

# Converting Colors

YIQ(188.5840, -77.5640,  
-70.1080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(188.5840, -77.5640,  
-70.1080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47FF9B
RGB	71, 255, 155
RGB Percent	28%, 100%, 61%
CMY	0.7221, 0.0000, 0.3924
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.39, 0.00
HSL	147°, 100%, 64%
HSV	147°, 72%, 100%
XYZ	44.2606, 75.2194, 43.1705
YIQ	188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

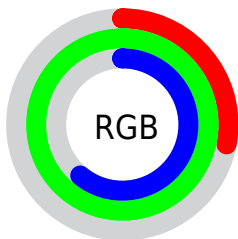
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	71, 197, 255
Decimal	4718491
CIELab	89.50, -67.17, 34.96
CIELCh	89, 75.724, 152.504
Yxy	75.2194, 0.2721, 0.4625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282908571 (0xFF47FF9B)
YUV	188.5840, -16.5569, -103.1212
Hunter-Lab	86.7291, -60.6816, 31.1980

# Details

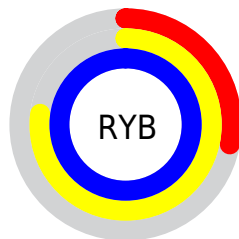
The YIQ color **188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF99**. The color can be described as light washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **137.4160, 77.5640, 70.1080**, and the grayscale version is **189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.0830, -52.9030, -37.9510**, and **127.3810, -87.2380, -70.9980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179.2140, -88.5660, -79.9740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197.6550, -67.1580, -60.4540**.

# Distribution



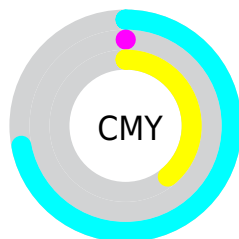
- Red (28%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080 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 188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



188.5840,  
-77.5640, -70.1080

188.5840,  
-77.5640, -70.1080

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

148.4500,  
-100.8540, -77.5420

216.0830,  
-52.9030, -37.9510

127.3810,  
-87.2380, -70.9980

228.6580,  
-43.7360, -22.3600

108.0950,  
-71.5130, -64.1290

240.0500,  
-29.8000, -10.6000

88.8090, -55.7880,  
-57.2600

249.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

70.2240, -40.6590,  
-50.6030

51.7700, -24.5210,  
-45.7130

36.9810, -17.3250,

-32.9490

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 188.5840,  
-77.5640, -70.1080

■ 188.5840,  
-77.5640, -70.1080

■ 179.2140,  
-88.5660, -79.9740

■ 197.6550,  
-67.1580, -60.4540

■ 170.1430,  
-98.9720, -89.6280

■ 207.0250,  
-56.1560, -50.5880

■ 162.9090,  
-107.3610, -97.2890

■ 216.0960,  
-45.7500, -40.9340

■ 225.3520,  
-34.4270, -31.3790

■ 234.4230,  
-24.0210, -21.7250

■ 243.7930,  
-13.0190, -11.8590

■ 252.8640, -2.6130,  
-2.2050

■ 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.



208.3730, 12.6650, -58.8470



188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080



175.7910, -143.6340, -62.1460

# Triad

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



188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080



184.1020, -106.6400, -27.7280



193.2490, 56.7590, 12.1110

# Complementary

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



188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080



137.4160, 77.5640, 70.1080

# 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.



194.2990, 37.2680, 40.4680



188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080



218.4960, 2.3800, 22.9560

# Square

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



188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080



175.8200, -150.6050, -51.4450



207.4530, 22.2750, 42.3630



202.1270, 67.5850, -18.9030



# Rectangle

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



188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



207.4530, 22.2750, 42.3630



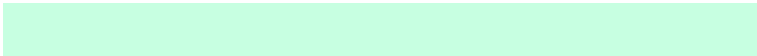
191.7620, 51.3010, 22.9250

# Sweetspot

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



188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080



234.8360, -23.7460, -21.2020



209.2070, 9.5960, -74.8200



115.6680, -14.1650, -13.1170



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.



188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080



174.8280, -93.4710, -84.6950



198.9580, -106.7750, -41.8070



123.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330



122.0350, -80.4520, -72.8360



40.8740, -26.9090, -24.4530



# Inverse Universe

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



137.4160, 77.5640, 70.1080



113.1720, 93.4710, 84.6950



127.0420, 106.7750, 41.8070



119.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



68.9650, 80.4520, 72.8360

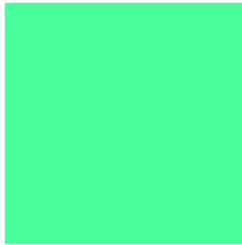


23.1260, 26.9090, 24.4530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

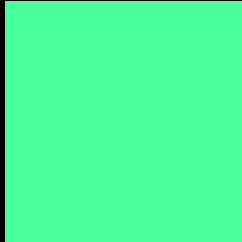
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080 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 188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080.



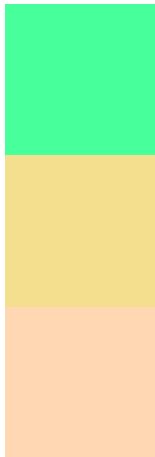
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080.

-70.1080.

# 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

188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080

### Protanopia

219.7460, 37.9210, -20.9510

### Deuteranopia

223.4430, 35.1210, -3.2390



## Tritanopia

211.8210, -62.9480, -15.5880

# Trichromacy



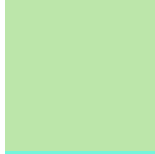
## Original Color

188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080



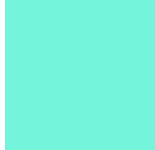
## Protanomaly

208.5230, -4.5320, -39.0280



## Deuteranomaly

210.6020, -5.7720, -27.5640



## Tritanomaly

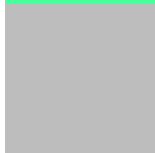
203.4650, -68.5380, -35.4340

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080



## Achromatopsia

189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

188.8630, -28.3760, -25.4000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080 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(71, 255, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 255, 155)  
}
```

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(71, 255, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 255, 155) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080 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(71, 255, 155) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 255, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 255, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 255, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 255, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 255,  
155) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.5840, -77.5640, -70.1080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 255, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 255,  
155) }
```

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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