

# Converting Colors

YIQ(192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(192.4180, -50.8470,  
1.8970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	91CDFC
RGB	145, 205, 252
RGB Percent	57%, 80%, 99%
CMY	0.4315, 0.1960, 0.0120
CMYK	0.42, 0.19, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	206°, 95%, 78%
HSV	206°, 42%, 99%
XYZ	51.0704, 56.7163, 100.3006
YIQ	192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

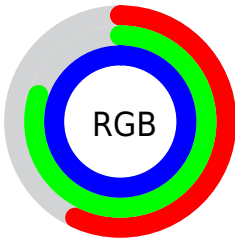
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	145, 183, 252
Decimal	9555452
CIELab	80.02, -7.39, -29.05
CIELCh	80, 29.975, 255.725
Yxy	56.7163, 0.2454, 0.2726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287745532 (0xFF91CDFC)
YUV	192.4180, 29.3739, -41.5856
Hunter-Lab	75.3102, -10.7461, -26.2472

# Details

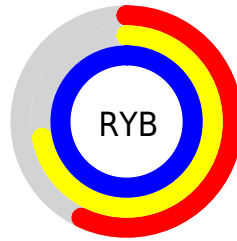
The YIQ color **192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **204.5820, 50.8470, -1.8970**, and the grayscale version is **192.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360**, and **137.1790, -51.6720, 0.3280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178.4860, -62.7220, 2.3500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440**.

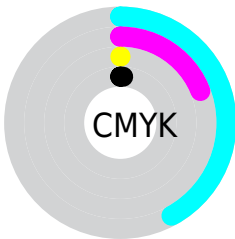
# Distribution



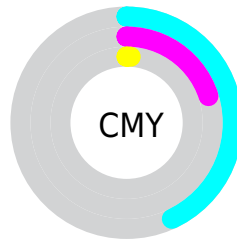
- Red (57%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970 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 192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 192.4180,  
-50.8470, 1.8970

■ 192.4180,  
-50.8470, 1.8970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 164.8910,  
-50.8010, 1.0630

■ 239.1530,  
-31.5880, -11.2360

■ 137.1790,  
-51.6720, 0.3280

■ 248.1230,  
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 110.1680,  
-53.1390, -0.6190

■ 81.6510, -59.0530,  
-3.5730

■ 57.8360, -58.1360,  
-3.6720

■ 42.0720, -44.0610,  
0.0590

■ 27.0090, -30.5820,

3.5780

■ 7.4780, -15.5450,  
11.9030

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 192.4180,  
-50.8470, 1.8970

■ 192.4180,  
-50.8470, 1.8970

■ 178.4860,  
-62.7220, 2.3500

■ 206.3500,  
-38.9720, 1.4440

■ 164.5540,  
-74.5970, 2.8030

■ 220.2820,  
-27.0970, 0.9910

■ 150.3230,  
-87.0680, 3.0440

■ 234.5130,  
-14.6260, 0.7500

■ 136.3910,  
-98.9430, 3.4970

■ 248.4450, -2.7510,  
0.2970

■ 122.4590,  
-110.8180, 3.9500

254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 111.4950,  
-119.6670, 4.6290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



185.9720, -64.6910, -11.5310



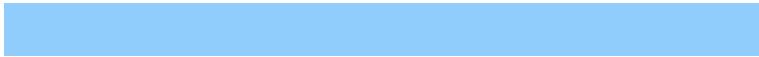
192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970



198.7960, -25.1280, 14.8720

# Triad

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



192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970



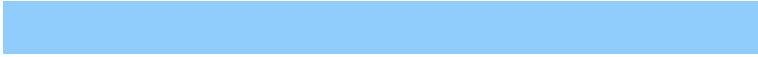
201.8210, 43.6450, 18.5010



192.2370, -6.0020, -23.3940

# Complementary

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



192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970



204.5820, 50.8470, -1.8970

# 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.



195.3990, 20.0850, -17.0910



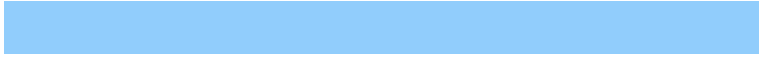
192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970



200.1120, 46.7190, 6.8390

# Square

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



192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970



202.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780



198.3030, 38.3310, -6.3490

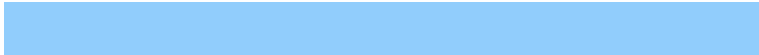


187.8670, -34.1990, -24.4950



# Rectangle

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



192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970



201.5490, -5.1390, 21.5570



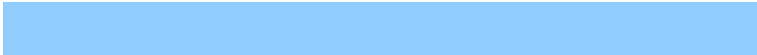
198.3030, 38.3310, -6.3490



193.5540, 3.3510, -22.1930

# Sweetspot

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



192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970



236.3280, -15.5430, 0.8490



213.0530, -44.1910, -41.6550



116.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

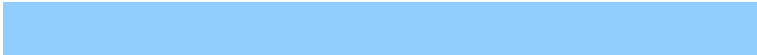


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

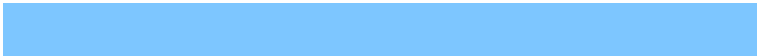


# Same Dimension

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



192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970



182.6710, -61.8050, 2.2510



161.3070, -36.2720, 29.6160



117.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



83.7680, -89.8190, 3.3410



26.9120, -28.9310, 1.1890



# Inverse Universe

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



183.8330, 44.5120, 41.3440



172.1920, 54.0470, 50.2630



235.6930, 36.2720, -29.6160



116.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



68.5950, 78.6180, 73.0340

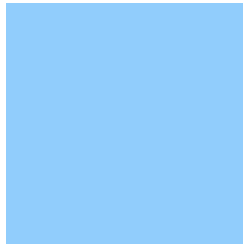


22.1150, 25.4420, 23.5060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

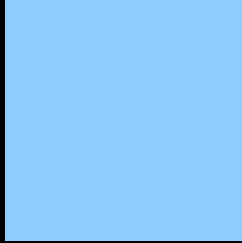
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970 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

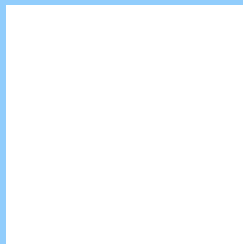
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970.



# 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

192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970

### Protanopia

198.5960, -21.6890, 13.1190

### Deuteranopia

198.7470, -23.4320, 17.1760



## Tritanopia

189.7090, -47.7730, -9.7650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970

## Protanomaly

196.2140, -32.4170, 9.3030

## Deuteranomaly

196.4960, -33.1510, 11.5930

## Tritanomaly

191.0450, -48.5990, -5.8070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970

## Achromatopsia

192.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

192.3600, -18.5690, 0.6230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970 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(145, 205, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 205, 252)  
}
```

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(145, 205, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 205, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970 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(145, 205, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 205, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 205, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 205, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 205, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 205,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 192.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 205, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
205, 252) }
```

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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