

Converting Colors

YIQ(189.0100, -41.4910,
-13.4830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(189.0100, -41.4910,
-13.4830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DD1D4
RGB	141, 209, 212
RGB Percent	55%, 82%, 83%
CMY	0.4472, 0.1803, 0.1688
CMYK	0.33, 0.01, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	182°, 45%, 69%
HSV	182°, 33%, 83%
XYZ	45.6633, 56.0254, 70.6665
YIQ	189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

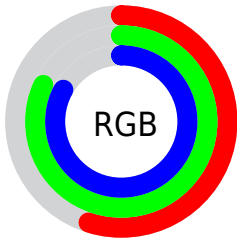
Format	Color
RYB	141, 176, 212
Decimal	9294292
CIELab	79.63, -20.59, -8.28
CIELCh	80, 22.192, 201.918
Yxy	56.0254, 0.2649, 0.3251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287484372 (0xFF8DD1D4)
YUV	189.0100, 11.3341, -42.1048
Hunter-Lab	74.8501, -22.0914, -3.5810

Details

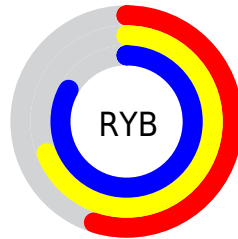
The YIQ color **189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **163.9900, 41.4910, 13.4830**, and the grayscale version is **189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237.6580, -34.5680, -12.2960**, and **134.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182.1440, -53.7320, -17.4120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195.8760, -29.2500, -9.5540**.

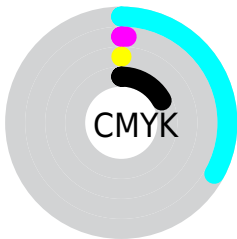
Distribution



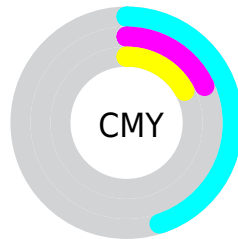
- Red (55%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830 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 189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 189.0100,
-41.4910, -13.4830

■ 189.0100,
-41.4910, -13.4830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 161.3090,
-40.8950, -13.2710

■ 237.6580,
-34.5680, -12.2960

■ 134.3090,
-40.8950, -13.2710

■ 246.3290,
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 108.0100,
-41.4910, -13.4830

■ 81.5150, -44.4710,
-14.5430

■ 55.7210, -48.0470,
-15.8150

■ 39.5980, -34.3390,
-10.9390

■ 24.1760, -21.2270,

-6.2750

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 189.0100,
-41.4910, -13.4830

■ 189.0100,
-41.4910, -13.4830

■ 182.1440,
-53.7320, -17.4120

■ 195.8760,
-29.2500, -9.5540

■ 175.2780,
-65.9730, -21.3410

■ 202.7420,
-17.0090, -5.6250

■ 168.1130,
-78.8100, -25.4820

■ 209.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 161.8340,
-91.3260, -29.9340

■ 216.7730, 8.0690,
2.4450

■ 154.9680,
-103.5670, -33.8630

■ 223.0520, 20.5850,
6.8970

■ 148.1020,
-115.8080, -37.7920

■ 226.0310, 25.0780,
8.0700

■ 143.3290,
-123.8770, -40.2370

■ 226.6180, 24.8030,
7.5470

■ 227.2050, 24.5280,
7.0240

■ 227.7920, 24.2530,
6.5010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189.9050, -28.1940, -17.6820



189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



190.6820, -43.1430, -5.5670

Triad

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



189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



200.6720, 7.5160, 17.9800



197.2570, 26.7770, -6.2070

Complementary

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



189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



163.9900, 41.4910, 13.4830

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.



199.2460, 34.4780, 2.9100



189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



200.9420, 24.2510, 17.5550

Square

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



189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



198.7880, -13.4820, 13.0620



200.3420, 34.5680, 12.2960



195.0160, 11.0980, -13.9100

Rectangle

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



189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



193.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230



200.3420, 34.5680, 12.2960



198.1050, 30.2610, -3.2670

Sweetspot

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



189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



246.9380, -14.6250, -4.7770



182.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110



122.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



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.



189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



222.1540, -59.6920, -19.5320



168.4650, -31.8660, 4.8220



103.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



115.7620, -99.9910, -32.5910



29.5560, -25.3530, -8.5930

Inverse Universe

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



169.9810, 20.4880, 36.2000



194.6700, 29.3340, 52.1020



184.5350, 31.8660, -4.8220



100.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



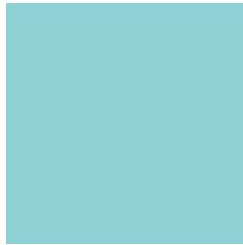
69.8250, 49.2720, 87.2560



17.6450, 12.1460, 22.1780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

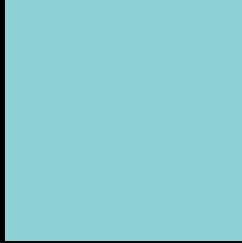
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

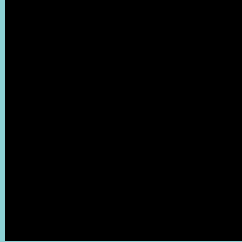
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830.

-13.4830.

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

189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830

Protanopia

196.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Deuteranopia

198.6340, 1.5110, 11.1670



Tritanopia

190.1010, -43.0050, -8.0690

Trichromacy



Original Color

189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830

Protanomaly

193.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990

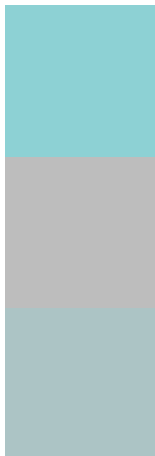
Deuteranomaly

195.4530, -14.3970, 2.1070

Tritanomaly

189.9330, -42.5920, -10.0480

Monochromacy



Original Color

189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830

Achromatopsia

189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

188.9380, -14.6250, -4.7770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830 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(141, 209, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 209, 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(141, 209, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 209, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830 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(141, 209, 212) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 209, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 209, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 209, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 209, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 209,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 189.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 209, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
209, 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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