

Converting Colors

YIQ(186.3610, -55.8410,
-17.7370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(186.3610, -55.8410,
-17.7370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7AD5DA
RGB	122, 213, 218
RGB Percent	48%, 84%, 85%
CMY	0.5218, 0.1645, 0.1453
CMYK	0.44, 0.02, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	183°, 56%, 67%
HSV	183°, 44%, 85%
XYZ	44.4696, 56.8003, 74.9100
YIQ	186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

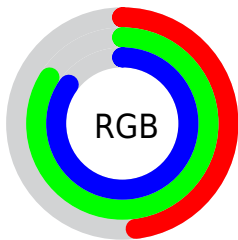
Format	Color
RYB	122, 169, 218
Decimal	8050138
CIELab	80.07, -25.92, -10.93
CIELCh	80, 28.130, 202.855
Yxy	56.8003, 0.2524, 0.3224
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286240218 (0xFF7AD5DA)
YUV	186.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446
Hunter-Lab	75.3660, -26.5668, -6.1751

Details

The YIQ color **186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **153.6390, 55.8410, 17.7370**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232.2760, -45.2960, -16.1120**, and **130.1650, -58.2250, -18.5850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179.1960, -68.6780, -21.8780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193.5260, -43.0040, -13.5960**.

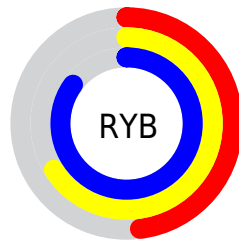
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (84%)

Blue (85%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (85%)

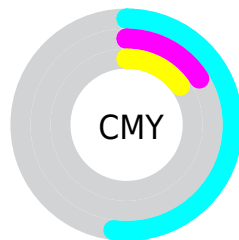


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370 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 186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 186.3610,
-55.8410, -17.7370

■ 186.3610,
-55.8410, -17.7370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 158.0620,
-56.4370, -17.9490

■ 232.2760,
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 130.1650,
-58.2250, -18.5850

■ 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 101.4740,
-63.5890, -20.4930

■ 249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 74.8760, -64.7810,
-20.9170

■ 58.0520, -50.4770,
-15.8290

■ 41.3420, -36.4940,
-10.4300

■ 26.5070, -23.6570,

-6.2890

■ 3.6820, -7.6120,
5.7960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 186.3610,
-55.8410, -17.7370

■ 186.3610,
-55.8410, -17.7370

■ 179.1960,
-68.6780, -21.8780

■ 193.5260,
-43.0040, -13.5960

■ 172.0310,
-81.5150, -26.0190

■ 200.6910,
-30.1670, -9.4550

■ 165.1650,
-93.7560, -29.9480

■ 207.5570,
-17.9260, -5.5260

■ 158.0000,
-106.5930, -34.0890

■ 214.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 150.2480,
-119.1550, -37.7070

■ 222.4740, 7.4730,
2.2330

■ 146.3610,
-126.9030, -40.4630

■ 229.6390, 20.3100,
6.3740

■ 230.8240, 21.2270,
6.2750

■ 231.4110, 20.9520,
5.7520

■ 231.9980, 20.6770,
5.2290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188.3660, -37.0420, -22.5300



186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370



189.2010, -57.9060, -7.8420

Triad

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



186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370



202.5030, 9.6700, 22.9980



198.1990, 32.6920, -8.7800

Complementary

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



186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370



153.6390, 55.8410, 17.7370

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.



200.1500, 43.5560, 3.5880



186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370



202.9970, 31.5860, 22.2900

Square

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



186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370



200.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830



201.4140, 43.2330, 14.9530



195.1640, 13.4370, -17.7550

Rectangle

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



186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370



192.2610, -48.9670, 0.8650



201.4140, 43.2330, 14.9530



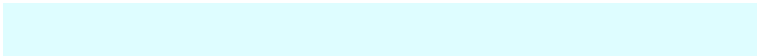
198.7590, 37.0470, -5.1050

Sweetspot

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



186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370



243.9590, -19.1180, -5.9500



178.9220, -28.0050, -48.6530



120.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060



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.



186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370



210.5260, -78.5350, -24.9590



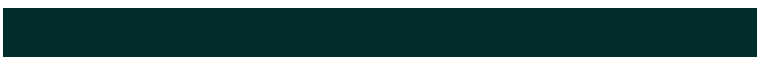
158.1850, -42.6410, 7.3670



106.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



116.5770, -100.9080, -32.4920



31.0720, -26.8660, -8.7060

Inverse Universe

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



161.0780, 28.0050, 48.6530



174.9570, 39.3720, 68.4280



181.8150, 42.6410, -7.3670



103.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



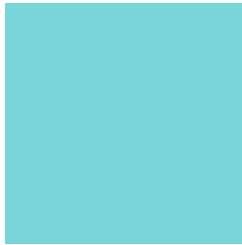
70.5370, 50.1430, 87.9910



18.7700, 13.2920, 23.4360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

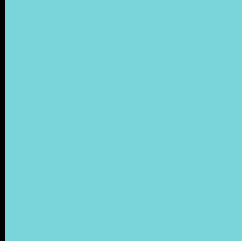
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

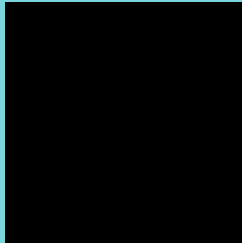
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370.



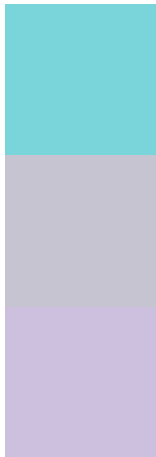
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370.

-17.7370.

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

186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370

Protanopia

197.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

Deuteranopia

199.3070, -1.8820, 12.0860



Tritanopia

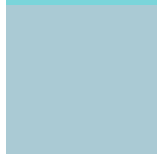
187.2240, -56.7130, -12.9450

Trichromacy



Original Color

186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370



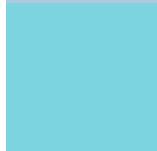
Protanomaly

193.5720, -22.2820, -3.6740



Deuteranomaly

194.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



Tritanomaly

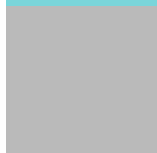
187.0560, -56.3000, -14.9240

Monochromacy



Original Color

186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370



Achromatopsia

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

186.3610, -20.3100, -6.3740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370 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(122, 213, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 213, 218)  
}
```

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(122, 213, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 213, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370 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(122, 213, 218) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 213, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(122, 213, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 213, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 213, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 213,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 213, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122,  
213, 218) }
```

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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