

Converting Colors

YIQ(174.2890, -38.1430,
-19.0950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(174.2890, -38.1430,
-19.0950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7EC5B8
RGB	126, 197, 184
RGB Percent	49%, 77%, 72%
CMY	0.5060, 0.2273, 0.2786
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.07, 0.23
HSL	169°, 38%, 63%
HSV	169°, 36%, 77%
XYZ	37.2185, 47.8374, 52.5995
YIQ	174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

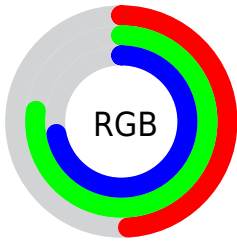
Format	Color
RYB	126, 165, 197
Decimal	8308152
CIELab	74.72, -25.24, -0.51
CIElCh	75, 25.250, 181.161
Yxy	47.8374, 0.2704, 0.3475
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286498232 (0xFF7EC5B8)
YUV	174.2890, 4.7875, -42.3495
Hunter-Lab	69.1646, -24.9845, 3.3253

Details

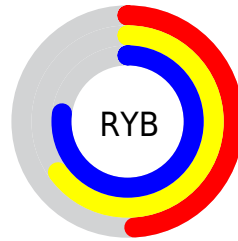
The YIQ color **174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **148.7110, 38.1430, 19.0950**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230.5770, -39.0140, -19.8300**, and **120.7020, -37.8680, -18.5720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.7250, -27.5070, -13.6110**.

Distribution



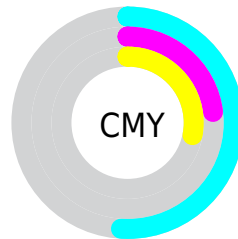
- Red (49%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950 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 174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 174.2890,
-38.1430, -19.0950

■ 174.2890,
-38.1430, -19.0950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 147.2890,
-38.1430, -19.0950

■ 230.5770,
-39.0140, -19.8300

■ 120.4030,
-38.4640, -18.7840

■ 241.5450,
-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 94.2180, -39.3810,
-18.6850

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 66.6410, -45.0660,
-20.2820

■ 46.6420, -37.6390,
-17.2150

■ 30.6330, -24.2520,
-12.0280

■ 17.0860, -12.2860,

-8.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 174.2890,
-38.1430, -19.0950

■ 174.2890,
-38.1430, -19.0950

■ 167.8530,
-48.7790, -24.5790

■ 180.7250,
-27.5070, -13.6110

■ 161.8300,
-59.1400, -29.5400

■ 186.7480,
-17.1460, -8.6500

■ 155.3940,
-69.7760, -35.0240

■ 193.1840, -6.5100,
-3.1660

■ 148.9580,
-80.4120, -40.5080

■ 199.5060, 4.4470,
2.0070

■ 142.6360,
-91.3690, -45.6810

■ 205.6430, 14.4870,
7.2790

■ 136.4990,
-101.4090, -50.9530

■ 212.0790, 25.1230,
12.7630

■ 133.9930,
-105.8560, -52.9600

■ 215.7100, 30.7160,
16.0280

■ 216.1660, 29.4320,
17.2720

■ 216.6220, 28.1480,
18.5160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380



174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950



173.6330, -50.6150, -13.3270

Triad

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



174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950



186.5330, -8.2100, 16.6380



184.9210, 36.7710, -0.1010

Complementary

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



174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950



148.7110, 38.1430, 19.0950

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.



186.6260, 39.5200, 10.6560



174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950



188.2600, 14.6680, 20.5240

Square

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



174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950



182.3450, -31.4080, 7.5360



187.4760, 31.4950, 18.4310



182.9530, 24.5770, -10.3910

Rectangle

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



174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950



175.3220, -50.9370, -7.4890



187.4760, 31.4950, 18.4310



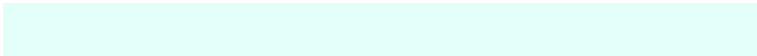
185.8120, 38.6960, 3.5600

Sweetspot

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



174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950



246.0580, -15.0830, -7.4910



171.8630, -11.1810, -34.1650



122.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480



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.



174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950



219.8300, -59.1400, -29.5400



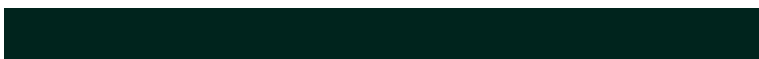
163.4440, -36.5410, -4.0690



96.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



110.8430, -87.5180, -43.8860



24.4380, -19.2090, -9.8090

Inverse Universe

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



148.7110, 38.1430, 19.0950



180.2840, 58.8190, 29.8510



159.5560, 36.5410, 4.0690



92.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



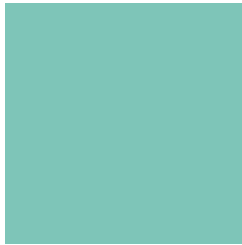
52.1570, 87.5180, 43.8860



11.5620, 19.2090, 9.8090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950 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 174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

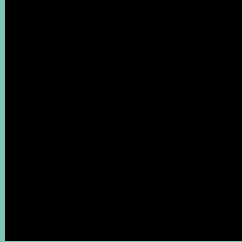
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950.



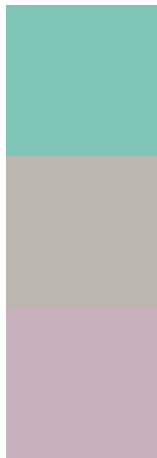
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950.

-19.0950.

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

174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950

Protanopia

183.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940

Deuteranopia

184.5330, 8.9850, 7.8730



Tritanopia

176.5850, -41.4920, -7.9560

Trichromacy



Original Color

174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950

Protanomaly

179.5100, -10.5440, -7.1520

Deuteranomaly

180.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110

Tritanomaly

175.5480, -40.0700, -11.7020

Monochromacy



Original Color

174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950

Achromatopsia

174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

174.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950 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(126, 197, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 197, 184)  
}
```

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(126, 197, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 197, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950 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(126, 197, 184) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 197, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 197, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 197, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 197, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 197,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 174.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 197, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
197, 184) }
```

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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