

Converting Colors

YIQ(186.1540, -51.6650,
-38.3610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(186.1540, -51.6650,
-38.3610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71E1B2
RGB	113, 225, 178
RGB Percent	44%, 88%, 70%
CMY	0.5571, 0.1174, 0.3021
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.21, 0.12
HSL	155°, 65%, 66%
HSV	155°, 50%, 88%
XYZ	41.7698, 60.5942, 51.5912
YIQ	186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

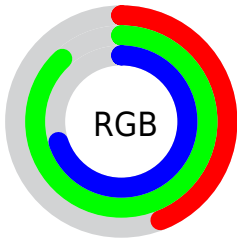
Format	Color
RYB	113, 184, 225
Decimal	7463346
CIELab	82.16, -42.96, 13.32
CIELCh	82, 44.981, 162.773
Yxy	60.5942, 0.2713, 0.3936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285653426 (0xFF71E1B2)
YUV	186.1540, -4.0199, -64.1561
Hunter-Lab	77.8422, -40.4416, 15.1942

Details

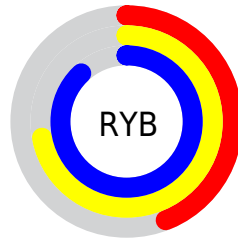
The YIQ color **186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **151.8460, 51.6650, 38.3610**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227.4900, -43.3230, -24.3390**, and **129.0010, -55.6080, -38.4880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178.2510, -62.4840, -46.0360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193.7580, -41.4420, -30.8980**.

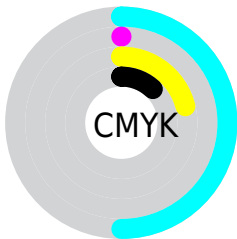
Distribution



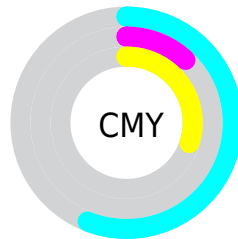
- Red (44%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610 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 186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 186.1540,
-51.6650, -38.3610

■ 186.1540,
-51.6650, -38.3610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 157.9690,
-52.5820, -38.2620

■ 227.4900,
-43.3230, -24.3390

■ 129.0010,
-55.6080, -38.4880

■ 238.5550,
-32.7800, -11.6600

■ 95.0530, -70.5540,
-42.9540

■ 247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 76.7560, -56.2960,
-37.0320

■ 58.8720, -41.7630,
-30.5870

■ 42.3900, -28.4220,
-24.5660

■ 26.8540, -14.9890,

-20.2130

■ 8.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 186.1540,
-51.6650, -38.3610

■ 186.1540,
-51.6650, -38.3610

■ 178.2510,
-62.4840, -46.0360

■ 193.7580,
-41.4420, -30.8980

■ 170.5330,
-72.3860, -53.8100

■ 201.7750,
-30.9440, -22.9120

■ 162.6300,
-83.2050, -61.4850

■ 209.3790,
-20.7210, -15.4490

■ 154.9120,
-93.1070, -69.2590

■ 217.3960,
-10.2230, -7.4630

■ 147.0090,
-103.9260, -76.9340

■ 225.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 233.0170, 10.4980,
7.9860

■ 236.1360, 11.7810,
12.2690

■ 237.2760, 8.5710,
15.3790

■ 237.3900, 8.2500,
15.6900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194.5600, -5.9540, -35.2820



186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610



170.8160, -109.2510, -40.9870

Triad

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



186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610



199.0720, -34.8930, 10.1230



198.3040, 54.9260, 6.7820

Complementary

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



186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610



151.8460, 51.6650, 38.3610

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.



198.0540, 44.6070, 23.0950



186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610



208.2070, 4.9920, 30.6880

Square

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



186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610



184.2670, -84.6350, -13.5230



204.6030, 30.3000, 34.5880



203.0740, 57.9090, -8.7390

Rectangle

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



186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610



160.4610, -141.8040, -40.2360



204.6030, 30.3000, 34.5880



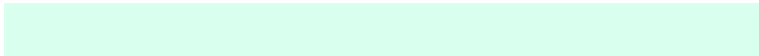
197.9110, 51.8990, 12.0830

Sweetspot

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



186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610



241.8140, -17.5120, -13.0320



193.3950, -1.5960, -48.1880



119.9830, -10.4980, -7.9860



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.



186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610



201.9570, -70.6440, -52.3400



187.4030, -64.8270, -20.0830



108.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870



114.9400, -81.1420, -60.3260



31.3680, -22.1880, -16.3960

Inverse Universe

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



151.8460, 51.6650, 38.3610



155.0430, 70.6440, 52.3400



150.5970, 64.8270, 20.0830



104.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



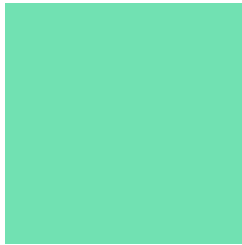
61.0600, 81.1420, 60.3260



16.6320, 22.1880, 16.3960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

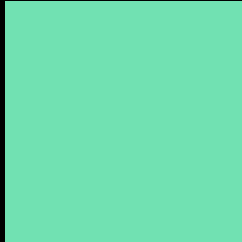
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610 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

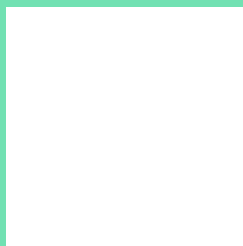
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610.



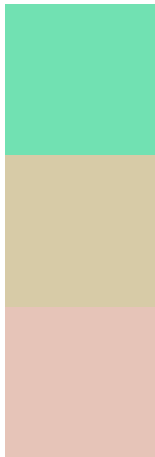
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.1540, -51.6650,

-38.3610.

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

186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610

Protanopia

202.4840, 18.7080, -8.6520

Deuteranopia

204.7980, 24.1160, 3.4760



Tritanopia

192.7400, -58.2260, -13.0580

Trichromacy



Original Color

186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610



Protanomaly

196.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360



Deuteranomaly

198.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



Tritanomaly

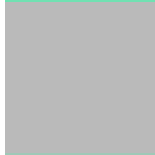
190.3130, -55.8860, -22.4300

Monochromacy



Original Color

186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610



Achromatopsia

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

185.8030, -18.9790, -13.9790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610 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(113, 225, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 225, 178)  
}
```

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(113, 225, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 225, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610 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(113, 225, 178) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 225, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(113, 225, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 225, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 225, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 225,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.1540, -51.6650, -38.3610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 225, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
225, 178) }
```

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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