

Converting Colors

YIQ(185.6460, -34.2940,
-6.2460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(185.6460, -34.2940,
-6.2460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95C7D5
RGB	149, 199, 213
RGB Percent	58%, 78%, 84%
CMY	0.4158, 0.2195, 0.1648
CMYK	0.30, 0.07, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	193°, 43%, 71%
HSV	193°, 30%, 84%
XYZ	44.8230, 52.0456, 70.6092
YIQ	185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

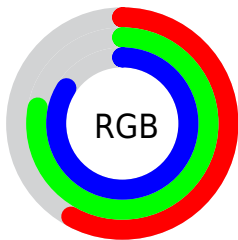
Format	Color
RYB	149, 177, 213
Decimal	9816021
CIELab	77.31, -13.00, -12.24
CIElCh	77, 17.856, 223.261
Yxy	52.0456, 0.2676, 0.3108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288006101 (0xFF95C7D5)
YUV	185.6460, 13.4855, -32.1385
Hunter-Lab	72.1427, -15.3456, -7.5299

Details

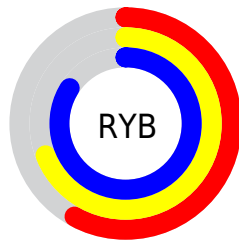
The YIQ color **185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **176.3540, 34.2940, 6.2460**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000**, and **131.8310, -33.3770, -6.3450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176.4320, -45.4350, -8.0830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.8600, -23.1530, -4.4090**.

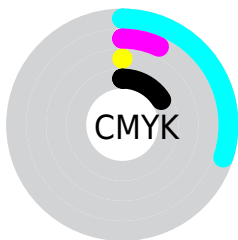
Distribution



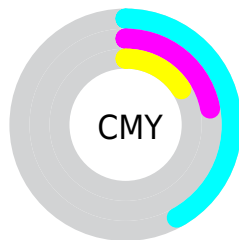
- Red (58%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 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 185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 185.6460,
-34.2940, -6.2460

■ 185.6460,
-34.2940, -6.2460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 158.5320,
-33.9730, -6.5570

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 131.8310,
-33.3770, -6.3450

■ 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 105.8310,
-33.3770, -6.3450

■ 81.1190, -34.2480,
-7.0800

■ 55.3250, -37.8240,
-8.3520

■ 35.0160, -32.4600,
-6.4440

■ 20.7680, -19.8980,

-2.8260

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 185.6460,
-34.2940, -6.2460

■ 185.6460,
-34.2940, -6.2460

■ 176.4320,
-45.4350, -8.0830

■ 194.8600,
-23.1530, -4.4090

■ 167.5060,
-57.4470, -10.6550

■ 203.7860,
-11.1410, -1.8370

■ 158.2920,
-68.5880, -12.4920

■ 213.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.0780,
-79.7290, -14.3290

■ 222.2140, 11.1410,
1.8370

■ 140.1520,
-91.7410, -16.9010

■ 230.8410, 22.5570,
4.1970

■ 130.9380,
-102.8820, -18.7380

■ 233.7760, 21.1820,
1.5820

■ 122.3110,
-114.2980, -21.0980

■ 236.1240, 20.0820,
-0.5100

■ 239.0590, 18.7070,
-3.1250

■ 241.9940, 17.3320,
-5.7400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185.1100, -30.0290, -11.9570



185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



188.2110, -28.3350, 1.4010

Triad

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



185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



194.0550, 16.5030, 14.7990



189.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150

Complementary

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



185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



176.3540, 34.2940, 6.2460

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.



191.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



194.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960

Square

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



185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



193.2150, 1.3730, 13.6690



192.7770, 28.6090, 4.6490



187.6000, -2.2900, -13.5700

Rectangle

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



185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



190.5650, -20.4040, 6.3480



192.7770, 28.6090, 4.6490



189.9400, 17.4240, -7.4080

Sweetspot

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



185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



245.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610



188.1640, -22.0940, -29.1180



121.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



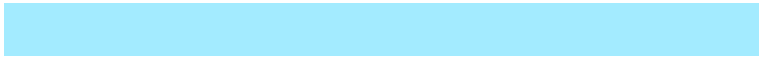
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



215.7520, -49.3320, -9.0440



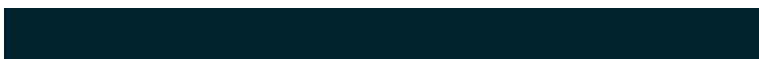
166.8620, -25.4940, 10.4900



102.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



98.1520, -91.7410, -16.9010



24.8600, -23.1530, -4.4090

Inverse Universe

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



173.8360, 22.0940, 29.1180



198.7160, 31.7200, 41.8960



195.1380, 25.4940, -10.4900



100.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



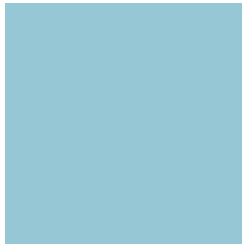
66.4050, 58.9020, 77.9260



16.7330, 14.7140, 19.6900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

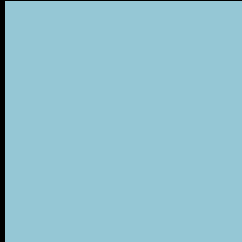
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

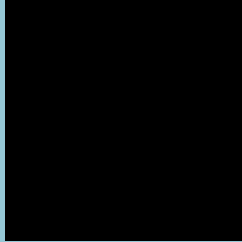
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460.

-6.2460.

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

185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Protanopia

191.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980

Deuteranopia

192.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850



Tritanopia

185.8740, -34.9360, -5.6240

Trichromacy



Original Color

185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Protanomaly

189.1430, -16.4600, 0.9480

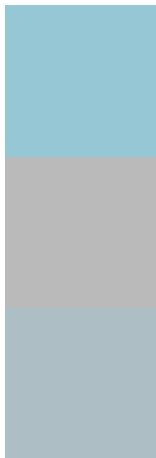
Deuteranomaly

189.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550

Tritanomaly

185.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350

Monochromacy



Original Color

185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Achromatopsia

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

186.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 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(149, 199, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 199, 213)  
}
```

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(149, 199, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 199, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

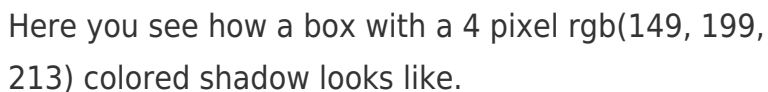
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(149, 199, 213) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 199, 213) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 199, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 199, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 199, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 199,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 185.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 199, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
199, 213) }
```

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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