

Converting Colors

YIQ(186.4010, -62.4860,
-34.9820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(186.4010, -62.4860,
-34.9820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	69E2C4
RGB	105, 226, 196
RGB Percent	41%, 89%, 77%
CMY	0.5885, 0.1135, 0.2316
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.13, 0.11
HSL	165°, 68%, 65%
HSV	165°, 54%, 89%
XYZ	42.9840, 61.4018, 61.7766
YIQ	186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

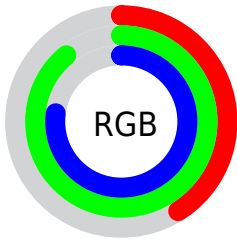
Format	Color
RYB	105, 174, 226
Decimal	6939332
CIELab	82.59, -41.19, 4.42
CIELCh	83, 41.422, 173.876
Yxy	61.4018, 0.2587, 0.3695
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285129412 (0xFF69E2C4)
YUV	186.4010, 4.7323, -71.3887
Hunter-Lab	78.3593, -39.2126, 8.1087

Details

The YIQ color **186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **144.5990, 62.4860, 34.9820**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227.5630, -53.5940, -19.9140**, and **127.0410, -70.2800, -36.9040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178.8400, -74.2680, -41.7240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193.9620, -50.7040, -28.2400**.

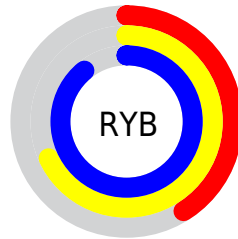
Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (89%)

Blue (77%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (89%)

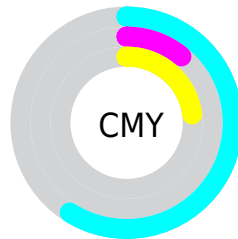


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820 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 186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 186.4010,
-62.4860, -34.9820

■ 186.4010,
-62.4860, -34.9820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 157.6180,
-64.5950, -35.3070

■ 227.4490,
-53.2730, -20.2250

■ 127.0410,
-70.2800, -36.9040

■ 236.7610,
-36.3560, -12.9320

■ 97.2790, -76.8820,
-38.4020

■ 245.7310,
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 79.1670, -61.7070,
-32.5790

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 61.2830, -47.1740,
-26.1340

■ 44.5730, -33.1910,
-20.7350

■ 28.7920, -20.4460,

-14.9260

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 186.4010,
-62.4860, -34.9820

■ 186.4010,
-62.4860, -34.9820

■ 178.8400,
-74.2680, -41.7240

■ 193.9620,
-50.7040, -28.2400

■ 171.6920,
-85.7750, -47.9430

■ 201.1100,
-39.1970, -22.0210

■ 164.1310,
-97.5570, -54.6850

■ 208.6710,
-27.4150, -15.2790

■ 156.8690,
-108.7430, -61.2150

■ 215.8190,
-15.9080, -9.0600

■ 152.0420,
-116.7200, -65.3280

■ 223.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 230.9410, 7.6560,
4.4240

■ 235.6970, 14.3950,
8.9470

■ 236.3810, 12.4690,
10.8130

■ 237.0650, 10.5430,
12.6790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194.6710, -19.3880, -34.1080



186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820



177.2070, -102.7420, -32.2940

Triad

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



186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820



204.7970, -17.7010, 17.9390



202.4300, 54.3310, 1.0430

Complementary

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



186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820



144.5990, 62.4860, 34.9820

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.



200.2080, 46.8090, 16.2250



186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820



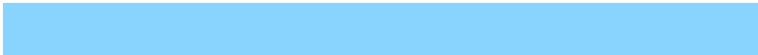
211.1760, 15.4450, 33.9810

Square

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



186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820



194.4770, -58.5030, -2.5270



204.0670, 34.5650, 28.8770



203.4530, 46.3560, -14.1240

Rectangle

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



186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820



177.6120, -108.0160, -24.8160



204.0670, 34.5650, 28.8770



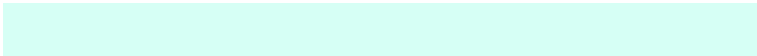
201.1080, 52.5420, 5.9340

Sweetspot

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



186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820



241.6010, -21.2260, -11.8020



184.9970, -15.3950, -56.9230



119.7270, -12.6530, -7.4770



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.



186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820



201.5890, -83.9870, -47.3070



172.2110, -63.8660, -9.9620



108.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



118.3600, -90.7720, -50.9960



32.2800, -24.7560, -13.9080

Inverse Universe

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



144.5990, 62.4860, 34.9820



145.2970, 84.3080, 46.9960



158.7890, 63.8660, 9.9620



104.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



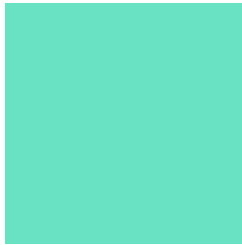
57.6400, 90.7720, 50.9960



15.7200, 24.7560, 13.9080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

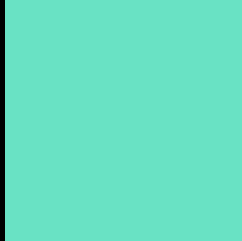
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820 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

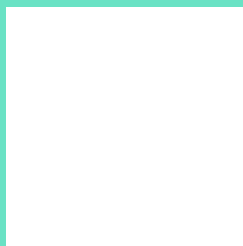
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820.



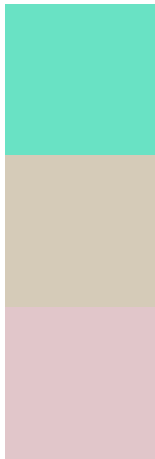
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820.

-34.9820.

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

186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820

Protanopia

203.8240, 12.0590, -3.7890

Deuteranopia

206.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680



Tritanopia

191.8530, -65.9740, -15.8140

Trichromacy



Original Color

186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820



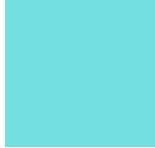
Protanomaly

197.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970



Deuteranomaly

199.0150, -13.5240, -8.2120



Tritanomaly

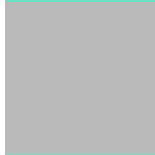
189.8220, -64.6890, -22.5850

Monochromacy



Original Color

186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820



Achromatopsia

186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

186.5900, -22.6930, -12.7490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820 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(105, 226, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 226, 196)  
}
```

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(105, 226, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 226, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820 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(105, 226, 196) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 226, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 226, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 226, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 226, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 226, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.4010, -62.4860, -34.9820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 226, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
226, 196) }
```

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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