

Converting Colors

YIQ(186.1190, -53.7250,
-56.1010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(186.1190, -53.7250,
-56.1010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64ED96
RGB	100, 237, 150
RGB Percent	39%, 93%, 59%
CMY	0.6082, 0.0703, 0.4119
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.37, 0.07
HSL	142°, 79%, 66%
HSV	142°, 58%, 93%
XYZ	41.0476, 65.5062, 39.3190
YIQ	186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

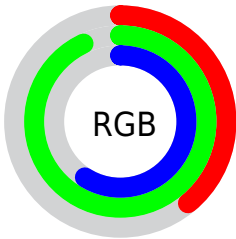
Format	Color
RYB	100, 200, 237
Decimal	6614422
CIELab	84.74, -56.30, 31.27
CIELCh	85, 64.406, 150.950
Yxy	65.5062, 0.2814, 0.4491
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284804502 (0xFF64ED96)
YUV	186.1190, -17.8067, -75.5264
Hunter-Lab	80.9359, -51.1094, 27.8518

Details

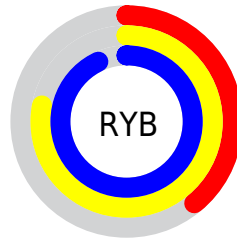
The YIQ color **186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF99**. A complement of this color would be **150.8810, 53.7250, 56.1010**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.1940, -39.9740, -35.4780**, and **123.4100, -67.8460, -58.9980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177.2330, -63.2140, -65.8540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480**.

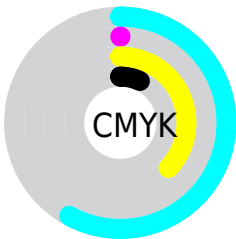
Distribution



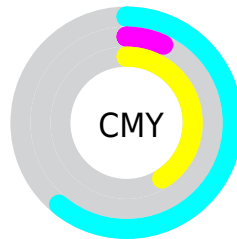
- Red (39%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010 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 186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 186.1190,
-53.7250, -56.1010

■ 186.1190,
-53.7250, -56.1010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 156.2650,
-57.0720, -56.0160

■ 221.1940,
-39.9740, -35.4780

■ 123.4100,
-67.8460, -58.9980

■ 233.3560,
-31.0820, -20.4100

■ 98.2470, -65.8290,
-57.0050

■ 244.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 79.6620, -50.7000,
-50.3480

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 61.6640, -35.8460,
-44.2140

■ 43.5520, -20.6710,
-38.3910

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,

-26.6730

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 186.1190,
-53.7250, -56.1010

■ 186.1190,
-53.7250, -56.1010

■ 177.2330,
-63.2140, -65.8540

■ 195.0050,
-44.2360, -46.3480

■ 168.3470,
-72.7030, -75.6070

■ 203.5920,
-35.3430, -36.8070

■ 159.7600,
-81.5960, -85.1480

■ 212.4780,
-25.8540, -27.0540

■ 150.8740,
-91.0850, -94.9010

■ 221.3640,
-16.3650, -17.3010

■ 149.0370,
-93.1020, -96.8940

■ 229.9510, -7.4720,
-7.7600

■ 238.8370, 2.0170,
1.9930

■ 244.4340, 4.9500,
9.4140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198.7080, 13.5800, -47.8920



186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010



166.2220, -134.6020, -60.6340

Triad

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



186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010



184.2560, -86.1020, -14.4700



191.0150, 57.5380, 14.5140

Complementary

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



186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010



150.8810, 53.7250, 56.1010

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.



193.7460, 40.2030, 36.8350



186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010



208.4180, -6.1480, 23.3240

Square

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



186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010



165.8410, -145.9300, -42.5540



205.6920, 23.1000, 43.9320



197.9840, 66.8500, -11.0860

Rectangle

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



186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010



170.8960, -147.7630, -47.8830



205.6920, 23.1000, 43.9320



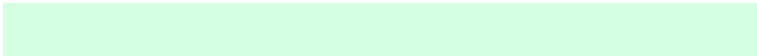
190.2460, 52.8140, 23.0380

Sweetspot

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



186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010



238.9510, -16.6400, -17.8240



207.0300, 15.3690, -52.7830



118.2880, -10.0390, -10.7990



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.



186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010



189.6080, -68.9440, -72.1440



193.6430, -74.9110, -35.5750



112.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090



113.7710, -70.9610, -74.1370



33.9780, -21.2700, -22.0220

Inverse Universe

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



150.8810, 53.7250, 56.1010



144.3920, 68.9440, 72.1440



143.2430, 75.2320, 35.2640



110.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



67.2290, 70.9610, 74.1370



20.0220, 21.2700, 22.0220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

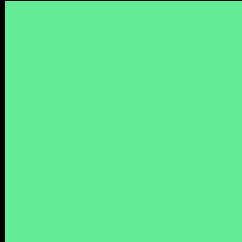
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

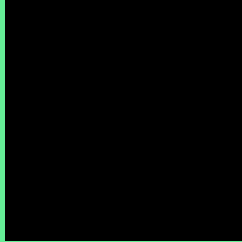
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010.

-56.1010.

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

186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010

Protanopia

207.2880, 33.5190, -18.2650

Deuteranopia

209.8520, 41.2190, -3.6210



Tritanopia

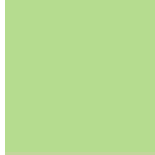
198.4510, -64.7820, -15.3900

Trichromacy



Original Color

186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010



Protanomaly

199.5610, 1.4730, -32.2150



Deuteranomaly

201.2940, 7.0190, -22.5890



Tritanomaly

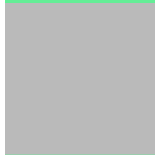
193.9330, -60.9280, -30.1760

Monochromacy



Original Color

186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010



Achromatopsia

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

186.4020, -19.5280, -20.5520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010 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(100, 237, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 237, 150)  
}
```

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(100, 237, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 237, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010 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(100, 237, 150) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 237, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 237, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 237, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 237, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 237,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.1190, -53.7250, -56.1010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 237, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
237, 150) }
```

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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