

Converting Colors

YIQ(186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(186.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFC2AF
RGB	175, 194, 175
RGB Percent	69%, 76%, 69%
CMY	0.3138, 0.2392, 0.3137
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.10, 0.24
HSL	120°, 13%, 72%
HSV	120°, 10%, 76%
XYZ	44.7072, 50.7945, 48.0046
YIQ	186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

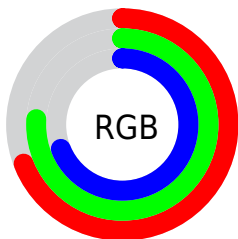
Format	Color
RYB	175, 194, 194
Decimal	11518639
CIELab	76.55, -10.09, 7.36
CIElCh	77, 12.487, 143.905
Yxy	50.7945, 0.3115, 0.3540
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289708719 (0xFFAFC2AF)
YUV	186.1530, -5.4984, -9.7812
Hunter-Lab	71.2702, -12.7514, 9.9539

Details

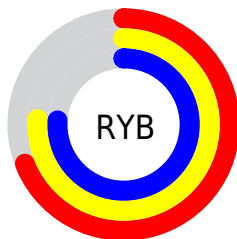
The YIQ color $186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $182.8470, 5.2250, 9.9370$, and the grayscale version is $186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $242.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600$, and $132.6800, -5.2710, -9.1030$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $178.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

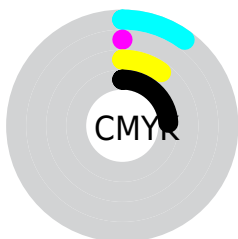
Distribution



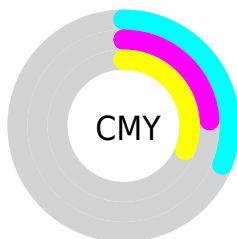
- Red (69%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370 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 186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 186.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 186.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 159.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 242.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 132.6800, -5.2710,
-9.1030

■ 107.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 83.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 60.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 38.5060, -4.7210,
-8.0570

■ 17.1530, -5.2250,

-9.9370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 186.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 186.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 178.3060,
-10.4500, -19.8740

■ 194.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.0460,
-15.9500, -30.3340

■ 202.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

■ 162.1990,
-21.1750, -40.2710

■ 210.1070, 10.7250,
20.3970

■ 153.9390,
-26.6750, -50.7310

■ 218.3670, 16.2250,
30.8570

■ 146.0920,
-31.9000, -60.6680

■ 219.1930, 16.7750,
31.9030

■ 138.2450,
-37.1250, -70.6050

■ 129.9850,
-42.6250, -81.0650

■ 122.1380,
-47.8500, -91.0020

■ 113.9920,
-53.6710, -101.1510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187.4810, 5.5950, -7.7890



186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



185.2920, -15.8620, -9.8940

Triad

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



186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



188.3110, -16.8730, 2.9270



190.7530, 19.9890, 6.6850

Complementary

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



186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



182.8470, 5.2250, 9.9370

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.



191.2240, 14.3490, 9.7810



186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



189.9210, -6.7870, 7.3650

Square

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



186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



186.2130, -22.6490, -2.5290



190.9610, 4.9040, 10.2480



190.2920, 19.6690, 1.4690

Rectangle

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



186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



185.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540



190.9610, 4.9040, 10.2480



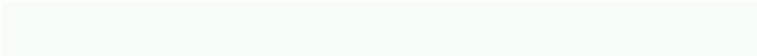
191.2090, 18.7050, 7.9290

Sweetspot

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



186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



249.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



191.8340, 6.0990, -5.9090



125.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



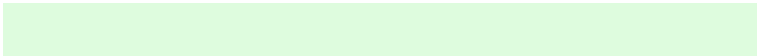
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



239.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900



187.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380



92.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



94.5070, -44.2750, -84.2030



19.3710, -9.0750, -17.2590

Inverse Universe

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



182.8470, 5.2250, 9.9370



234.3900, 8.2500, 15.6900



181.7070, 8.4350, 6.8270



91.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



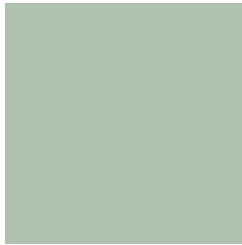
66.4930, 44.2750, 84.2030



13.6290, 9.0750, 17.2590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

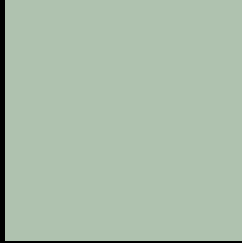
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

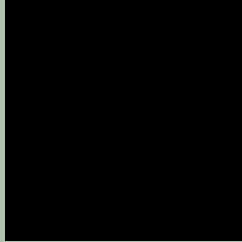
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

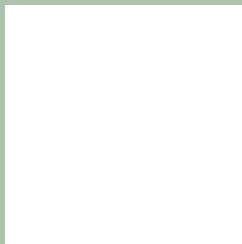
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370.



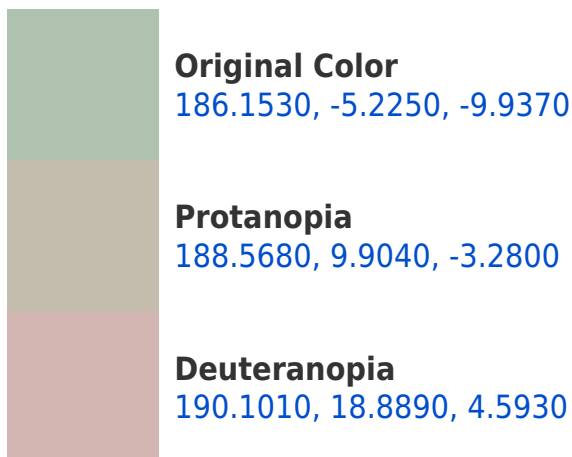
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.1530, -5.2250,

-9.9370.

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

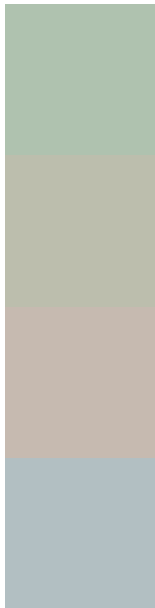




Tritanopia

188.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450

Trichromacy



Original Color

186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370

Protanomaly

187.4640, 4.2650, -5.7110

Deuteranomaly

188.4480, 10.3620, -0.5660

Tritanomaly

187.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230

Monochromacy



Original Color

186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370

Achromatopsia

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

186.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370 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(175, 194, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 194, 175)  
}
```

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(175, 194, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 194, 175) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370 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(175, 194, 175) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 194, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 194, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 194, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 194, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 194,  
175) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 194, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
194, 175) }
```

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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