

# Converting Colors

YIQ(185.4850, -89.6260,  
-49.7380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(185.4850, -89.6260,  
-49.7380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	45F2C8
RGB	69, 242, 200
RGB Percent	27%, 95%, 78%
CMY	0.7298, 0.0507, 0.2160
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.17, 0.05
HSL	165°, 87%, 61%
HSV	165°, 72%, 95%
XYZ	44.6358, 68.9749, 65.5540
YIQ	185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

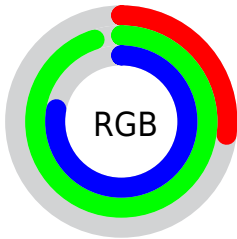
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	69, 167, 242
Decimal	4584136
CIELab	86.49, -53.13, 7.83
CIELCh	86, 53.705, 171.616
Yxy	68.9749, 0.2491, 0.3850
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282774216 (0xFF45F2C8)
YUV	185.4850, 7.1559, -102.1573
Hunter-Lab	83.0511, -49.4048, 11.3369

# Details

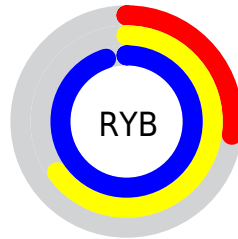
The YIQ color **185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **125.5150, 89.6260, 49.7380**, and the grayscale version is **185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.3160, -69.1360, -24.5920**, and **125.2390, -97.7410, -51.3490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177.6250, -102.0040, -56.6920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193.3450, -77.2480, -42.7840**.

# Distribution



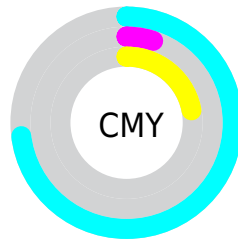
- Red (27%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380 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 185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 185.4850,  
-89.6260, -49.7380

■ 185.4850,  
-89.6260, -49.7380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 145.3510,  
-112.9160, -57.1720

■ 220.3160,  
-69.1360, -24.5920

■ 125.2390,  
-97.7410, -51.3490

■ 229.8840,  
-50.0640, -17.8080

■ 105.8390,  
-81.6950, -44.7910

■ 239.1530,  
-31.5880, -11.2360

■ 87.2540, -66.5660,  
-38.1340

■ 248.4220,  
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 69.2560, -51.7120,  
-32.0000

■ 51.9590, -37.4540,  
-26.0780

■ 35.4770, -24.1130,

-20.0570

■ 18.5390, -9.4880,  
-15.2800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 185.4850,  
-89.6260, -49.7380

■ 185.4850,  
-89.6260, -49.7380

■ 177.6250,  
-102.0040, -56.6920

■ 193.3450,  
-77.2480, -42.7840

■ 169.4660,  
-114.9780, -63.8580

■ 201.2050,  
-64.8700, -35.8300

■ 162.9160,  
-125.2930, -69.6530

■ 209.3640,  
-51.8960, -28.6640

■ 217.1100,  
-39.1970, -22.0210

■ 224.9700,  
-26.8190, -15.0670

■ 232.8300,  
-14.4410, -8.1130

■ 240.6900, -2.0630,  
-1.1590

■ 246.4570, 6.1430,  
4.3110

■ 247.1410, 4.2170,  
6.1770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



201.1940, -22.7790, -44.2430



185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380



171.3690, -147.7170, -48.7170

# Triad

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



185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380



211.2540, -20.7260, 12.1860



203.5070, 55.4320, -2.3920

# Complementary

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



185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380



125.5150, 89.6260, 49.7380

# 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.



200.8920, 44.8830, 18.0910



185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380



216.2580, 18.1500, 34.5180

# Square

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



185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380



191.9310, -83.8090, -17.4810



206.1190, 28.7870, 34.4750



211.9240, 57.9110, -19.7930



# Rectangle

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



185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380



169.9500, -147.8550, -46.2150



206.1190, 28.7870, 34.4750



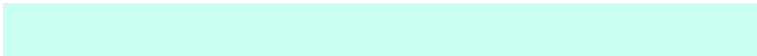
202.0540, 52.6340, 4.2660

# Sweetspot

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



185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380



237.3720, -28.0110, -15.4910



183.4080, -21.9470, -81.3630



117.5200, -16.5040, -9.2720



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.



185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380



183.4770, -113.5110, -62.9110



165.0320, -91.2830, -14.1870



116.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770



123.8540, -95.2190, -53.0030



37.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260



# Inverse Universe

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



125.5150, 89.6260, 49.7380



107.5230, 113.5110, 62.9110



145.9680, 91.2830, 14.1870



111.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



60.1460, 95.2190, 53.0030

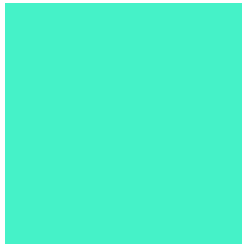


18.3400, 28.8820, 16.2260



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

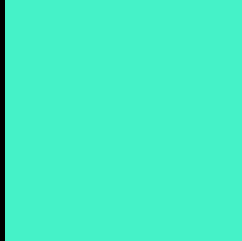
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380 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

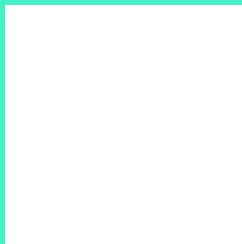
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380.



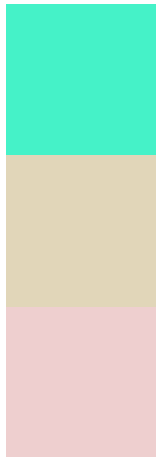
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380.

-49.7380.

# 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

185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380

### Protanopia

213.9830, 15.8650, -6.6870

### Deuteranopia

216.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720



## Tritanopia

195.3060, -89.5390, -23.7710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380



## Protanomaly

203.3800, -22.4620, -22.4460



## Deuteranomaly

205.3190, -20.4920, -14.0920



## Tritanomaly

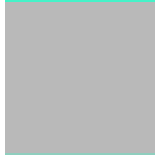
192.0960, -89.3080, -33.4680

# Monochromacy



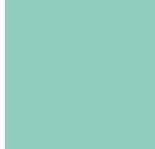
## Original Color

185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380



## Achromatopsia

185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

185.3390, -32.4120, -18.3320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380 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(69, 242, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 242, 200)  
}
```

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(69, 242, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 242, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380 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(69, 242, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 242, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(69, 242, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 242, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 242, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 242,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 185.4850, -89.6260, -49.7380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 242, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 242,  
200) }
```

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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