

Converting Colors

YIQ(189.1740, -116.3110,
-45.1990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(189.1740, -116.3110,
-45.1990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32FAF1
RGB	50, 250, 241
RGB Percent	20%, 98%, 95%
CMY	0.8043, 0.0193, 0.0553
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.04, 0.02
HSL	177°, 95%, 59%
HSV	177°, 80%, 98%
XYZ	51.3809, 75.4424, 94.9821
YIQ	189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

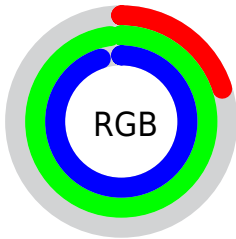
Format	Color
RYB	50, 152, 250
Decimal	3341041
CIELab	89.60, -47.86, -9.03
CIELCh	90, 48.706, 190.684
Yxy	75.4424, 0.2316, 0.3401
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281531121 (0xFF32FAF1)
YUV	189.1740, 25.5502, -122.0556
Hunter-Lab	86.8576, -46.4084, -4.0356

Details

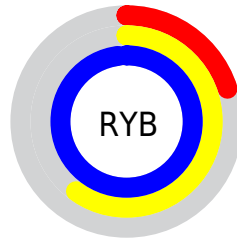
The YIQ color **189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **110.8260, 116.3110, 45.1990**, and the grayscale version is **189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.2230, -73.3080, -26.0760**, and **134.3810, -112.4600, -43.4040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181.5850, -130.8900, -50.8100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196.7630, -101.7320, -39.5880**.

Distribution



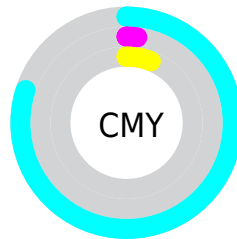
- Red (20%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990 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 189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

189.1740,
-116.3110, -45.1990

189.1740,
-116.3110, -45.1990

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

154.0090,
-129.1480, -49.3400

218.2230,
-73.3080, -26.0760

134.3810,
-112.4600, -43.4040

228.3890,
-53.0440, -18.8680

114.8670,
-96.0930, -37.1570

237.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

96.0540, -80.3220,
-31.1220

247.8240,
-14.3040, -5.0880

77.9420, -65.1470,
-25.2990

59.9440, -50.2930,
-19.1650

43.2340, -36.3100,

-13.7660

■ 27.8120, -23.1980,
-9.1020

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 189.1740,
-116.3110, -45.1990

■ 189.1740,
-116.3110, -45.1990

■ 181.5850,
-130.8900, -50.8100

■ 196.7630,
-101.7320, -39.5880

■ 173.9960,
-145.4690, -56.4210

■ 204.3520,
-87.1530, -33.9770

■ 211.9410,
-72.5740, -28.3660

■ 219.5300,
-57.9950, -22.7550

■ 227.2330,
-43.7370, -16.8330

■ 234.8220,
-29.1580, -11.2220

■ 242.4110,
-14.5790, -5.6110

■ 250.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206.1490, -53.2690, -42.3330



189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990



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.



189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990



225.9270, 11.4120, 24.4680



216.4210, 49.3820, -13.8980

Complementary

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



189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990



110.8260, 116.3110, 45.1990

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.



210.9220, 44.1980, 2.9660



189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990



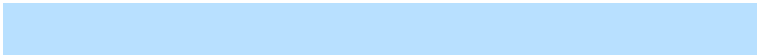
218.6060, 17.0500, 32.4260

Square

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



189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990



215.5740, -33.7910, 1.1610



211.1280, 32.5950, 20.5230



220.3450, 37.3720, -27.5240

Rectangle

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



189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990



189.9610, -110.8570, -33.9050



211.1280, 32.5950, 20.5230



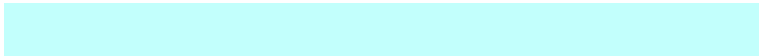
214.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060

Sweetspot

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



189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990



236.4190, -35.3930, -13.8650



170.3900, -49.0400, -102.4800



116.7090, -21.4100, -8.4660



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.



189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990



180.4910, -142.4890, -55.3610



137.3700, -94.4500, 4.6700



120.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



131.4630, -109.7550, -42.8670



42.4190, -35.3930, -13.8650

Inverse Universe

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



110.8260, 116.3110, 45.1990



84.5090, 142.4890, 55.3610



162.6300, 94.4500, -4.6700



116.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



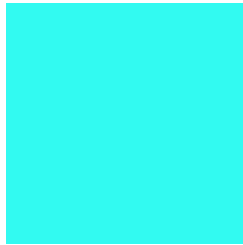
57.5370, 109.7550, 42.8670



18.5810, 35.3930, 13.8650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

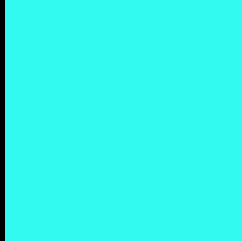
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990 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

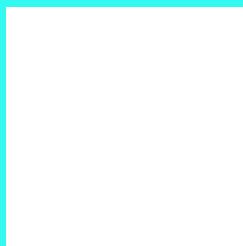
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990.



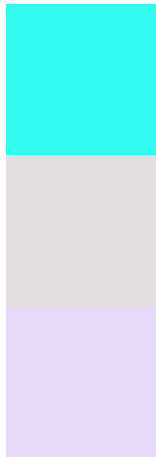
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990.

-45.1990.

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

189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990

Protanopia

223.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

Deuteranopia

225.3180, -0.4150, 13.0330



Tritanopia

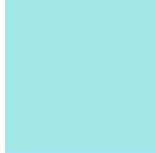
210.9130, -66.2030, -17.1710

Trichromacy



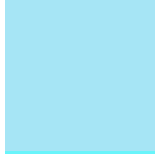
Original Color

189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990



Protanomaly

211.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500



Deuteranomaly

211.9870, -42.6840, -8.3800



Tritanomaly

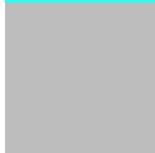
203.1230, -84.7700, -27.6020

Monochromacy



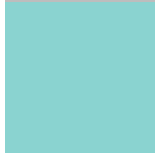
Original Color

189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990



Achromatopsia

189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

188.8310, -42.5450, -16.4090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990 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(50, 250, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 250, 241)  
}
```

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(50, 250, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 250, 241) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990 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(50, 250, 241) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 250, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 250, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 250, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 250, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 250,  
241) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 189.1740, -116.3110, -45.1990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 250, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 250,  
241) }
```

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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