

# Converting Colors

YIQ(185.4490, -88.8040,  
-31.5880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(185.4490, -88.8040,  
-31.5880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	51E6E6
RGB	81, 230, 230
RGB Percent	32%, 90%, 90%
CMY	0.6827, 0.0978, 0.0984
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	180°, 75%, 61%
HSV	180°, 65%, 90%
XYZ	45.9702, 64.0820, 84.7429
YIQ	185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

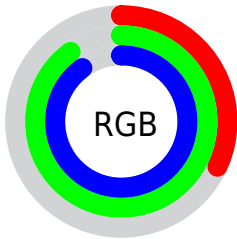
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">81, 156, 230</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5367526</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">84.01, -38.59, -11.54</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">84, 40.281, 196.649</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">64.0820, 0.2360, 0.3290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4283557606</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF51E6E6</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">185.4490, 21.9636, -91.6018</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">80.0512, -37.5843, -6.7291</a>

# Details

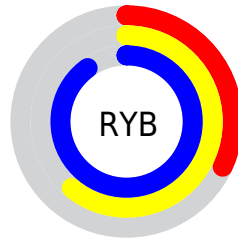
The YIQ color **185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **125.5510, 88.8040, 31.5880**, and the grayscale version is **185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.7080, -64.3680, -22.8960**, and **122.0880, -104.0250, -36.5770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178.5720, -102.5120, -36.4640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192.3260, -75.0960, -26.7120**.

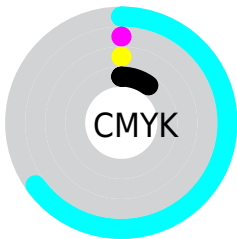
# Distribution



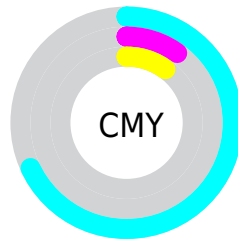
- Red (32%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880 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 185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 185.4490,  
-88.8040, -31.5880

■ 185.4490,  
-88.8040, -31.5880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 152.6650,  
-98.3400, -34.9800

■ 222.7080,  
-64.3680, -22.8960

■ 121.9740,  
-103.7040, -36.8880

■ 231.9770,  
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 103.1610,  
-87.9330, -30.8530

■ 241.2460,  
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 84.9350, -72.4370,  
-25.3410

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

■ 66.8230, -57.2620,  
-19.5180

■ 50.1130, -43.2790,  
-14.1190

■ 33.4030, -29.2960,

-8.7200

■ 17.5080, -16.2300,  
-3.2220

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

■ 185.4490,  
-88.8040, -31.5880

■ 185.4490,  
-88.8040, -31.5880

■ 178.5720,  
-102.5120, -36.4640

■ 192.3260,  
-75.0960, -26.7120

■ 171.6950,  
-116.2200, -41.3400

■ 199.2030,  
-61.3880, -21.8360

■ 164.8180,  
-129.9280, -46.2160

■ 206.0800,  
-47.6800, -16.9600

■ 161.2300,  
-137.0800, -48.7600

■ 212.9570,  
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 219.8340,  
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 226.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

■ 233.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

■ 237.4750, 14.9000,  
5.3000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

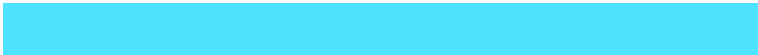
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



193.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780



185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880



185.6410, -97.7920, -22.8800

# Triad

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



185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880



213.5340, 8.3850, 29.7690



208.2410, 50.0690, -9.8270

# Complementary

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



185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880



125.5510, 88.8040, 31.5880

# 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.



204.9720, 49.9290, 3.7290



185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880



209.0710, 28.7420, 29.7820

# Square

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



185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880



206.8020, -25.2650, 11.8470



204.1520, 41.2150, 18.4870



205.1080, 25.0380, -24.2580



# Rectangle

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



185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880



191.9750, -77.9410, -13.6930



204.1520, 41.2150, 18.4870



207.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200

# Sweetspot

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



185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880



240.6480, -28.6080, -10.1760



169.0610, -39.7830, -77.5030



118.9160, -17.5590, -6.6710



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.



185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880



195.4990, -118.6040, -42.1880



143.1850, -69.0040, 6.0680



111.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



125.3650, -106.3630, -38.2590



35.7510, -30.3960, -10.8120



# Inverse Universe

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



125.5510, 88.8040, 31.5880



115.5010, 118.6040, 42.1880



167.8150, 69.0040, -6.0680



106.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



53.5210, 106.6840, 37.9480

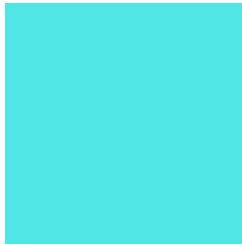


15.2490, 30.3960, 10.8120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

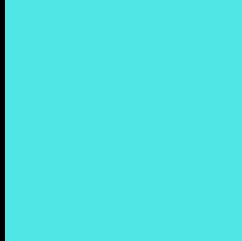
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

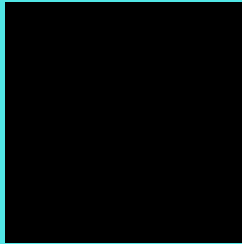
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

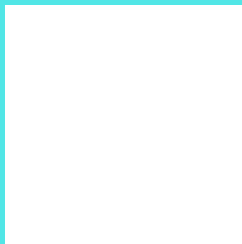
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880.



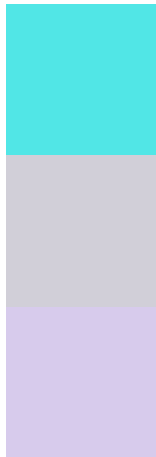
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880.

-31.5880.

# 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

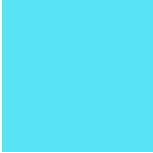
185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880

### Protanopia

208.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

### Deuteranopia

210.3500, -3.4410, 12.8070



## **Tritanopia**

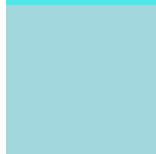
188.4910, -88.6220, -23.8700

# Trichromacy



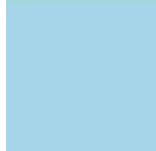
## Original Color

185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880



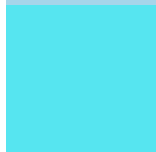
## Protanomaly

199.8370, -33.5140, -9.3700



## Deuteranomaly

201.3410, -34.7530, -3.4330



## Tritanomaly

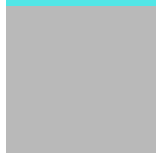
187.4970, -88.7590, -26.8950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880



## Achromatopsia

185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

184.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880 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(81, 230, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 230, 230)  
}
```

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(81, 230, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 230, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880 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(81, 230, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 230, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 230, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 230, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 230, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 230,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 185.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 230, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 230,  
230) }
```

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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