

# Converting Colors

YIQ(191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(191.0150, -30.7190,  
0.5530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2C7E2
RGB	162, 199, 226
RGB Percent	64%, 78%, 89%
CMY	0.3648, 0.2195, 0.1139
CMYK	0.28, 0.12, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	205°, 52%, 76%
HSV	205°, 28%, 89%
XYZ	49.0461, 54.0225, 79.7677
YIQ	191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

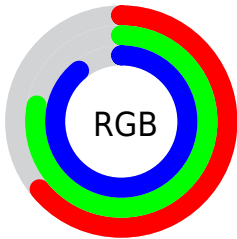
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	162, 185, 226
Decimal	10668002
CIE Lab	78.47, -6.18, -17.41
CIE LCh	78, 18.471, 250.469
Yxy	54.0225, 0.2683, 0.2955
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288858082 (0xFFA2C7E2)
YUV	191.0150, 17.2476, -25.4462
Hunter-Lab	73.5000, -9.5131, -12.8959

# Details

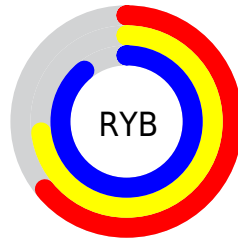
The YIQ color **191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **196.9850, 30.7190, -0.5530**, and the grayscale version is **191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243.9370, -22.0520, -7.8440**, and **137.2000, -29.8020, 0.4540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178.8550, -41.9520, 0.3840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203.7620, -19.7610, 0.1990**.

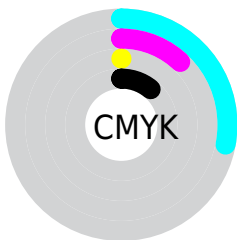
# Distribution



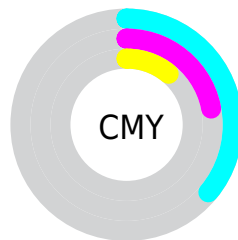
- Red (64%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530 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 191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 191.0150,  
-30.7190, 0.5530

■ 191.0150,  
-30.7190, 0.5530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 163.9010,  
-30.3980, 0.2420

■ 243.9370,  
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 137.2000,  
-29.8020, 0.4540

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 111.6730,  
-29.7560, -0.3800

■ 86.5590, -29.4350,  
-0.6910

■ 61.9610, -30.6270,  
-1.1150

■ 36.7430, -35.9450,  
-3.8570

■ 21.7940, -22.7870,

-0.0270

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 191.0150,  
-30.7190, 0.5530

■ 191.0150,  
-30.7190, 0.5530

■ 178.8550,  
-41.9520, 0.3840

■ 203.7620,  
-19.7610, 0.1990

■ 166.4070,  
-52.3140, 0.9500

■ 215.6230, -9.1240,  
0.1560

■ 153.6600,  
-63.2720, 1.3040

■ 228.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 141.7990,  
-73.9090, 1.3470

■ 240.2310, 12.4710,  
-0.2410

■ 129.0520,  
-84.8670, 1.7010

■ 246.9980, 11.5090,  
-4.8350

■ 116.8920,  
-96.1000, 1.5320

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190

■ 104.4440,  
-106.4620, 2.0980

■ 102.6610,  
-108.5710, 1.7730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



188.6350, -35.7610, -7.1930



191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530



194.5870, -17.4700, 8.2420

# Triad

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



191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530



197.1500, 26.3610, 12.3530



190.9700, -0.4560, -13.7680

# Complementary

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



191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530



196.9850, 30.7190, -0.5530

# 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.



192.8040, 14.8110, -9.6130



191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530



195.9020, 29.7550, 5.9070

# Square

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



191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530



197.8700, 15.5860, 14.8980



194.5930, 25.9510, -2.2490



188.6460, -17.0990, -15.0110



# Rectangle

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



191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530



196.2680, -6.1460, 12.2700



194.5930, 25.9510, -2.2490



191.4330, 5.5500, -12.4820

# Sweetspot

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



191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530



243.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670



202.6460, -26.2670, -25.0750



120.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

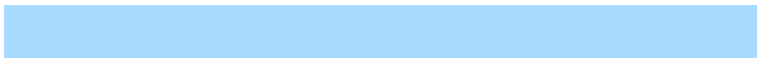


# Same Dimension

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



191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530



207.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070



172.2310, -21.9190, 17.2890



105.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



79.9380, -84.5460, 1.3900



21.9080, -23.1080, 0.2840



# Inverse Universe

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



185.3540, 26.2670, 25.0750



199.7130, 35.8020, 33.9940



215.7690, 21.9190, -17.2890



104.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



64.2520, 72.1540, 69.0340

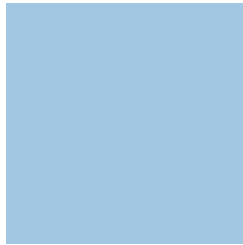


17.5440, 19.6200, 18.8840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

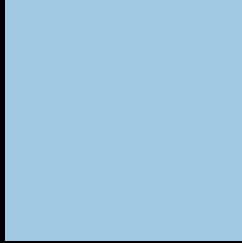
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

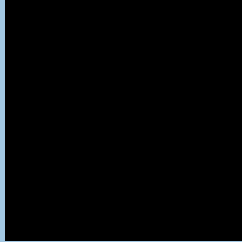
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

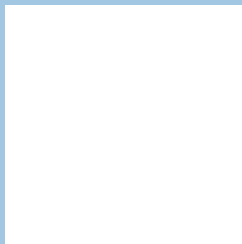
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 191.0150, -30.7190,

0.5530.

# 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

191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530

### Protanopia

194.4090, -11.0970, 8.3830

### Deuteranopia

195.5390, -8.3470, 13.6130



## Tritanopia

190.5650, -29.5720, -3.7160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530

## Protanomaly

193.4080, -18.5240, 5.3160

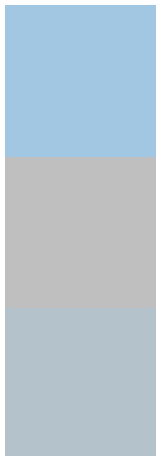
## Deuteranomaly

194.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660

## Tritanomaly

190.6190, -29.6640, -2.0480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530

## Achromatopsia

191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

190.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530 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(162, 199, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 199, 226)  
}
```

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(162, 199, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 199, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530 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(162, 199, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 199, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 199, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 199, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 199, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 199,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 191.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 199, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
199, 226) }
```

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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