

Converting Colors

YIQ(205.0190, -46.8510,
-37.4990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(205.0190, -46.8510,
-37.4990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89F2C1
RGB	137, 242, 193
RGB Percent	54%, 95%, 76%
CMY	0.4630, 0.0508, 0.2433
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.20, 0.05
HSL	152°, 80%, 74%
HSV	152°, 43%, 95%
XYZ	51.6915, 72.6914, 61.7364
YIQ	205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

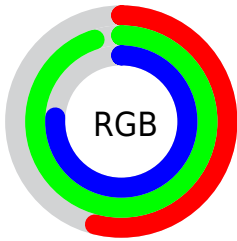
Format	Color
RYB	137, 205, 242
Decimal	9040577
CIELab	88.30, -41.44, 14.29
CIELCh	88, 43.837, 160.971
Yxy	72.6914, 0.2777, 0.3906
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287230657 (0xFF89F2C1)
YUV	205.0190, -5.9254, -59.6527
Hunter-Lab	85.2592, -40.9816, 16.7494

Details

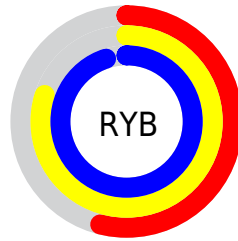
The YIQ color **205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **173.9810, 46.8510, 37.4990**, and the grayscale version is **205.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750**, and **148.3610, -47.8140, -36.5660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196.5890, -57.6240, -46.0080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213.4490, -36.0780, -28.9900**.

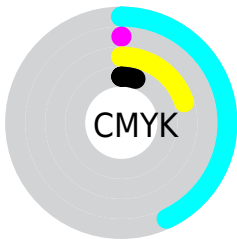
Distribution



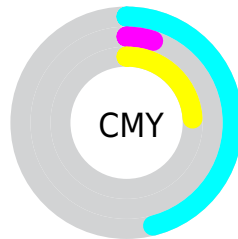
- Red (54%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (5%)





- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990 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 205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 205.0190,
-46.8510, -37.4990


 205.0190,
-46.8510, -37.4990

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 176.2470,
-47.4930, -36.8770


 236.0770,
-34.4300, -14.7980


 148.3610,
-47.8140, -36.5660


 245.7310,
-18.4760, -6.5720

 120.0940,
-51.4360, -37.0040

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

 87.0430, -64.5940,
-40.8340

 69.1590, -50.0610,
-34.3890

 51.8620, -35.8030,
-28.4670

 35.3800, -22.4620,

-22.4460

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 205.0190,
-46.8510, -37.4990

■ 205.0190,
-46.8510, -37.4990

■ 196.5890,
-57.6240, -46.0080

■ 213.4490,
-36.0780, -28.9900

■ 188.0450,
-68.0760, -54.8280

■ 221.9930,
-25.6260, -20.1700

■ 179.3160,
-79.4450, -63.5490

■ 230.7220,
-14.2570, -11.4490

■ 170.8860,
-90.2180, -72.0580

■ 239.1520, -3.4840,
-2.9400

■ 162.3420,
-100.6700, -80.8780

■ 246.6850, 5.5010,
4.9330

■ 156.7600,
-107.9590, -86.4470

■ 247.3690, 3.5750,
6.7990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212.0550, -2.9740, -34.2220



205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990



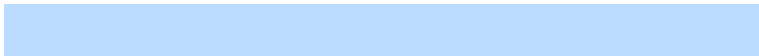
194.9490, -93.3880, -36.6200

Triad

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



205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990



214.1230, -30.9030, 3.8890



210.5630, 43.8310, 4.1110

Complementary

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



205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990



173.9810, 46.8510, 37.4990

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.



210.9000, 33.2370, 19.9010



205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990



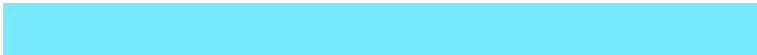
222.9590, 8.3860, 24.2420

Square

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



205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990



201.1230, -75.6020, -17.5380



218.0360, 18.6550, 30.8710



215.8170, 48.3270, -11.2970

Rectangle

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



205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990



189.3520, -113.5160, -35.2760



218.0360, 18.6550, 30.8710



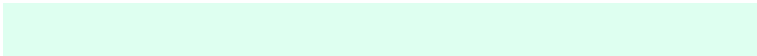
210.1700, 40.8040, 9.4120

Sweetspot

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



205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990



243.4230, -14.8530, -11.6610



213.8840, 1.5210, -44.1030



120.5810, -9.3060, -7.5620



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.



205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990



208.1650, -59.3660, -47.4780



209.4310, -62.0300, -21.2140



115.7280, -5.2260, -4.4100



119.1800, -82.0580, -65.7540



36.2920, -25.0300, -19.9580

Inverse Universe

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



173.9810, 46.8510, 37.4990



168.8350, 59.3660, 47.4780



169.5690, 62.0300, 21.2140



112.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



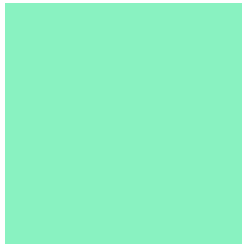
64.8200, 82.0580, 65.7540



19.7080, 25.0300, 19.9580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

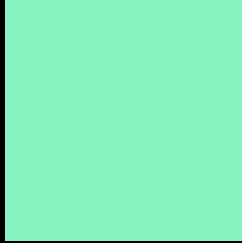
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990 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 205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990.



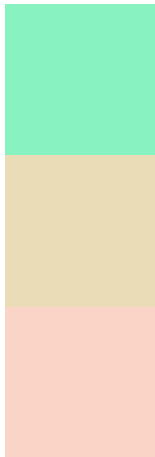
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990.

-37.4990.

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**

205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990

Protanopia

219.5550, 19.9460, -9.0620

Deuteranopia

221.5810, 26.2250, 3.8010



Tritanopia

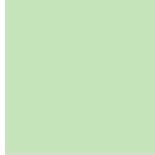
211.6480, -54.9710, -11.4750

Trichromacy



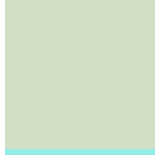
Original Color

205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990



Protanomaly

214.2420, -4.3980, -19.4220



Deuteranomaly

215.5510, -0.5940, -11.2660



Tritanomaly

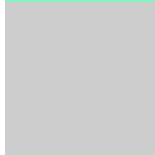
209.4060, -51.7140, -20.9460

Monochromacy



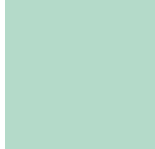
Original Color

205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990



Achromatopsia

205.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

204.7000, -17.1910, -13.3430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990 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(137, 242, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 242, 193)  
}
```

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(137, 242, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 242, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990 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(137, 242, 193) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 242, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(137, 242, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 242, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 242, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 242,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 205.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 242, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
242, 193) }
```

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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