

Converting Colors

YIQ(190.5520, -81.4240,
-22.1600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(190.5520, -81.4240,
-22.1600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63E3F3
RGB	99, 227, 243
RGB Percent	39%, 89%, 95%
CMY	0.6120, 0.1096, 0.0474
CMYK	0.59, 0.07, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	187°, 86%, 67%
HSV	187°, 59%, 95%
XYZ	48.7859, 64.0819, 94.5240
YIQ	190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

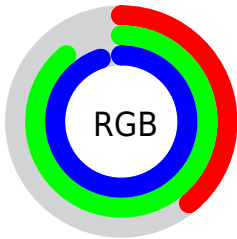
Format	Color
R _Y B	99, 167, 243
Decimal	6546419
CIE Lab	84.01, -30.74, -18.36
CIE LCh	84, 35.804, 210.854
Yxy	64.0819, 0.2352, 0.3090
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284736499 (0xFF63E3F3)
YUV	190.5520, 25.8569, -80.2911
Hunter-Lab	80.0512, -31.3056, -13.9735

Details

The YIQ color **190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **151.4480, 81.4240, 22.1600**, and the grayscale version is **190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227.1930, -55.4280, -19.7160**, and **121.9940, -106.4560, -31.0640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181.6150, -94.9030, -25.6790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199.4890, -67.9450, -18.6410**.

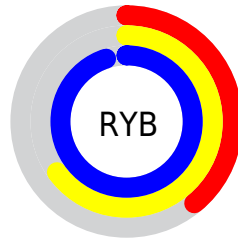
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (89%)

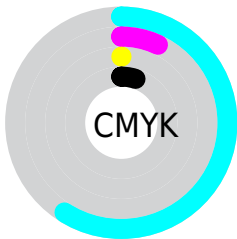
Blue (95%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (95%)

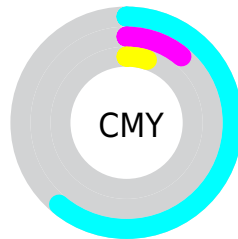


Cyan (59%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600 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 190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

190.5520,
-81.4240, -22.1600

190.5520,
-81.4240, -22.1600

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

160.1600,
-86.1920, -23.8560

227.1930,
-55.4280, -19.7160

121.9940,
-106.4560, -31.0640

236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

102.7680,
-90.9600, -25.5520

245.4320,
-19.0720, -6.7840

84.5420, -75.4640,
-20.0400

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

66.9030, -60.2430,
-15.0510

50.0790, -45.9390,
-9.9630

33.9560, -32.2310,

-5.0870

■ 18.5340, -19.1190,
-0.4230

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 190.5520,
-81.4240, -22.1600

■ 190.5520,
-81.4240, -22.1600

■ 181.6150,
-94.9030, -25.6790

■ 199.4890,
-67.9450, -18.6410

■ 172.9660,
-109.2530, -29.9330

■ 208.1380,
-53.5950, -14.3870

■ 164.0290,
-122.7320, -33.4520

■ 217.0750,
-40.1160, -10.8680

■ 155.0920,
-136.2110, -36.9710

■ 226.0120,
-26.6370, -7.3490

154.4940,
-137.4030, -37.3950

234.3620,
-12.8830, -3.3070

243.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

248.3490, 6.3270,
0.9750

249.5230, 5.7770,
-0.0710

251.2840, 4.9520,
-1.6400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193.2430, -58.8650, -29.0170



190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600



194.9650, -71.9810, -11.5730

Triad

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



190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600



214.8790, 20.5350, 29.8390



207.6520, 35.4900, -15.4380

Complementary

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



190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600



151.4480, 81.4240, 22.1600

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.



208.6250, 49.2880, -1.1760



190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600



208.1930, 33.9700, 23.1380

Square

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



190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600



210.7550, -8.7150, 20.2850



206.1920, 43.7380, 11.3060



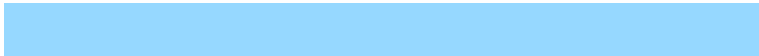
203.7840, 8.3950, -25.5010

Rectangle

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



190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600



200.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630



206.1920, 43.7380, 11.3060



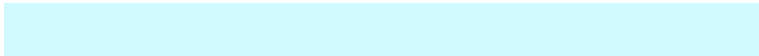
208.7070, 42.8250, -10.7030

Sweetspot

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



190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600



238.3110, -26.0410, -7.1370



185.1240, -44.0940, -70.9580



116.9810, -16.1840, -4.0560



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



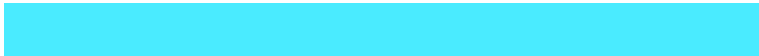
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600



189.1410, -102.3760, -27.9120



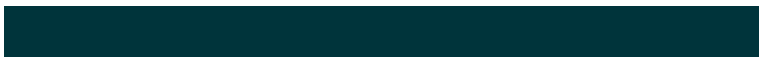
149.4620, -62.1740, 14.4500



117.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



118.6460, -105.3560, -28.9720



37.2500, -33.2390, -8.8470

Inverse Universe

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



156.6480, 44.7360, 70.3360



146.4730, 56.1950, 88.4430



192.5380, 62.1740, -14.4500



114.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



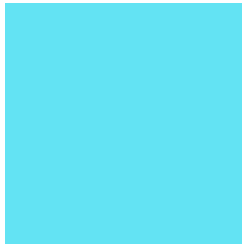
74.5380, 57.5700, 91.0580



23.5690, 18.4720, 28.6800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

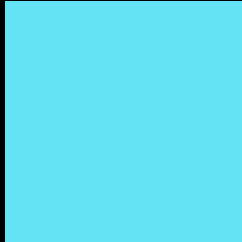
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600 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 190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600.



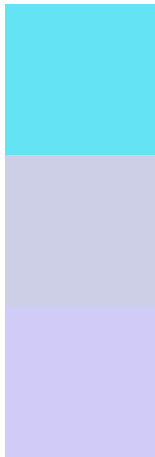
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600.

-22.1600.

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

190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600

Protanopia

209.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290

Deuteranopia

209.9240, -10.8690, 15.2670



Tritanopia

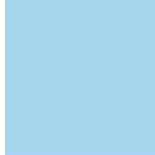
191.0790, -81.4700, -21.3260

Trichromacy



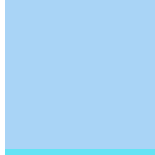
Original Color

190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600



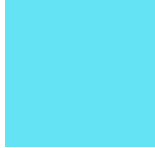
Protanomaly

202.0420, -35.3490, -3.6450



Deuteranomaly

203.0190, -36.5420, 1.4580



Tritanomaly

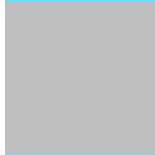
190.9650, -81.1490, -21.6370

Monochromacy



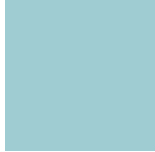
Original Color

190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600



Achromatopsia

191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

190.9300, -29.3420, -7.8860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600 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(99, 227, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 227, 243)  
}
```

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(99, 227, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 227, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600 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(99, 227, 243) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 227, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(99, 227, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 227, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 227, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 227,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 190.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 227, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 227,  
243) }
```

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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