

Converting Colors

YIQ(188.8100, -109.1140,
-37.9620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620)
contains.

YIQ(188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(188.8100, -109.1140,
-37.9620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3DF3F5
RGB	61, 243, 245
RGB Percent	24%, 95%, 96%
CMY	0.7612, 0.0467, 0.0396
CMYK	0.75, 0.01, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	181°, 90%, 60%
HSV	181°, 75%, 96%
XYZ	50.4557, 71.7214, 97.4818
YIQ	188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

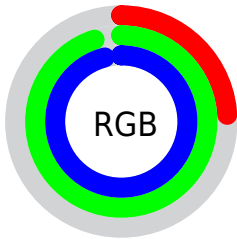
Format	Color
RYB	61, 152, 245
Decimal	4060149
CIELab	87.83, -42.71, -13.74
CIELCh	88, 44.866, 197.827
Yxy	71.7214, 0.2297, 0.3265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282250229 (0xFF3DF3F5)
YUV	188.8100, 27.7017, -112.0894
Hunter-Lab	84.6885, -41.8581, -8.9646

Details

The YIQ color **188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **117.1900, 109.1140, 37.9620**, and the grayscale version is **189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.7180, -70.3280, -25.0160**, and **130.7280, -111.8190, -38.4990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181.3350, -124.0140, -43.2620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195.9860, -94.8100, -32.8740**.

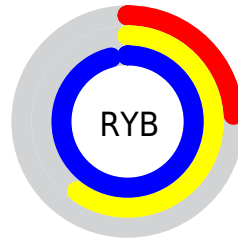
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (95%)

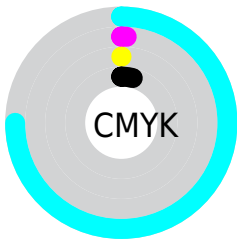
Blue (96%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (96%)

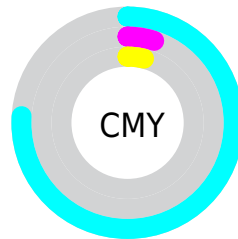


Cyan (75%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (4%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620 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 188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

188.8100,
-109.1140, -37.9620

188.8100,
-109.1140, -37.9620

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

150.2420,
-128.1860, -44.7460

219.7180,
-70.3280, -25.0160

130.7280,
-111.8190, -38.4990

229.5850,
-50.6600, -18.0200

111.8010,
-95.7270, -32.7750

239.1530,
-31.5880, -11.2360

92.9880, -79.9560,
-26.7400

248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

74.7620, -64.4600,
-21.2280

57.3510, -49.8810,
-15.6170

40.6410, -35.8980,

-10.2180

■ 25.2190, -22.7860,
-5.5540

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 188.8100,
-109.1140, -37.9620

■ 188.8100,
-109.1140, -37.9620

■ 181.3350,
-124.0140, -43.2620

■ 195.9860,
-94.8100, -32.8740

■ 174.1590,
-138.3180, -48.3500

■ 204.0480,
-80.1850, -28.0970

■ 169.9840,
-145.1950, -50.3710

■ 211.2240,
-65.8810, -23.0090

■ 218.6990,
-50.9810, -17.7090

■ 225.8750,
-36.6770, -12.6210

■ 233.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 241.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 247.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200.8480, -59.5510, -38.6150



188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620



186.4060, -113.6080, -33.6080

Triad

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



188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620



222.7150, 15.1250, 28.7650



216.3070, 49.7030, -14.2090

Complementary

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



188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620



117.1900, 109.1140, 37.9620

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.



210.0100, 46.7660, 0.4780



188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620



214.5480, 22.9650, 29.8530

Square

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



188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620



215.6620, -22.0550, 8.7370



208.9450, 37.3640, 16.6920



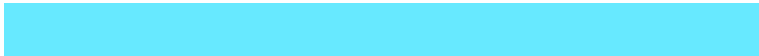
215.0710, 26.4600, -28.0040

Rectangle

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



188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620



196.6380, -84.5420, -20.7180



208.9450, 37.3640, 16.6920



213.9420, 49.4730, -10.0390

Sweetspot

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



188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620



236.7720, -34.8890, -11.9850



169.0080, -50.6000, -96.2320



116.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090



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.



188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620



185.0560, -136.5300, -47.7140



135.9800, -84.3640, 9.1080



118.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



129.2120, -110.3060, -38.3860



40.7720, -34.8890, -11.9850

Inverse Universe

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



136.7640, 51.2420, 95.6100



119.7620, 63.8920, 119.6680



170.0200, 84.3640, -9.1080



114.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



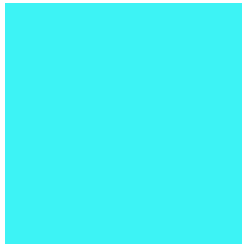
76.5900, 51.7920, 96.6560



24.2530, 16.5460, 30.5460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

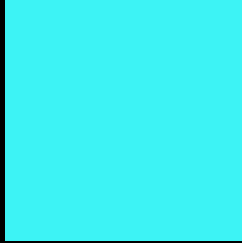
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620 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

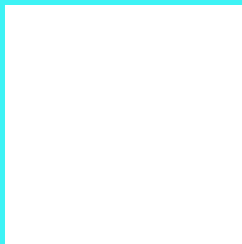
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620.



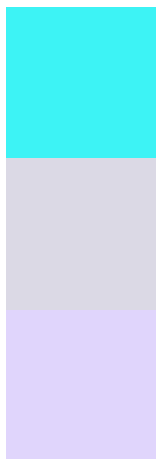
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620.

-37.9620.

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

188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620

Protanopia

218.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

Deuteranopia

220.7350, -5.9630, 14.4610



Tritanopia

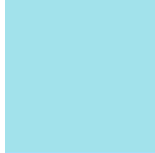
201.0680, -82.9370, -22.2730

Trichromacy



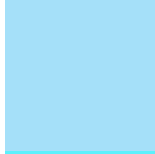
Original Color

188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620



Protanomaly

207.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690



Deuteranomaly

209.2090, -43.1890, -4.7330



Tritanomaly

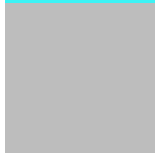
196.7030, -92.3350, -28.1670

Monochromacy



Original Color

188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620



Achromatopsia

189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

188.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620 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(61, 243, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 243, 245)  
}
```

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(61, 243, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 243, 245) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620 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(61, 243, 245) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 243, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 243, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 243, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 243, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 243,  
245) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.8100, -109.1140, -37.9620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 243, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 243,  
245) }
```

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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