22.0030, 25.2590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860 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 188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

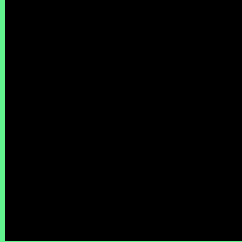
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860.



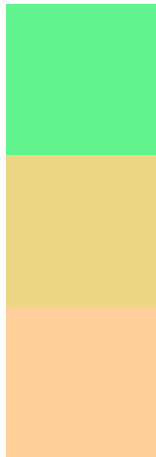
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860.

-62.8860.

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

188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860

Protanopia

211.4040, 38.8840, -21.8840

Deuteranopia

214.6090, 46.2170, -6.0950



Tritanopia

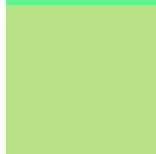
202.3690, -67.4870, -15.9270

Trichromacy



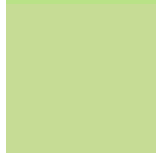
Original Color

188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860



Protanomaly

203.3670, 4.7750, -36.9930



Deuteranomaly

205.3280, 9.6790, -26.7450



Tritanomaly

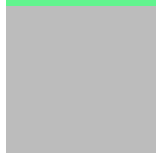
197.5690, -62.8990, -33.0030

Monochromacy



Original Color

188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860



Achromatopsia

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

187.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860 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(97, 244, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 244, 142)  
}
```

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(97, 244, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 244, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860 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(97, 244, 142) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 244, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 244, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 244, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 244, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 244,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.4190, -54.8700, -62.8860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 244, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 244,  
142) }
```

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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