

Converting Colors

YIQ(188.8910, -96.6410,
-49.2570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(188.8910, -96.6410,
-49.2570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42F7D4
RGB	66, 247, 212
RGB Percent	26%, 97%, 83%
CMY	0.7416, 0.0311, 0.1690
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.14, 0.03
HSL	168°, 92%, 61%
HSV	168°, 73%, 97%
XYZ	47.3952, 72.4711, 73.7176
YIQ	188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

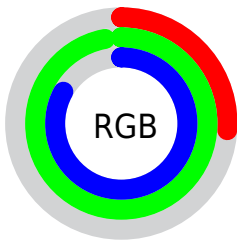
Format	Color
R _{YB}	66, 166, 247
Decimal	4388820
CIE _{Lab}	88.19, -52.62, 4.03
CIE _{LCh}	88, 52.777, 175.622
Y _{xy}	72.4711, 0.2448, 0.3744
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282578900 (0xFF42F7D4)
YUV	188.8910, 11.3927, -107.7754
Hunter-Lab	85.1300, -49.5995, 8.2493

Details

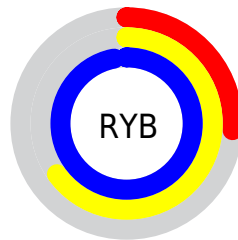
The YIQ color **188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **124.1090, 96.6410, 49.2570**, and the grayscale version is **189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.0170, -69.7320, -24.8040**, and **129.4280, -102.6470, -50.5430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180.8460, -109.9360, -56.1120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196.9360, -83.3460, -42.4020**.

Distribution



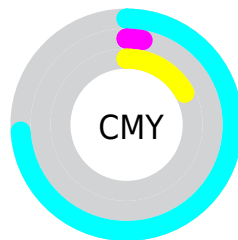
- Red (26%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570 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 188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

188.8910,
-96.6410, -49.2570

188.8910,
-96.6410, -49.2570

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

148.9420,
-119.0140, -56.7900

220.0170,
-69.7320, -24.8040

129.4280,
-102.6470, -50.5430

229.8840,
-50.0640, -17.8080

110.0280,
-86.6010, -43.9850

239.1530,
-31.5880, -11.2360

91.3290, -71.1510,
-37.6390

248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

73.3310, -56.2970,
-31.5050

55.4470, -41.7640,
-25.0600

38.3780, -28.1480,

-18.5160

■ 23.0700, -15.3570,
-13.5410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.8910,
-96.6410, -49.2570

■ 188.8910,
-96.6410, -49.2570

■ 180.8460,
-109.9360, -56.1120

■ 196.9360,
-83.3460, -42.4020

■ 172.8010,
-123.2310, -62.9670

■ 204.6820,
-70.6470, -35.7590

■ 167.6750,
-131.8040, -67.2920

■ 212.6130,
-57.0310, -29.2150

■ 220.6580,
-43.7360, -22.3600

■ 228.4040,
-31.0370, -15.7170

■ 236.4490,
-17.7420, -8.8620

■ 244.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 249.7340, 3.8050,
2.6290

■ 250.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205.1870, -30.0690, -44.2850



188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570



174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760

Triad

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



188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570



217.2120, -11.7400, 14.5320



208.4310, 52.5900, -5.9540

Complementary

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



188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570



124.1090, 96.6410, 49.2570

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.



204.7730, 43.6000, 13.8080



188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570



218.6060, 17.0500, 32.4260

Square

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



188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570



201.1670, -69.7340, -13.7500



208.8260, 28.0540, 31.2380



216.7170, 54.0600, -21.5880

Rectangle

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



188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570



172.2980, -148.9550, -48.3070



208.8260, 28.0540, 31.2380



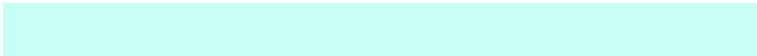
206.2770, 50.3880, 0.9160

Sweetspot

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



188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570



237.0020, -29.8450, -15.2930



183.0110, -28.3190, -87.0310



117.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



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.



188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570



183.0080, -119.3800, -61.1720



161.1830, -93.0260, -10.1300



118.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



126.2820, -99.3000, -50.6280



39.9910, -31.3120, -16.2400

Inverse Universe

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



124.1090, 96.6410, 49.2570



102.8780, 119.7010, 60.8610



151.8170, 93.0260, 10.1300



113.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



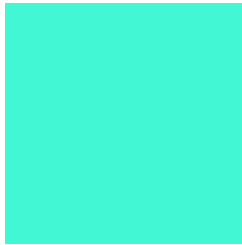
59.7180, 99.3000, 50.6280



18.8950, 31.6330, 15.9290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

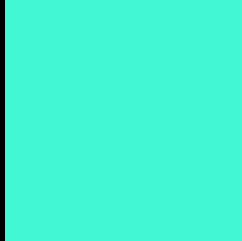
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570 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

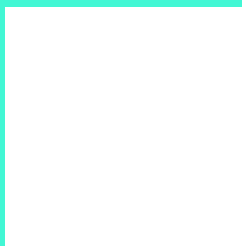
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570.



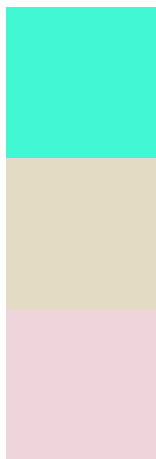
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570.

-49.2570.

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

188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570

Protanopia

219.1830, 12.4260, -4.9340

Deuteranopia

221.1700, 14.4410, 8.1130



Tritanopia

204.0580, -76.9770, -20.1530

Trichromacy



Original Color

188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570



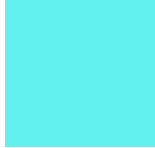
Protanomaly

207.9820, -27.0930, -21.1170



Deuteranomaly

209.6220, -25.7190, -12.9750



Tritanomaly

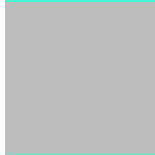
198.3140, -83.9900, -30.7260

Monochromacy



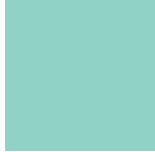
Original Color

188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570



Achromatopsia

189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

188.7840, -35.1630, -18.0350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570 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(66, 247, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 247, 212)  
}
```

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(66, 247, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 247, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570 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(66, 247, 212) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 247, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 247, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 247, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 247, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 247,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.8910, -96.6410, -49.2570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 247, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 247,  
212) }
```

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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