

Converting Colors

YIQ(185.3560, -4.7190,
-19.1110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(185.3560, -4.7190,
-19.1110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9C79E
RGB	169, 199, 158
RGB Percent	66%, 78%, 62%
CMY	0.3373, 0.2195, 0.3804
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.21, 0.22
HSL	104°, 27%, 70%
HSV	104°, 21%, 78%
XYZ	42.9550, 51.7536, 40.0747
YIQ	185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

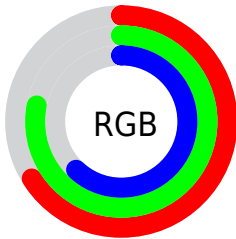
Format	Color
RYB	158, 199, 188
Decimal	11126686
CIELab	77.13, -17.73, 17.25
CIELCh	77, 24.737, 135.799
Yxy	51.7536, 0.3187, 0.3840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289316766 (0xFFA9C79E)
YUV	185.3560, -13.4865, -14.3442
Hunter-Lab	71.9400, -19.3135, 17.3300

Details

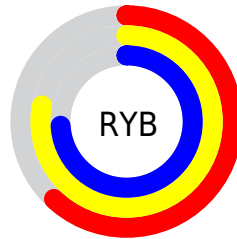
The YIQ color $185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99CC99$. A complement of this color would be $171.6440, 4.7190, 19.1110$, and the grayscale version is $185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $241.2420, -4.3980, -19.4220$, and $131.8830, -4.7650, -18.2770$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $178.5910, -7.2390, -28.5110$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $192.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110$.

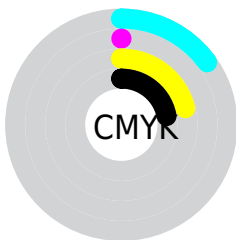
Distribution



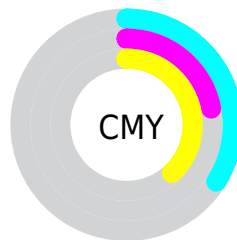
- Red (66%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110 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 185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 185.3560, -4.7190,
-19.1110

■ 185.3560, -4.7190,
-19.1110

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 158.4700, -5.0400,
-18.8000

■ 241.2420, -4.3980,
-19.4220

■ 131.8830, -4.7650,
-18.2770

■ 252.8060, 3.3020,
-4.7780

■ 106.4100, -4.8110,
-17.4430

■ 81.9370, -4.8570,
-16.6090

■ 59.0510, -5.1780,
-16.2980

■ 36.5780, -5.2240,
-15.4640

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,

-14.6440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 185.3560, -4.7190,
-19.1110

■ 185.3560, -4.7190,
-19.1110

■ 178.5910, -7.2390,
-28.5110

■ 192.1210, -2.1990,
-9.7110

■ 172.1250, -9.1630,
-37.6990

■ 198.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 165.3600,
-11.6830, -47.0990

■ 205.3520, 2.2450,
8.8770

■ 158.8940,
-13.6070, -56.2870

■ 211.8180, 4.1690,
18.0650

■ 152.1290,
-16.1270, -65.6870

■ 218.2410, 7.6520,
26.5320

■ 145.7770,
-18.3720, -74.5640

■ 222.1280, 15.4000,
29.2880

■ 139.0120,
-20.8920, -83.9640

■ 132.6600,
-23.1370, -92.8410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188.2400, 16.2790, -14.1930



185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



182.5090, -27.1390, -20.2830

Triad

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



185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



186.2790, -40.2100, 1.8540



193.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

Complementary

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



185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



171.6440, 4.7190, 19.1110

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.



194.5230, 24.1130, 20.0570



185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



190.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100

Square

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



185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



181.5670, -50.2490, -8.9450



194.1600, 3.2060, 18.9980



192.2790, 38.8790, 5.7510

Rectangle

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



185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



181.0330, -40.2980, -18.5860



194.1600, 3.2060, 18.9980



194.0200, 32.7790, 17.1870

Sweetspot

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



185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



250.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970



187.2820, 16.4610, -6.4750



124.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



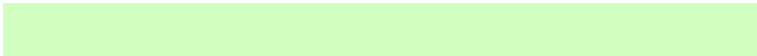
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



233.6510, -7.4680, -29.8680



183.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440



95.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



108.8370, -18.6010, -75.9210



24.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080

Inverse Universe

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



171.6440, 4.7190, 19.1110



212.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680



173.9070, 14.1640, 18.6440



93.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



54.4620, 19.1970, 76.1330



11.8780, 3.9400, 16.7080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110 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 185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110 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 185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110.



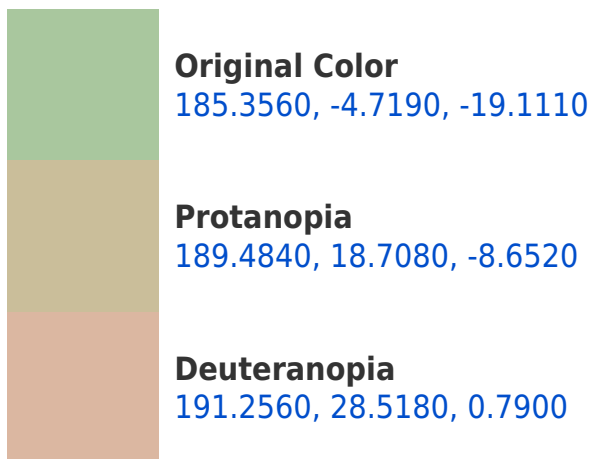
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.3560, -4.7190,

-19.1110.

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

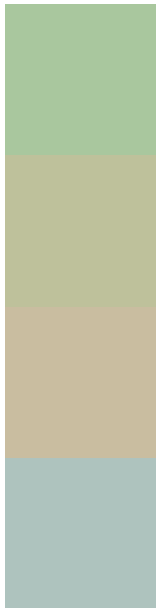




Tritanopia

189.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960

Trichromacy



Original Color

185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110

Protanomaly

187.7710, 10.4100, -12.4540

Deuteranomaly

189.2820, 16.4610, -6.4750

Tritanomaly

188.1510, -10.9110, -6.0070

Monochromacy



Original Color

185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110

Achromatopsia

185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

185.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110 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(169, 199, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 199, 158)  
}
```

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(169, 199, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 199, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110 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(169, 199, 158) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 199, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 199, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 199, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 199, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 199,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 185.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 199, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
199, 158) }
```

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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