

Converting Colors

YIQ(188.4440, -116.7710,
-36.8590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(188.4440, -116.7710,
-36.8590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	36F4FF
RGB	54, 244, 255
RGB Percent	21%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.7886, 0.0428, 0.0005
CMYK	0.79, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	183°, 100%, 61%
HSV	183°, 79%, 100%
XYZ	51.9206, 72.7428, 105.8105
YIQ	188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

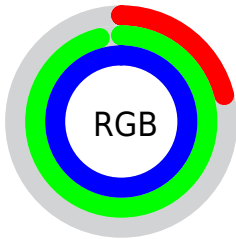
Format	Color
R _Y B	54, 152, 255
Decimal	3601663
CIE Lab	88.32, -40.95, -18.23
CIE LCh	88, 44.821, 204.000
Yxy	72.7428, 0.2253, 0.3156
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281791743 (0xFF36F4FF)
YUV	188.4440, 32.8121, -117.9074
Hunter-Lab	85.2894, -40.5932, -13.8529

Details

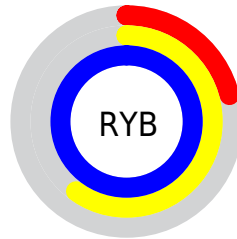
The YIQ color **188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **120.5560, 116.7710, 36.8590**, and the grayscale version is **188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.1200, -71.5200, -25.4400**, and **132.3410, -114.9830, -36.2230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180.0830, -131.9920, -41.8480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196.5060, -102.1460, -32.0820**.

Distribution



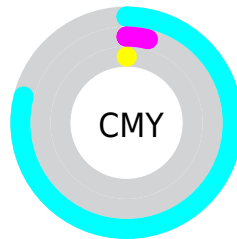
- Red (21%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590 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 188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

188.4440,
-116.7710, -36.8590

188.4440,
-116.7710, -36.8590

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

151.9690,
-131.6710, -42.1590

219.1200,
-71.5200, -25.4400

132.3410,
-114.9830, -36.2230

228.9870,
-51.8520, -18.4440

113.4140,
-98.8910, -30.4990

238.8540,
-32.1840, -11.4480

94.4870, -82.7990,
-24.7750

248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

76.3750, -67.6240,
-18.9520

58.8500, -52.7240,
-13.6520

42.0260, -38.4200,

-8.5640

■ 27.1910, -25.5830,
-4.4230

■ 3.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

■ 188.4440,
-116.7710, -36.8590

■ 188.4440,
-116.7710, -36.8590

■ 180.0830,
-131.9920, -41.8480

■ 196.5060,
-102.1460, -32.0820

■ 171.4340,
-146.3420, -46.1020

■ 205.4540,
-87.2000, -27.6160

■ 170.5370,
-148.1300, -46.7380

■ 213.5160,
-72.5750, -22.8390

■ 222.4640,
-57.6290, -18.3730

■ 230.5260,
-43.0040, -13.5960

■ 238.8870,
-27.7830, -8.6070

■ 247.5360,
-13.4330, -4.3530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200.1720, -69.2710, -38.6710



188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590



191.1900, -104.0720, -30.2160

Triad

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



188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590



222.1280, 15.4000, 29.2880



218.5410, 48.9240, -16.6120

Complementary

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



188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590



120.5560, 116.7710, 36.8590

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.



211.7880, 47.2710, -3.1690



188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590



213.6360, 25.5330, 27.3650

Square

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



188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590



218.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



209.9080, 38.7860, 12.9460



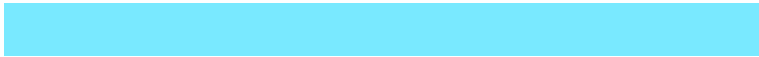
215.4830, 19.3080, -30.5480

Rectangle

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



188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590



202.0200, -73.8140, -16.9020



209.9080, 38.7860, 12.9460



216.0620, 49.0150, -12.7530

Sweetspot

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



188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590



235.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630



173.1270, -58.4850, -102.0130



115.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980



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.



188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590



175.0110, -140.6570, -44.5050



129.7440, -89.2710, 15.4410



123.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



128.0210, -111.0860, -35.2620



42.5160, -37.0440, -11.4760

Inverse Universe

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



135.7590, 58.8060, 101.7020



111.4640, 70.7230, 122.5230



178.6690, 89.5460, -14.9180



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



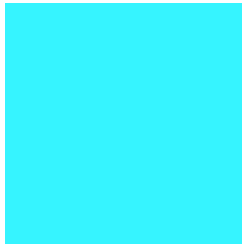
77.7430, 55.7350, 96.7830



25.9760, 18.8840, 32.2280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

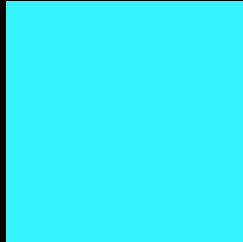
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

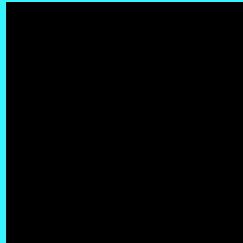
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590.



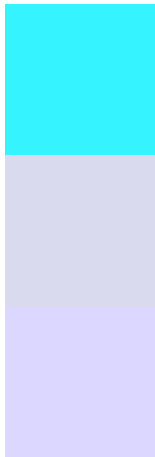
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590.

-36.8590.

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

188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590

Protanopia

220.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200

Deuteranopia

221.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000



Tritanopia

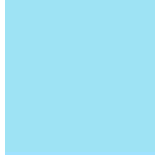
203.7480, -79.0400, -21.3120

Trichromacy



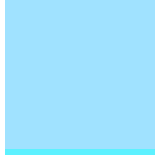
Original Color

188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590



Protanomaly

208.3070, -46.5810, -9.3410



Deuteranomaly

209.5720, -48.6450, -4.9730



Tritanomaly

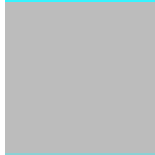
198.3440, -92.7020, -27.0220

Monochromacy



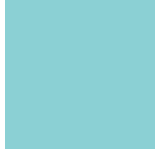
Original Color

188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590



Achromatopsia

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

187.8250, -42.4080, -13.3840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590 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(54, 244, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 244, 255)  
}
```

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(54, 244, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 244, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590 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(54, 244, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 244, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 244, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 244, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 244, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 244,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.4440, -116.7710, -36.8590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 244, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 244,  
255) }
```

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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