

# Converting Colors

YIQ(188.4610, -9.9890,  
-33.7410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(188.4610, -9.9890,  
-33.7410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9ED58E
RGB	158, 213, 142
RGB Percent	62%, 84%, 56%
CMY	0.3806, 0.1646, 0.4431
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.33, 0.16
HSL	107°, 46%, 70%
HSV	107°, 33%, 84%
XYZ	42.7746, 56.8177, 34.3052
YIQ	188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

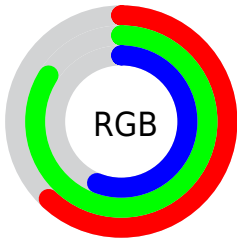
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	142, 213, 197
Decimal	10409358
CIELab	80.08, -30.96, 29.56
CIELCh	80, 42.805, 136.326
Yxy	56.8177, 0.3195, 0.4243
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288599438 (0xFF9ED58E)
YUV	188.4610, -22.9053, -26.7143
Hunter-Lab	75.3775, -30.6171, 25.7807

# Details

The YIQ color **188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **166.5390, 9.9890, 33.7410**, and the grayscale version is **189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236.0150, -5.4970, -27.0410**, and **134.5150, -10.0810, -32.0730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180.9840, -13.3800, -43.8760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195.6390, -7.1940, -23.8180**.

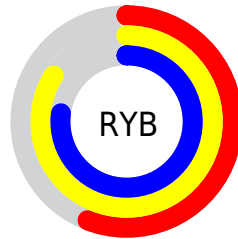
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (84%)

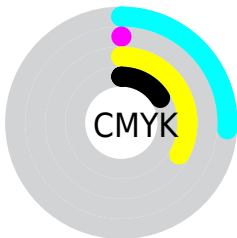
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (77%)

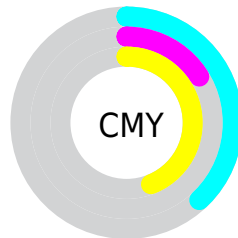


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410 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 188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 188.4610, -9.9890,  
-33.7410

■ 188.4610, -9.9890,  
-33.7410

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 160.9880,  
-10.0350, -32.9070

■ 236.0150, -5.4970,  
-27.0410

■ 134.5150,  
-10.0810, -32.0730

■ 247.8780, 2.7990,  
-12.1850

■ 108.7430,  
-10.7230, -31.4510

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 83.2700, -10.7690,  
-30.6170

■ 58.7860, -12.2820,  
-30.7300

■ 34.0460, -15.9500,  
-30.3340

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,

-19.3510

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 188.4610, -9.9890,  
-33.7410

■ 188.4610, -9.9890,  
-33.7410

■ 180.9840,  
-13.3800, -43.8760

■ 195.6390, -7.1940,  
-23.8180

■ 173.6920,  
-15.8540, -54.1100

■ 203.2300, -4.1240,  
-13.3720

■ 166.2150,  
-19.2450, -64.2450

■ 210.7070, -0.7330,  
-3.2370

■ 159.0370,  
-22.0400, -74.1680

■ 217.8850, 2.0620,  
6.6860

■ 151.4460,  
-25.1100, -84.6140

■ 225.4760, 5.1320,  
17.1320

■ 144.2680,  
-27.9050, -94.5370

■ 230.3460, 11.5500,  
21.9660

■ 139.3830,  
-29.9670, -101.2230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



193.6520, 26.3220, -25.5020



188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410



180.5390, -54.1870, -36.7070

# Triad

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



188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410



183.1590, -75.2830, -6.7950



195.1530, 48.6420, 21.5540

# Complementary

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



188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410



166.5390, 9.9890, 33.7410

# 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.



200.4140, 35.2060, 33.7820



188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410



196.1590, -30.5840, 14.6320

# Square

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



188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410



164.5330, -123.9710, -27.5150



203.3860, 6.0460, 33.6140



195.8590, 57.6770, 6.4850



# Rectangle

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



188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410



172.3580, -87.2900, -37.0020



203.3860, 6.0460, 33.6140



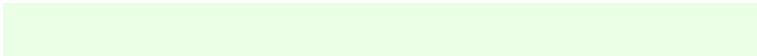
196.1620, 44.4230, 26.4310

# Sweetspot

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



188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410



246.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



194.9270, 27.4660, -13.1900



122.5880, -2.0160, -7.5200



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

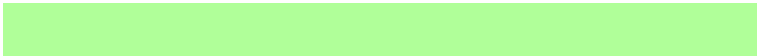


# Same Dimension

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



188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410



219.7510, -14.3420, -48.4700



185.8430, -25.6240, -31.2240



103.3540, -1.2370, -5.1170



111.7390, -24.3770, -81.3770



28.2310, -5.8650, -20.3690



# Inverse Universe

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



166.5390, 9.9890, 33.7410



188.2490, 14.3420, 48.4700



169.1570, 25.6240, 31.2240



99.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290



58.9620, 23.7810, 81.1650



15.0680, 6.4610, 20.5810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410 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 188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

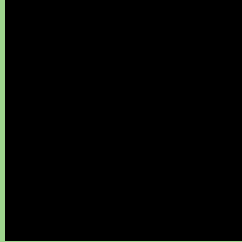
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.4610, -9.9890,

-33.7410.

# 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

188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410

### Protanopia

195.7160, 29.4380, -15.8900

### Deuteranopia

198.2540, 40.0270, -4.0450



## Tritanopia

195.3700, -24.5290, -1.4970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410

## Protanomaly

192.8990, 15.5010, -22.1230

## Deuteranomaly

194.3500, 21.7810, -14.7870

## Tritanomaly

193.0310, -19.6210, -13.3570

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410

## Achromatopsia

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

188.0560, -3.5740, -12.3260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410 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(158, 213, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 213, 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(158, 213, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 213, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410 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(158, 213, 142) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 213, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 213, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 213, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 213, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 213,  
142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.4610, -9.9890, -33.7410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 213, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
213, 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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