

# Converting Colors

YIQ(192.2480, -83.6240,  
-26.3440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(192.2480, -83.6240,  
-26.3440)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60E8F0
RGB	96, 232, 240
RGB Percent	38%, 91%, 94%
CMY	0.6238, 0.0900, 0.0592
CMYK	0.60, 0.03, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	183°, 83%, 66%
HSV	183°, 60%, 94%
XYZ	49.4034, 66.5140, 92.6056
YIQ	192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

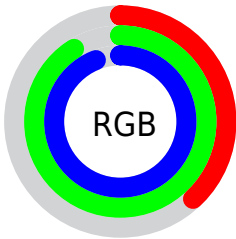
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	96, 166, 240
Decimal	6351088
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	85.26, -34.44, -14.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	85, 37.529, 203.407
Yxy	66.5140, 0.2369, 0.3190
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284541168 (0xFF60E8F0)
YUV	192.2480, 23.5417, -84.4095
Hunter-Lab	81.5561, -34.5950, -10.2335

# Details

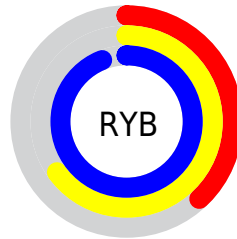
The YIQ color **192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **143.7520, 83.6240, 26.3440**, and the grayscale version is **192.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226.5950, -56.6200, -20.1400**, and **124.2880, -107.4640, -34.8240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184.4850, -97.6530, -30.9090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200.0110, -69.5950, -21.7790**.

# Distribution



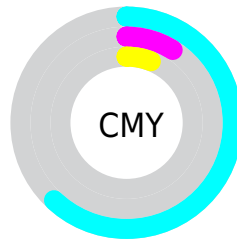
- Red (38%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440 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 192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



192.2480,  
-83.6240, -26.3440

192.2480,  
-83.6240, -26.3440

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

161.5570,  
-88.9880, -28.2520

226.5950,  
-56.6200, -20.1400

124.2880,  
-107.4640, -34.8240

235.5650,  
-38.7400, -13.7800

105.3610,  
-91.3720, -29.1000

244.8340,  
-20.2640, -7.2080

87.1350, -75.8760,  
-23.5880

254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

69.0230, -60.7010,  
-17.7650

52.1990, -46.3970,  
-12.6770

35.4890, -32.4140,

-7.2780

■ 20.6540, -19.5770,  
-3.1370

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420

■ 192.2480,  
-83.6240, -26.3440

■ 192.2480,  
-83.6240, -26.3440

■ 184.4850,  
-97.6530, -30.9090

■ 200.0110,  
-69.5950, -21.7790

■ 176.1350,  
-111.4070, -34.9510

■ 208.3610,  
-55.8410, -17.7370

■ 168.3720,  
-125.4360, -39.5160

■ 216.1240,  
-41.8120, -13.1720

■ 160.6090,  
-139.4650, -44.0810

■ 223.8870,  
-27.7830, -8.6070

232.2370,  
-14.0290, -4.5650

240.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

245.0720, 8.6650,  
2.6570

246.2460, 8.1150,  
1.6110

246.8330, 7.8400,  
1.0880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



197.1140, -54.1880, -31.1800



192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440



194.6000, -81.3790, -17.4670

# Triad

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



192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440



217.9970, 14.3910, 31.0550



211.6530, 42.9170, -12.3710

# Complementary

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



192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440



143.7520, 83.6240, 26.3440

# 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.



209.1950, 47.6830, 0.3790



192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440



211.3220, 29.2930, 25.3010

# Square

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



192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440



212.4720, -15.4080, 14.9280



207.9190, 40.2530, 13.8930



207.8020, 17.1520, -24.5120

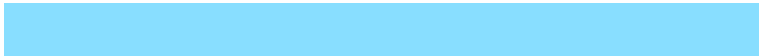


# Rectangle

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



192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440



200.0480, -61.8490, -7.9690



207.9190, 40.2530, 13.8930



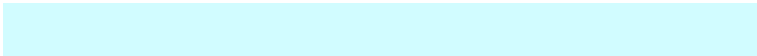
212.6370, 49.0140, -7.2260

# Sweetspot

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



192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440



239.4850, -26.5910, -8.1830



181.3260, -41.8470, -73.1350



118.1550, -16.7340, -5.1020



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.



192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440



194.1140, -106.9140, -33.7780



150.5710, -64.0990, 10.7890



115.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



123.1140, -106.9140, -33.7780



37.4950, -32.5510, -10.3030



# Inverse Universe

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



154.5600, 42.1680, 72.8240



145.8520, 53.8100, 93.1220



185.4290, 64.0990, -10.7890



112.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



74.8520, 53.8100, 93.1220

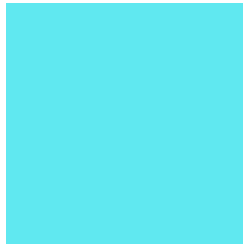


22.7860, 16.3630, 28.3550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

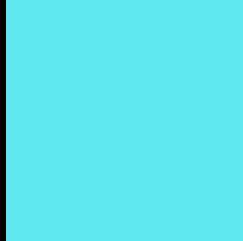
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

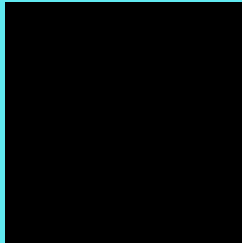
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440.



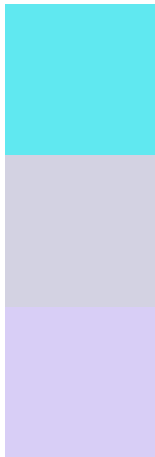
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440.

-26.3440.

# 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

192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440

### Protanopia

212.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880

### Deuteranopia

213.5500, -6.8800, 14.5600



## Tritanopia

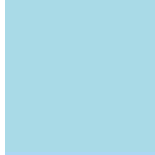
193.8830, -83.8540, -22.1740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440



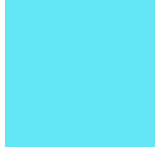
## Protanomaly

204.8310, -33.3770, -6.3450



## Deuteranomaly

205.4490, -34.9370, -0.0970



## Tritanomaly

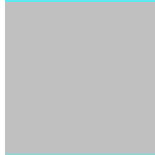
193.2420, -83.4870, -23.3190

# Monochromacy



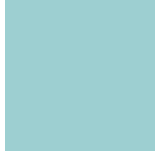
## Original Color

192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440



## Achromatopsia

192.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

192.2780, -30.4420, -9.9780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440 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(96, 232, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 232, 240)  
}
```

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(96, 232, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 232, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440 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(96, 232, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 232, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(96, 232, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 232, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 232, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 232,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 192.2480, -83.6240, -26.3440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 232, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 232,  
240) }
```

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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