

Converting Colors

YIQ(186.0720, -99.0690,
-60.3250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(186.0720, -99.0690,
-60.3250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	36FCC1
RGB	54, 252, 193
RGB Percent	21%, 99%, 76%
CMY	0.7887, 0.0114, 0.2435
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 0.23, 0.01
HSL	162°, 97%, 60%
HSV	162°, 79%, 99%
XYZ	45.9666, 74.3000, 62.3189
YIQ	186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

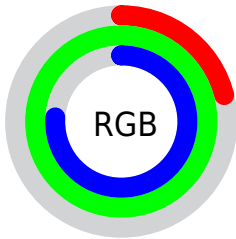
Format	Color
RYB	54, 170, 252
Decimal	3603649
CIELab	89.06, -60.39, 15.09
CIELCh	89, 62.251, 165.971
Yxy	74.3000, 0.2518, 0.4069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281793729 (0xFF36FCC1)
YUV	186.0720, 3.4155, -115.8271
Hunter-Lab	86.1974, -55.6566, 17.4728

Details

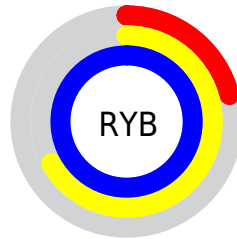
The YIQ color **186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **119.9280, 99.0690, 60.3250**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.6530, -71.7030, -27.6310**, and **129.7240, -97.9690, -58.2330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177.6850, -111.4010, -68.1130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.3450, -86.4160, -52.8480**.

Distribution



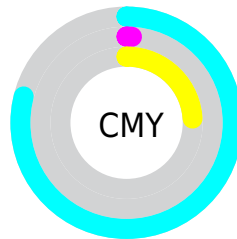
- Red (21%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250 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 186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 186.0720,
-99.0690, -60.3250

■ 186.0720,
-99.0690, -60.3250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 149.8250,
-114.6110, -65.0030

■ 217.5390,
-71.3820, -27.9420

■ 129.7240,
-97.9690, -58.2330

■ 227.7910,
-54.2360, -19.2920

■ 110.4380,
-82.2440, -51.3640

■ 237.3590,
-35.1640, -12.5080

■ 91.7390, -66.7940,
-45.0180

■ 246.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 73.2680, -51.9860,
-38.0500

■ 55.3840, -37.4530,
-31.6050

■ 38.3150, -23.8370,

-25.0610

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 186.0720,
-99.0690, -60.3250

■ 186.0720,
-99.0690, -60.3250

■ 177.6850,
-111.4010, -68.1130

■ 194.3450,
-86.4160, -52.8480

■ 169.1130,
-124.6500, -75.8020

■ 202.7320,
-74.0840, -45.0600

■ 168.1020,
-126.1170, -76.7490

■ 211.3040,
-60.8350, -37.3710

■ 219.6910,
-48.5030, -29.5830

■ 228.0780,
-36.1710, -21.7950

■ 236.3510,
-23.5180, -14.3180

■ 244.7380,
-11.1860, -6.5300

■ 253.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 253.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207.0990, -15.4420, -50.5620



186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250



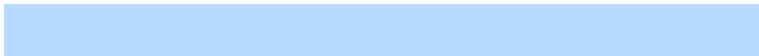
178.0540, -151.3840, -53.8480

Triad

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



186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250



212.0410, -33.6080, 3.3520



203.2620, 54.7440, -0.9360

Complementary

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



186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250



119.9280, 99.0690, 60.3250

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.



200.4990, 41.8560, 23.3920



186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250



220.3670, 16.2250, 30.8570

Square

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



186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250



168.7760, -147.3050, -45.1690



209.1000, 21.7710, 40.4830



212.1860, 59.9290, -23.3270

Rectangle

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



186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250



176.9940, -151.1550, -52.4910



209.1000, 21.7710, 40.4830



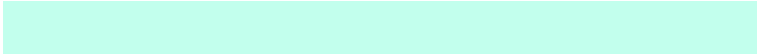
201.5640, 51.2580, 7.1780

Sweetspot

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



186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250



234.7090, -30.5780, -18.5300



187.8670, -19.2860, -91.0460



115.5690, -18.2000, -11.5760



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.



186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250



175.0320, -119.9280, -73.2720



169.3180, -107.0080, -21.0560



120.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



125.9910, -94.3470, -57.7950



40.7090, -30.5780, -18.5300

Inverse Universe

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



119.9280, 99.0690, 60.3250



94.9680, 119.9280, 73.2720



136.6820, 107.0080, 21.0560



116.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



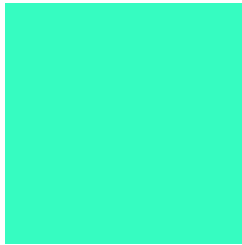
62.8950, 94.6680, 57.4840



20.2910, 30.5780, 18.5300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

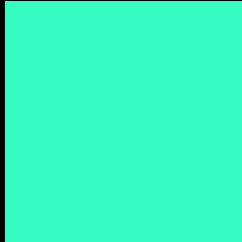
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250 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 186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250.



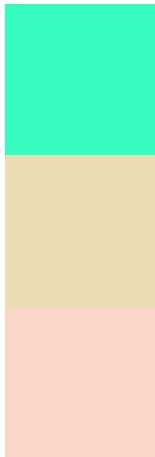
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250.

-60.3250.

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

186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250

Protanopia

220.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050

Deuteranopia

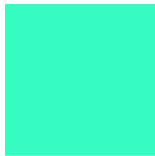
223.2820, 25.6290, 3.5890



Tritanopia

208.8310, -68.9080, -17.7080

Trichromacy



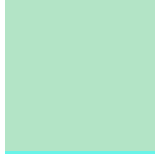
Original Color

186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250



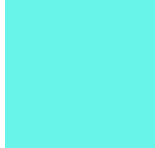
Protanomaly

207.5770, -21.8190, -28.5950



Deuteranomaly

209.9290, -19.5740, -19.7180



Tritanomaly

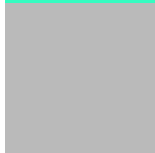
200.7720, -79.5880, -33.4120

Monochromacy



Original Color

186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250



Achromatopsia

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

186.0780, -36.1710, -21.7950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250 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(54, 252, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 252, 193)  
}
```

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(54, 252, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 252, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250 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(54, 252, 193) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 252, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 252, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 252, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 252, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 252,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.0720, -99.0690, -60.3250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 252, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 252,  
193) }
```

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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