

Converting Colors

YIQ(191.5170, -65.1480,
-19.7720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(191.5170, -65.1480,
-19.7720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75DEE6
RGB	117, 222, 230
RGB Percent	46%, 87%, 90%
CMY	0.5414, 0.1292, 0.0983
CMYK	0.49, 0.03, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	184°, 69%, 68%
HSV	184°, 49%, 90%
XYZ	47.7342, 61.7530, 84.2169
YIQ	191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

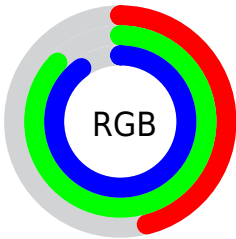
Format	Color
RYB	117, 171, 230
Decimal	7724774
CIELab	82.78, -28.35, -13.27
CIELCh	83, 31.302, 205.091
Yxy	61.7530, 0.2464, 0.3188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285914854 (0xFF75DEE6)
YUV	191.5170, 18.9721, -65.3514
Hunter-Lab	78.5831, -29.0930, -8.5325

Details

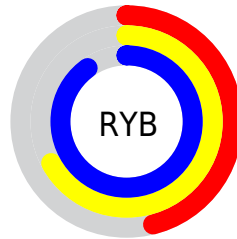
The YIQ color **191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **155.4830, 65.1480, 19.7720**, and the grayscale version is **191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231.3790, -47.0840, -16.7480**, and **134.1250, -69.9160, -21.4680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183.4660, -78.3060, -23.6020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199.5680, -51.9900, -15.9420**.

Distribution



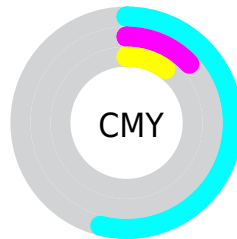
- Red (46%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720 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 191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 191.5170,
-65.1480, -19.7720

■ 191.5170,
-65.1480, -19.7720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 162.9190,
-66.3400, -20.1960

■ 231.3790,
-47.0840, -16.7480

■ 134.0110,
-69.5950, -21.7790

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 99.0520, -86.0080,
-27.1920

■ 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 80.8260, -70.5120,
-21.6800

■ 63.3010, -55.6120,
-16.3800

■ 46.5910, -41.6290,
-10.9810

■ 31.0550, -28.1960,

-6.6280

■ 14.5730, -14.8550,
-0.6070

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 191.5170,
-65.1480, -19.7720

■ 191.5170,
-65.1480, -19.7720

■ 183.4660,
-78.3060, -23.6020

■ 199.5680,
-51.9900, -15.9420

■ 176.0020,
-91.7390, -27.9550

■ 207.0320,
-38.5570, -11.5890

■ 167.9510,
-104.8970, -31.7850

■ 215.0830,
-25.3990, -7.7590

■ 160.4870,
-118.3300, -36.1380

■ 222.5470,
-11.9660, -3.4060

■ 152.4360,
-131.4880, -39.9680

■ 230.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 151.8380,
-132.6800, -40.3920

■ 238.6490, 14.3500,
4.2540

■ 239.2360, 14.0750,
3.7310

■ 240.4100, 13.5250,
2.6850

■ 240.9970, 13.2500,
2.1620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193.7780, -44.1940, -25.0740



191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720



194.7810, -65.4710, -8.4070

Triad

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



191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720



210.9380, 12.8790, 25.4150



205.4010, 34.9390, -10.9570

Complementary

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



191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720



155.4830, 65.1480, 19.7720

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.



207.6620, 47.8660, 2.5700



191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720



209.0080, 33.0530, 23.2370

Square

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



191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720



207.4660, -15.2710, 17.9530



206.2890, 42.0870, 13.6950



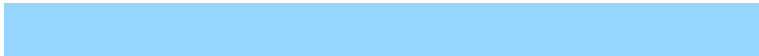
201.8710, 12.7040, -20.9920

Rectangle

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



191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720



198.6520, -51.6260, -0.5060



206.2890, 42.0870, 13.6950



205.9720, 40.7610, -6.3350

Sweetspot

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



191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720



241.8770, -21.8230, -6.4870



184.1290, -33.3220, -56.9220



119.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300



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.



191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720



203.6930, -86.3750, -26.0470



158.6450, -49.7480, 9.5160



110.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



117.8480, -103.1090, -31.1490



33.4030, -29.2960, -8.7200

Inverse Universe

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



162.7570, 33.6430, 56.6110



165.6960, 44.7810, 75.0290



188.3550, 49.7480, -9.5160



107.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



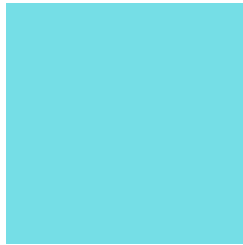
72.4450, 53.3980, 89.5740



20.6070, 15.3090, 25.4290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

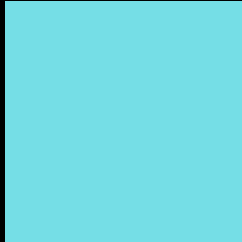
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

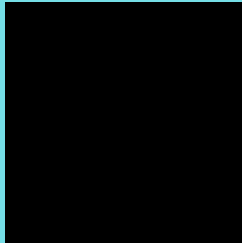
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720.



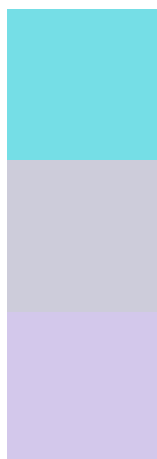
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720.

-19.7720.

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

191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720

Protanopia

205.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

Deuteranopia

207.2790, -4.6790, 13.2170



Tritanopia

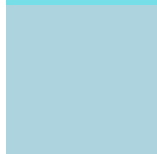
192.8530, -65.9740, -15.8140

Trichromacy



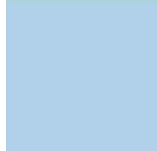
Original Color

191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720



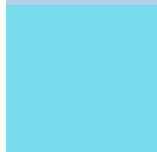
Protanomaly

200.8920, -26.1790, -4.6350



Deuteranomaly

201.5810, -26.5010, 1.2030



Tritanomaly

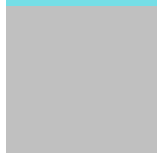
192.2120, -65.6070, -16.9590

Monochromacy



Original Color

191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720



Achromatopsia

192.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

191.9800, -23.6110, -7.1230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720 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(117, 222, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 222, 230)  
}
```

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(117, 222, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 222, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720 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(117, 222, 230) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 222, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 222, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 222, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 222, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 222,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 191.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 222, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
222, 230) }
```

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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