

# Converting Colors

YIQ(189.2240, -47.5450,  
-2.8810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(189.2240, -47.5450,  
-2.8810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8ECCED
RGB	142, 204, 237
RGB Percent	56%, 80%, 93%
CMY	0.4432, 0.1999, 0.0708
CMYK	0.40, 0.14, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	201°, 72%, 74%
HSV	201°, 40%, 93%
XYZ	48.0269, 55.0573, 88.1748
YIQ	189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

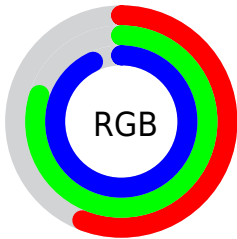
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	142, 180, 237
Decimal	9358573
CIELab	79.07, -11.56, -22.50
CIELCh	79, 25.293, 242.813
Yxy	55.0573, 0.2511, 0.2879
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287548653 (0xFF8ECCED)
YUV	189.2240, 23.5536, -41.4154
Hunter-Lab	74.2006, -14.3155, -18.5156

# Details

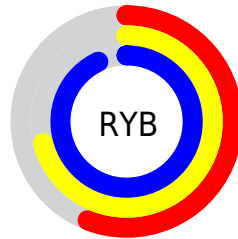
The YIQ color  $189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $189.7760, 47.5450, 2.8810$ , and the grayscale version is  $189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $238.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720$ , and  $134.3980, -48.0950, -3.9270$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $177.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $201.0960, -35.4410, -1.9770$ .

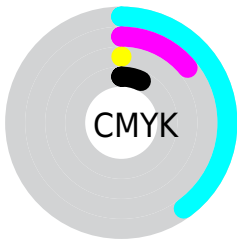
# Distribution



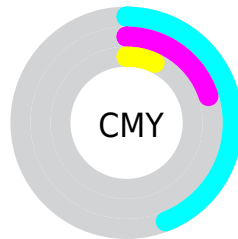
- Red (56%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810 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 189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 189.2240,  
-47.5450, -2.8810

■ 189.2240,  
-47.5450, -2.8810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 161.8110,  
-47.8200, -3.4040

■ 238.2560,  
-33.3760, -11.8720

■ 134.3980,  
-48.0950, -3.9270

■ 246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 107.6860,  
-48.9660, -4.6620

■ 79.8810, -54.0090,  
-6.8810

■ 55.7670, -53.6880,  
-7.1920

■ 40.1170, -39.9340,  
-3.1500

■ 24.5810, -26.5010,

1.2030

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,  
9.8390

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 189.2240,  
-47.5450, -2.8810

■ 189.2240,  
-47.5450, -2.8810

■ 177.3520,  
-59.6490, -3.7850

■ 201.0960,  
-35.4410, -1.9770

■ 165.7790,  
-71.1570, -4.4770

■ 212.6690,  
-23.9330, -1.2850

■ 153.3200,  
-82.9860, -4.8580

■ 225.1280,  
-12.1040, -0.9040

■ 141.4480,  
-95.0900, -5.7620

■ 237.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 129.5760,  
-107.1940, -6.6660

■ 247.0780, 8.5280,  
-0.3680

■ 118.0030,  
-118.7020, -7.3580

■ 251.7740, 6.3280,  
-4.5520

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



185.7470, -50.9360, -13.0160



189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810



194.3560, -29.9410, 8.4830

# Triad

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



189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810



199.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210



191.6730, 4.6340, -17.9100

# Complementary

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



189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810



189.7760, 47.5450, 2.8810

# 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.



194.5400, 24.3020, -10.9140



189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810



198.3980, 40.1620, 10.0340

# Square

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



189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810



199.8580, 15.8600, 20.9480



196.8070, 37.0920, -0.4120



188.8860, -18.0150, -20.4390



# Rectangle

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



189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810



197.3580, -15.0870, 14.6170



196.8070, 37.0920, -0.4120



192.7340, 11.8320, -16.2000

# Sweetspot

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



189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810



239.2740, -15.4510, -0.8190



201.4130, -36.3970, -39.7330



118.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

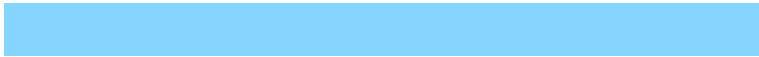


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810



193.8680, -61.1620, -3.8980



162.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770



111.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



89.9000, -90.5510, -5.4230



26.7010, -26.9590, -1.5110



# Inverse Universe

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



177.4730, 36.7180, 39.4220



178.5980, 47.0320, 50.7440



216.7780, 34.8950, -21.1770



110.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



67.5710, 69.9980, 75.0700

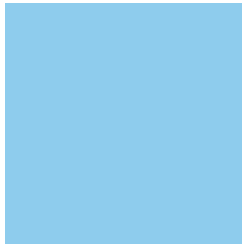


20.1360, 20.9490, 22.3330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

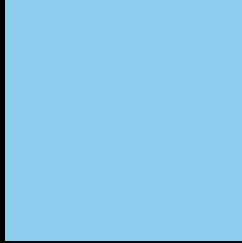
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810 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 189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810.

-2.8810.

# 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

189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810

### Protanopia

195.7230, -14.8570, 10.4470

### Deuteranopia

196.5860, -15.7290, 15.2390



## Tritanopia

187.6060, -45.9850, -9.1290

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810

## Protanomaly

193.3300, -27.0520, 5.6840

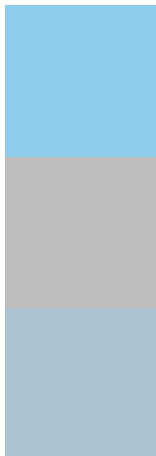
## Deuteranomaly

194.0250, -27.5110, 8.4970

## Tritanomaly

187.8880, -46.7190, -6.8390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810

## Achromatopsia

189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

188.7900, -16.9640, -0.9320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810 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(142, 204, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 204, 237)  
}
```

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(142, 204, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 204, 237) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810 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(142, 204, 237) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 204, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(142, 204, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 204, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 204, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 204,  
237) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 189.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 204, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
204, 237) }
```

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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