

# Converting Colors

YIQ(186.2580, -80.4160,  
-18.4000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(186.2580, -80.4160,  
-18.4000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	62DCF4
RGB	98, 220, 244
RGB Percent	38%, 86%, 96%
CMY	0.6159, 0.1370, 0.0435
CMYK	0.60, 0.10, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	190°, 87%, 67%
HSV	190°, 60%, 96%
XYZ	46.9522, 60.3325, 94.6901
YIQ	186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

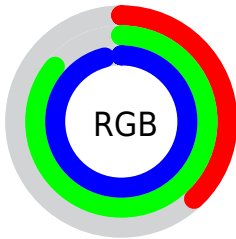
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	98, 164, 244
Decimal	6479092
CIE Lab	82.02, -27.24, -21.90
CIE LCh	82, 34.955, 218.804
Yxy	60.3325, 0.2325, 0.2987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284669172 (0xFF62DCF4)
YUV	186.2580, 28.4668, -77.4023
Hunter-Lab	77.6740, -28.0304, -17.9069

# Details

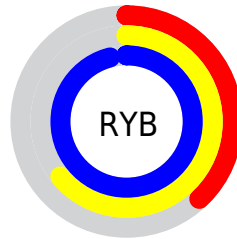
The YIQ color **186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **155.7420, 80.4160, 18.4000**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226.8940, -56.0240, -19.9280**, and **118.2870, -105.7230, -27.8270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176.7340, -93.6200, -21.3960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195.7820, -67.2120, -15.4040**.

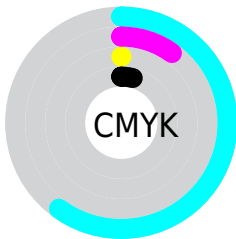
# Distribution



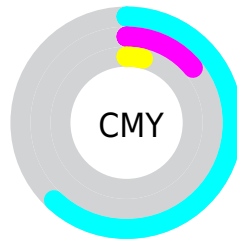
- Red (38%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000 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 186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



186.2580,  
-80.4160, -18.4000

186.2580,  
-80.4160, -18.4000

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

156.0510,  
-84.2670, -20.1950

226.8940,  
-56.0240, -19.9280

118.2870,  
-105.7230, -27.8270

235.8640,  
-38.1440, -13.5680

99.3600, -89.6310,  
-22.1030

245.1330,  
-19.6680, -6.9960

81.0200, -73.8140,  
-16.9020

254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

64.0820, -59.1890,  
-12.1250

47.2580, -44.8850,  
-7.0370

31.0210, -30.8560,

-2.4720

■ 13.9520, -17.2400,  
4.0720

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,  
5.0750

■ 186.2580,  
-80.4160, -18.4000

■ 186.2580,  
-80.4160, -18.4000

■ 176.7340,  
-93.6200, -21.3960

■ 195.7820,  
-67.2120, -15.4040

■ 166.9110,  
-107.4200, -24.6040

■ 205.6050,  
-53.4120, -12.1960

■ 157.3870,  
-120.6240, -27.6000

■ 215.1290,  
-40.2080, -9.2000

■ 147.5640,  
-134.4240, -30.8080

■ 224.9520,  
-26.4080, -5.9920

■ 234.4760,  
-13.2040, -2.9960

■ 244.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 249.6370, 5.4560,  
0.2400

■ 251.9850, 4.3560,  
-1.8520

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,  
-3.4210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

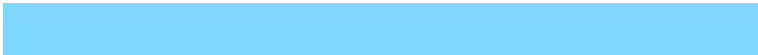
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



187.1870, -64.4590, -26.7550



186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000



192.6610, -65.0130, -5.6930

# Triad

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



186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000



209.3590, 27.8710, 29.0470



201.0640, 28.3380, -17.9820

# Complementary

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



186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000



155.7420, 80.4160, 18.4000

# 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.



204.1470, 47.6380, -4.3140



186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000



203.5480, 40.1600, 21.0880

# Square

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



186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000



207.8530, -2.9390, 25.7410



202.9490, 48.7360, 8.8320



197.0650, 0.2340, -26.2780

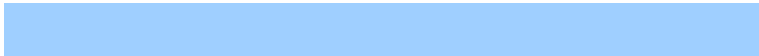


# Rectangle

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



186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000



198.1200, -44.0160, 4.7520



202.9490, 48.7360, 8.8320



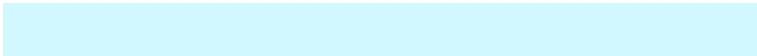
201.8910, 36.3150, -13.8690

# Sweetspot

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



186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000



236.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680



186.2100, -47.2120, -69.5160



116.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

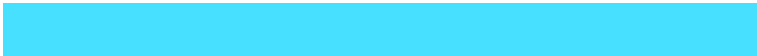


# Same Dimension

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



186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000



182.3740, -101.4140, -23.3180



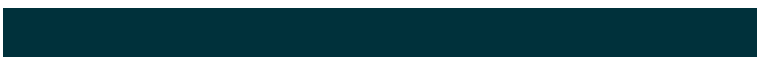
144.5810, -60.8910, 18.7330



117.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



112.7760, -102.6060, -23.7420



35.4890, -32.4140, -7.2780



# Inverse Universe

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



155.5620, 47.8540, 68.8940



143.5720, 60.2300, 86.9020



197.4190, 60.8910, -18.7330



114.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



73.3980, 60.7800, 87.9480



23.2270, 19.4350, 27.7470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

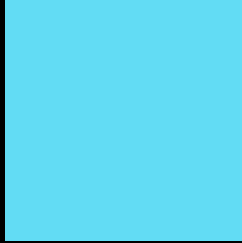
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000 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 186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000.



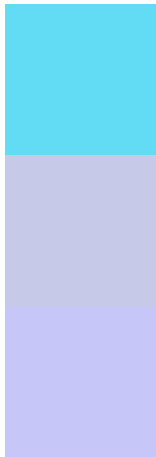
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000.

-18.4000.

# 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

186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000

### Protanopia

203.5230, -11.4180, 8.6940

### Deuteranopia

204.1130, -15.7750, 16.0730



## Tritanopia

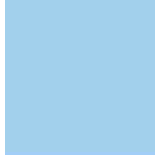
185.6770, -80.2780, -20.9020

# Trichromacy



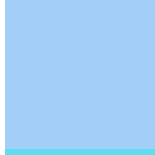
## Original Color

186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000



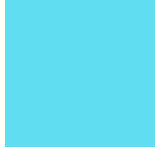
## Protanomaly

197.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440



## Deuteranomaly

197.5180, -39.3850, 3.4230



## Tritanomaly

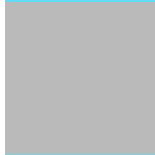
186.2040, -80.3240, -20.0680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000



## Achromatopsia

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

185.8700, -29.1130, -6.5290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000 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(98, 220, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 220, 244)  
}
```

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(98, 220, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 220, 244) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000 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(98, 220, 244) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 220, 244) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 220, 244)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 220, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 220, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 220,  
244) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 220, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 220,  
244) }
```

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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