

Converting Colors

YIQ(189.4950, -41.7190,
-20.3670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(189.4950, -41.7190,
-20.3670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89D6C9
RGB	137, 214, 201
RGB Percent	54%, 84%, 79%
CMY	0.4629, 0.1606, 0.2119
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.06, 0.16
HSL	170°, 48%, 69%
HSV	170°, 36%, 84%
XYZ	44.9012, 57.6389, 63.9928
YIQ	189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

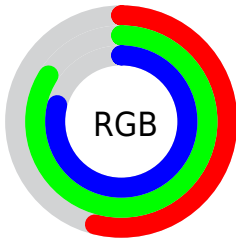
Format	Color
RYB	137, 179, 214
Decimal	9033417
CIELab	80.54, -26.70, -1.08
CIELCh	81, 26.720, 182.324
Yxy	57.6389, 0.2696, 0.3461
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287223497 (0xFF89D6C9)
YUV	189.4950, 5.6720, -46.0381
Hunter-Lab	75.9203, -27.2910, 3.1690

Details

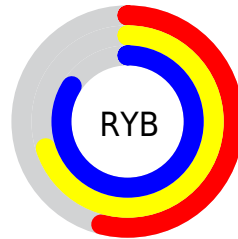
The YIQ color **189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **161.5050, 41.7190, 20.3670**, and the grayscale version is **189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236.4620, -36.9520, -13.1440**, and **134.9080, -41.4440, -19.8440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182.7600, -52.9510, -26.0630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196.2300, -30.4870, -14.6710**.

Distribution



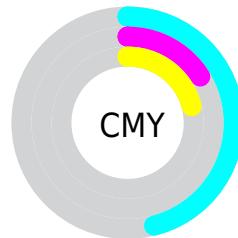
- Red (54%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670 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 189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 189.4950,
-41.7190, -20.3670

■ 189.4950,
-41.7190, -20.3670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 161.9080,
-41.4440, -19.8440

■ 236.4620,
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 134.9080,
-41.4440, -19.8440

■ 245.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 108.3100,
-42.6360, -20.2680

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 80.7440, -46.8540,
-20.9180

■ 56.4560, -45.9830,
-20.1830

■ 40.3330, -32.2750,
-15.3070

■ 25.0250, -19.4840,

-10.3320

■ 2.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 189.4950,
-41.7190, -20.3670

■ 189.4950,
-41.7190, -20.3670

■ 182.7600,
-52.9510, -26.0630

■ 196.2300,
-30.4870, -14.6710

■ 175.8400,
-65.1000, -31.6600

■ 203.1500,
-18.3380, -9.0740

■ 169.1050,
-76.3320, -37.3560

■ 209.8850, -7.1060,
-3.3780

■ 162.0710,
-88.1600, -43.2640

■ 216.8050, 5.0430,
2.2190

■ 155.4500,
-99.7130, -48.6490

■ 223.5400, 16.2750,
7.9150

■ 148.7150,
-110.9450, -54.3450

■ 227.2850, 21.5470,
11.4910

■ 145.9100,
-115.9880, -56.5640

■ 227.6270, 20.5840,
12.4240

■ 228.0830, 19.3000,
13.6680

■ 228.5390, 18.0160,
14.9120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192.6470, -18.8400, -22.0080



189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670



189.0670, -54.8330, -13.9770

Triad

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



189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670



202.4730, -7.9810, 17.9950



200.4760, 39.5220, -0.3980

Complementary

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



189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670



161.5050, 41.7190, 20.3670

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.



202.5940, 42.5460, 10.8820



189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670



203.9830, 17.0060, 22.2060

Square

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



189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670



197.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800



203.9710, 34.4750, 19.4910



198.4970, 25.8610, -11.6350

Rectangle

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



189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670



190.8810, -54.0090, -6.8810



203.9710, 34.4750, 19.4910



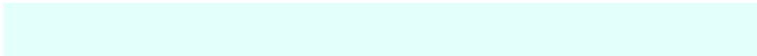
201.3670, 41.4470, 3.2630

Sweetspot

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



189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670



246.0580, -15.0830, -7.4910



186.3850, -12.8310, -37.3030



122.5750, -9.1690, -4.5370



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.



189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670



219.9440, -59.4610, -29.2290



176.8890, -39.2920, -3.7720



103.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540



116.5650, -92.6070, -45.2710



29.3450, -23.3810, -11.2930

Inverse Universe

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



161.5050, 41.7190, 20.3670



180.0560, 59.4610, 29.2290



174.1110, 39.2920, 3.7720



99.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



54.4350, 92.6070, 45.2710



13.6550, 23.3810, 11.2930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

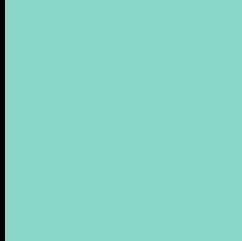
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670 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

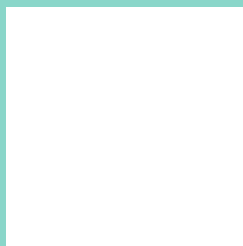
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670.



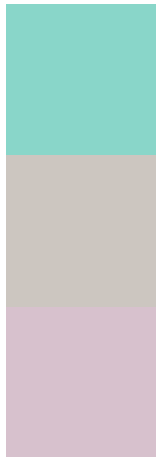
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670.

-20.3670.

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

189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670

Protanopia

199.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940

Deuteranopia

200.9460, 9.2600, 8.3960



Tritanopia

191.9050, -45.3890, -8.9170

Trichromacy



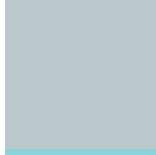
Original Color

189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670



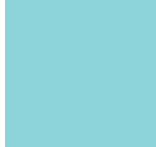
Protanomaly

195.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870



Deuteranomaly

197.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



Tritanomaly

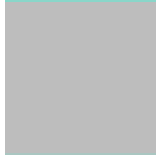
190.8680, -43.9670, -12.6630

Monochromacy



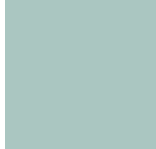
Original Color

189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670



Achromatopsia

189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

189.0580, -15.0830, -7.4910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670 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(137, 214, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 214, 201)  
}
```

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(137, 214, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 214, 201) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670 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(137, 214, 201) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 214, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 214, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 214, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 214, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 214,  
201) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 189.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 214, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
214, 201) }
```

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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