

# Converting Colors

YIQ(186.1040, -28.7510,  
19.9610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(186.1040, -28.7510,  
19.9610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABB5FC
RGB	171, 181, 252
RGB Percent	67%, 71%, 99%
CMY	0.3294, 0.2902, 0.0119
CMYK	0.32, 0.28, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	233°, 93%, 83%
HSV	233°, 32%, 99%
XYZ	50.8843, 48.7336, 98.7843
YIQ	186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

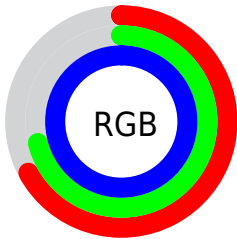
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	171, 180, 252
Decimal	11253244
CIE Lab	75.29, 12.52, -36.23
CIE LCh	75, 38.330, 289.068
Yxy	48.7336, 0.2565, 0.2456
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289443324 (0xFFABB5FC)
YUV	186.1040, 32.4867, -13.2462
Hunter-Lab	69.8094, 7.9427, -35.0321

# Details

The YIQ color **186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **236.8960, 28.7510, -19.9610**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900**, and **132.0500, -28.6590, 18.2930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165.7150, -37.6010, 26.1670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206.4930, -19.9010, 13.7550**.

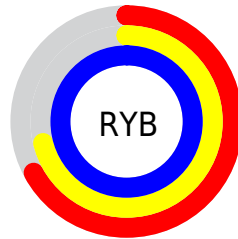
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (71%)

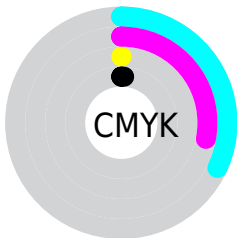
Blue (99%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (99%)

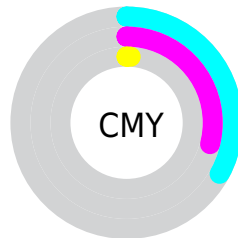


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610 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 186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 186.1040,  
-28.7510, 19.9610

■ 186.1040,  
-28.7510, 19.9610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 158.5770,  
-28.7050, 19.1270

■ 236.3610,  
-11.1420, 3.6900

■ 132.0500,  
-28.6590, 18.2930

■ 106.5230,  
-28.6130, 17.4590

■ 81.2840, -29.4380,  
15.8900

■ 57.0340, -31.7300,  
13.3740

■ 31.3920, -38.7900,  
9.1620

■ 16.3290, -25.3110,

12.6810

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,  
12.1150

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

■ 186.1040,  
-28.7510, 19.9610

■ 186.1040,  
-28.7510, 19.9610

■ 165.7150,  
-37.6010, 26.1670

■ 206.4930,  
-19.9010, 13.7550

■ 145.3260,  
-46.4510, 32.3730

■ 226.8820,  
-11.0510, 7.5490

■ 124.6380,  
-55.8970, 38.3670

■ 247.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 104.2490,  
-64.7470, 44.5730

■ 254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 83.8600, -73.5970,  
50.7790

■ 63.4710, -82.4470,  
56.9850

■ 46.9250, -89.4170,  
62.1590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



176.3330, -66.6650, 2.2230



186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610



189.9470, 8.6600, 30.2920

# Triad

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



186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610



186.4460, 57.4020, 5.9620



169.7400, -50.1990, -31.8870

# Complementary

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



186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610



236.8960, 28.7510, -19.9610

# 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.



176.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070



186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610



184.3760, 45.2550, -10.6890

# Square

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



186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610



188.2740, 55.6110, 21.9070



180.5960, 20.7280, -23.2400



160.3890, -88.5750, -30.2310



# Rectangle

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



186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610



190.6090, 30.1630, 31.5630



180.5960, 20.7280, -23.2400



171.6830, -36.8570, -31.3930

# Sweetspot

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



186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610



234.6110, -8.8500, 6.2060



226.5270, -44.7450, -20.5930



114.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



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.



186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610



174.3300, -35.0790, 24.5130



189.2040, -8.1210, 31.5510



114.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



35.0470, -66.9940, 46.7500



11.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870



# Inverse Universe

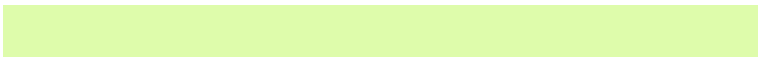
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



196.3590, 45.0660, 20.2820



186.9690, 55.1520, 24.7200



233.7960, 8.1210, -31.5510



116.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



59.1330, 105.2610, 47.2210

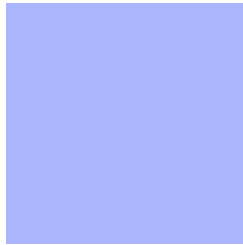


19.1510, 33.7880, 15.4200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

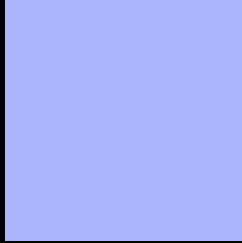
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

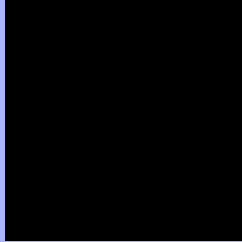
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.1040, -28.7510,



# 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

186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610

### Protanopia

185.2990, -33.7940, 17.7420

### Deuteranopia

185.7830, -32.2810, 17.8550



## Tritanopia

183.0390, -22.0990, -1.4830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610

## Protanomaly

185.6090, -31.7310, 18.9010

## Deuteranomaly

185.7940, -30.8140, 18.8020

## Tritanomaly

184.4120, -24.3470, 6.2210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610

## Achromatopsia

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

186.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610 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(171, 181, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 181, 252)  
}
```

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(171, 181, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 181, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610 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(171, 181, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 181, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 181, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 181, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 181, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 181,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.1040, -28.7510, 19.9610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 181, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
181, 252) }
```

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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