

# Converting Colors

YIQ(188.7520, -75.6950,  
-10.3430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(188.7520, -75.6950,  
-10.3430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6ED8FF
RGB	110, 216, 255
RGB Percent	43%, 85%, 100%
CMY	0.5688, 0.1528, 0.0003
CMYK	0.57, 0.15, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	196°, 100%, 72%
HSV	196°, 57%, 100%
XYZ	49.0269, 59.6605, 103.4682
YIQ	188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

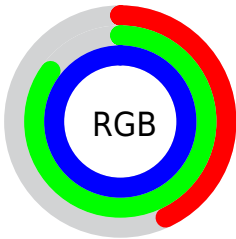
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	110, 171, 255
Decimal	7264511
CIE Lab	81.65, -19.93, -28.26
CIE LCh	82, 34.580, 234.811
Yxy	59.6605, 0.2311, 0.2812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285454591 (0xFF6ED8FF)
YUV	188.7520, 32.6603, -69.0655
Hunter-Lab	77.2402, -21.8704, -25.3547

# Details

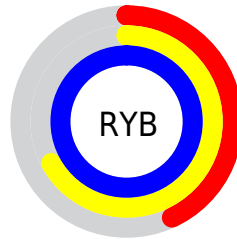
The YIQ color **188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **176.2480, 75.6950, 10.3430**, and the grayscale version is **188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229.8840, -50.0640, -17.8080**, and **128.1420, -85.7810, -14.7810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176.8690, -89.2660, -12.1940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200.3360, -62.7200, -8.7040**.

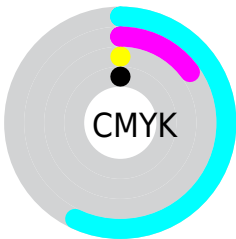
# Distribution



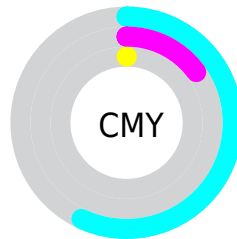
- Red (43%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430 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 188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



188.7520,  
-75.6950, -10.3430

188.7520,  
-75.6950, -10.3430

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

159.1430,  
-78.3540, -11.7140

229.8840,  
-50.0640, -17.8080

128.1420,  
-85.7810, -14.7810

238.8540,  
-32.1840, -11.4480

98.7390, -92.0160,  
-17.4240

248.1230,  
-13.7080, -4.8760

80.3990, -76.1990,  
-12.2230

63.3470, -61.2530,  
-7.7570

46.9960, -46.9030,  
-3.5030

30.8730, -33.1950,

1.3730

■ 13.5760, -18.9370,  
7.2950

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

■ 188.7520,  
-75.6950, -10.3430

■ 188.7520,  
-75.6950, -10.3430

■ 176.8690,  
-89.2660, -12.1940

■ 200.3360,  
-62.7200, -8.7040

■ 165.2850,  
-102.2410, -13.8330

■ 212.2190,  
-49.1490, -6.8530

■ 153.9890,  
-116.0870, -16.2070

■ 223.8030,  
-36.1740, -5.2140

■ 142.4050,  
-129.0620, -17.8460

■ 235.0990,  
-22.3280, -2.8400

■ 138.8390,  
-133.2800, -18.4960

■ 246.6830, -9.3530,  
-1.2010

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.



184.8470, -75.0050, -22.8530



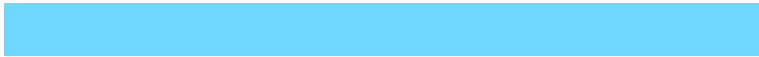
188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430



196.6140, -48.4630, 2.7450

# Triad

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



188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430



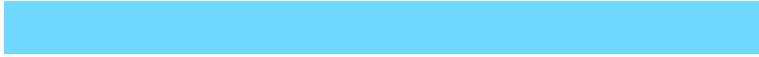
205.2580, 35.3450, 25.7530



198.1870, 14.6300, -22.8580

# Complementary

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



188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430



176.2480, 75.6950, 10.3430

# 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.



201.7280, 38.3320, -11.8760



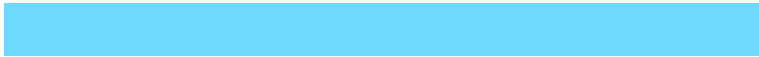
188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430



202.0830, 45.6630, 14.9670

# Square

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



188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430



208.1170, 13.9330, 28.3410



203.8150, 51.8090, 2.6970



194.0290, -17.2800, -28.2560



# Rectangle

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



188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430



201.4860, -27.1910, 13.7130



203.8150, 51.8090, 2.6970



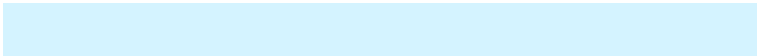
199.3730, 22.9740, -19.8900

# Sweetspot

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



188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430



235.0990, -22.3280, -2.8400



199.5610, -52.3940, -63.7060



116.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



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.



188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430



176.2710, -90.4580, -12.6180



146.4880, -55.8950, 27.3130



121.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640



103.9540, -99.8110, -13.8190



34.8850, -33.4690, -4.6770



# Inverse Universe

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



165.4390, 52.3940, 63.7060



148.2050, 62.3410, 76.1730



218.5120, 55.8950, -27.3130



119.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



73.0690, 68.8960, 84.0320

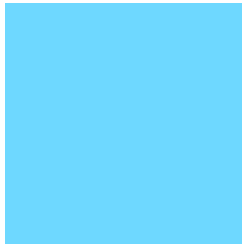


24.4940, 23.0570, 28.1850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

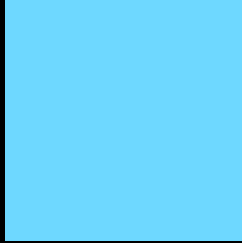
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

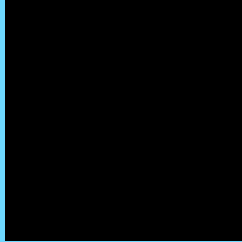
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430.



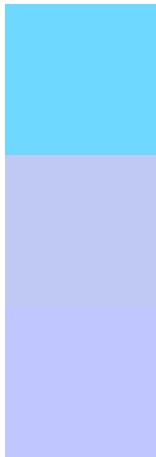
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430.

-10.3430.

# 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

188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430

### Protanopia

202.6240, -18.8920, 11.9880

### Deuteranopia

202.7040, -21.8730, 16.4550



## Tritanopia

186.3680, -74.9140, -18.9940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430

## Protanomaly

197.6320, -39.7060, 3.7340

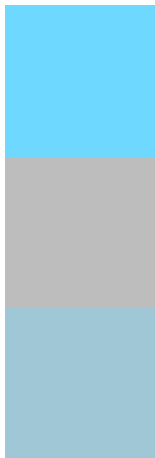
## Deuteranomaly

197.8430, -41.6780, 6.4340

## Tritanomaly

187.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430

## Achromatopsia

189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

188.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430 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(110, 216, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 216, 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(110, 216, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 216, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430 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(110, 216, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 216, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 216, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 216, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 216, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 216, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 216, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
216, 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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