

# Converting Colors

YIQ(185.5600, -40.3440,  
-17.7520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(185.5600, -40.3440,  
-17.7520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88D0C8
RGB	136, 208, 200
RGB Percent	53%, 82%, 78%
CMY	0.4668, 0.1842, 0.2158
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.04, 0.18
HSL	173°, 43%, 67%
HSV	173°, 35%, 82%
XYZ	43.1300, 54.5253, 62.8708
YIQ	185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

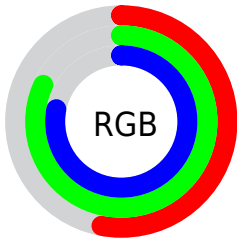
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	136, 174, 208
Decimal	8966344
CIELab	78.77, -24.26, -3.15
CIELCh	79, 24.459, 187.403
Yxy	54.5253, 0.2687, 0.3397
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287156424 (0xFF88D0C8)
YUV	185.5600, 7.1189, -43.4641
Hunter-Lab	73.8412, -24.9618, 1.2075

# Details

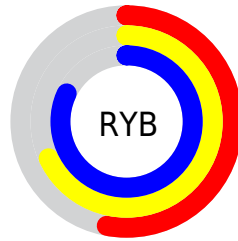
The YIQ color **185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **158.4400, 40.3440, 17.7520**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560**, and **130.9730, -40.0690, -17.2290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179.0530, -52.2180, -22.8260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192.0670, -28.4700, -12.6780**.

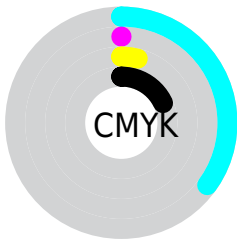
# Distribution



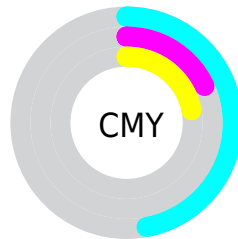
- Red (53%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520 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 185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 185.5600,  
-40.3440, -17.7520

■ 185.5600,  
-40.3440, -17.7520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 157.9730,  
-40.0690, -17.2290

■ 236.1630,  
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 130.9730,  
-40.0690, -17.2290

■ 244.5350,  
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 104.6740,  
-40.6650, -17.4410

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

■ 77.9940, -44.5620,  
-18.4020

■ 53.9940, -44.5620,  
-18.4020

■ 37.3980, -30.9000,  
-12.6920

■ 23.2640, -18.6590,

-8.7630

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 185.5600,  
-40.3440, -17.7520

■ 185.5600,  
-40.3440, -17.7520

■ 179.0530,  
-52.2180, -22.8260

■ 192.0670,  
-28.4700, -12.6780

■ 172.4320,  
-63.7710, -28.2110

■ 198.6880,  
-16.9170, -7.2930

■ 166.2240,  
-75.0490, -33.0730

■ 204.8960, -5.6390,  
-2.4310

■ 159.7170,  
-86.9230, -38.1470

■ 211.4030, 6.2350,  
2.6430

■ 153.0960,  
-98.4760, -43.5320

■ 218.0240, 17.7880,  
8.0280

■ 146.5890,  
-110.3500, -48.6060

■ 222.7370, 26.0860,  
11.8300

■ 143.1860,  
-116.5850, -51.2490

■ 222.9650, 25.4440,  
12.4520

■ 223.3070, 24.4810,  
13.3850

■ 223.5350, 23.8390,  
14.0070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



187.4450, -21.0870, -19.8310



185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520



185.9860, -50.1110, -11.4470

# Triad

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



185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520



197.6970, -2.8000, 17.7120



195.7850, 34.1580, -2.3060

# Complementary

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



185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520



158.4400, 40.3440, 17.7520

# 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.



197.1590, 39.3370, 8.4650



185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520



199.0000, 18.3360, 20.1280

# Square

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



185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520



194.4490, -25.7690, 9.9670



198.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650



193.1590, 21.0010, -11.6630



# Rectangle

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



185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520



188.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490



198.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650



196.1600, 37.5960, 1.4680

# Sweetspot

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



185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520



247.1830, -13.9370, -6.2330



180.6560, -15.0320, -35.9600



122.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

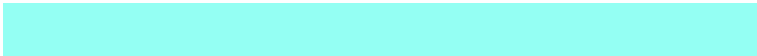


# Same Dimension

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



185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520



221.6390, -59.9200, -26.4160



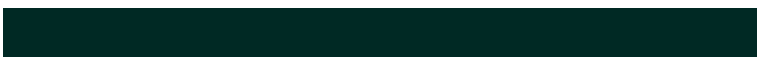
170.0360, -35.2120, -0.6200



101.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540



115.6020, -94.0290, -41.5250



28.1710, -22.8310, -10.2470



# Inverse Universe

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



158.4400, 40.3440, 17.7520



181.3610, 59.9200, 26.4160



173.9640, 35.2120, 0.6200



97.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



52.3980, 94.0290, 41.5250



12.8290, 22.8310, 10.2470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

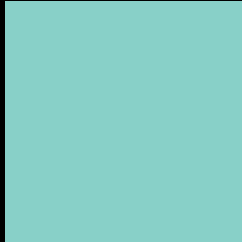
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

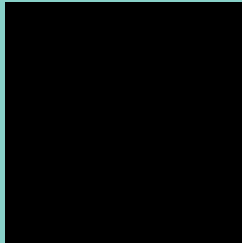
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520.



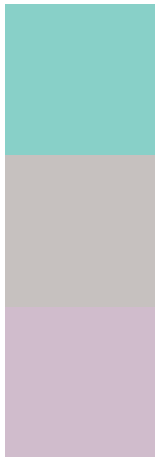
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520.

-17.7520.

# 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

185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520

### Protanopia

194.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380

### Deuteranopia

195.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160



## Tritanopia

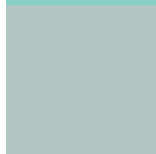
187.6880, -43.2800, -8.5920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520



## Protanomaly

190.6670, -12.4240, -6.1200



## Deuteranomaly

192.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680



## Tritanomaly

186.7650, -42.1790, -12.0270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520



## Achromatopsia

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

185.8840, -14.5330, -6.4450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520 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(136, 208, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 208, 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(136, 208, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 208, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520 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(136, 208, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 208, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 208, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 208, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 208, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 208,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 185.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 208, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
208, 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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