

Converting Colors

YIQ(186.5790, -76.8860,
-16.2940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(186.5790, -76.8860,
-16.2940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	67DAF4
RGB	103, 218, 244
RGB Percent	40%, 85%, 96%
CMY	0.5963, 0.1449, 0.0435
CMYK	0.58, 0.11, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	191°, 86%, 68%
HSV	191°, 58%, 96%
XYZ	46.9865, 59.5742, 94.5445
YIQ	186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

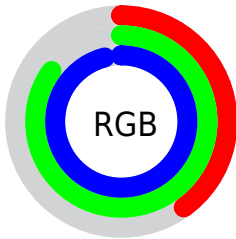
Format	Color
RYB	103, 166, 244
Decimal	6806260
CIELab	81.61, -25.37, -22.52
CIELCh	82, 33.919, 221.595
Yxy	59.5742, 0.2336, 0.2962
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284996340 (0xFF67DAF4)
YUV	186.5790, 28.3086, -73.2988
Hunter-Lab	77.1843, -26.4095, -18.5963

Details

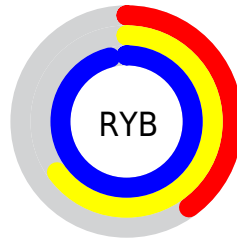
The YIQ color **186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **160.4210, 76.8860, 16.2940**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800**, and **123.9900, -91.4650, -21.9050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177.0550, -90.0900, -19.2900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196.6900, -63.9570, -13.8210**.

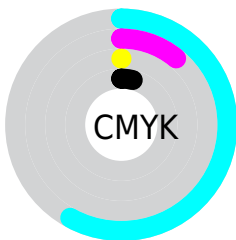
Distribution



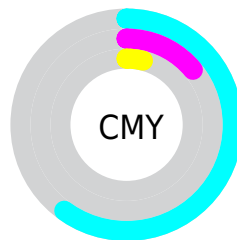
- Red (40%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (4%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940 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 186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 186.5790,
-76.8860, -16.2940

■ 186.5790,
-76.8860, -16.2940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 156.6710,
-80.1410, -17.8770

■ 228.0900,
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 123.9900,
-91.4650, -21.9050

■ 237.0600,
-35.7600, -12.7200

■ 98.1860, -89.0810,
-21.0570

■ 246.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 80.4330, -73.5390,
-16.3790

■ 62.9080, -58.6390,
-11.0790

■ 46.0840, -44.3350,
-5.9910

■ 30.4340, -30.5810,

-1.9490

■ 12.1910, -16.4150,
5.6410

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 186.5790,
-76.8860, -16.2940

■ 186.5790,
-76.8860, -16.2940

■ 177.0550,
-90.0900, -19.2900

■ 196.6900,
-63.9570, -13.8210

■ 166.6450,
-103.6150, -21.9750

■ 206.5130,
-50.1570, -10.6130

■ 157.1210,
-116.8190, -24.9710

■ 216.0370,
-36.9530, -7.6170

■ 146.7110,
-130.3440, -27.6560

■ 226.4470,
-23.4280, -4.9320

■ 144.6290,
-133.0490, -28.1930

■ 235.9710,
-10.2240, -1.9360

■ 246.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 250.2240, 5.1810,
-0.2830

■ 253.1590, 3.8060,
-2.8980

■ 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.



186.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980



186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940



193.2810, -60.8870, -3.3750

Triad

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



186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940



208.0170, 28.8340, 28.1140



199.9820, 25.6330, -18.5190

Complementary

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



186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940



160.4210, 76.8860, 16.2940

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.



202.5380, 44.9790, -5.6850



186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940



203.0920, 41.4440, 19.8440

Square

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



186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940



206.7070, 0.4080, 25.6560



202.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100



195.5100, -2.5170, -25.9810

Rectangle

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



186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940



198.4410, -40.4860, 6.8580



202.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100



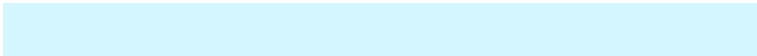
200.8090, 33.6100, -14.4060

Sweetspot

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



186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940



237.4470, -23.4280, -4.9320



188.7310, -47.1210, -65.6570



117.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970



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.



186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940



183.5920, -96.0960, -20.5760



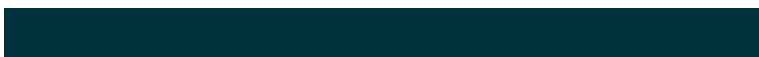
145.4890, -57.6360, 20.3160



117.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



110.4280, -101.5060, -21.6500



34.9020, -32.1390, -6.7550

Inverse Universe

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



158.2690, 47.1210, 65.6570



148.0400, 58.6720, 82.0960



201.5110, 57.6360, -20.3160



114.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



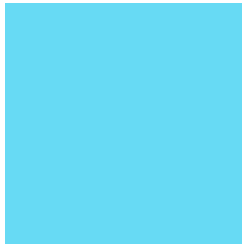
72.9420, 62.0640, 86.7040



23.1130, 19.7560, 27.4360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

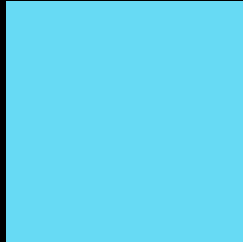
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940 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 186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940.



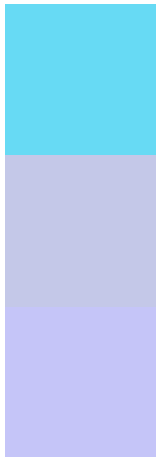
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940.

-16.2940.

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

186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940

Protanopia

202.4520, -12.6560, 9.1040

Deuteranopia

202.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610



Tritanopia

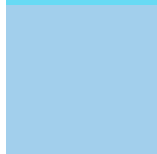
185.4710, -76.7020, -19.6300

Trichromacy



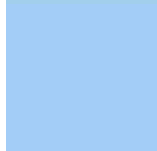
Original Color

186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940



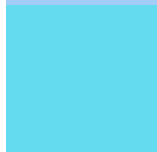
Protanomaly

196.8510, -36.1290, -0.5210



Deuteranomaly

197.2300, -38.5140, 4.1580



Tritanomaly

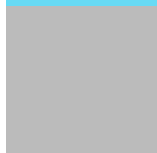
186.1120, -77.0690, -18.4850

Monochromacy



Original Color

186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940



Achromatopsia

187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

186.5820, -28.2420, -5.7940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940 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(103, 218, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 218, 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(103, 218, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 218, 244) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940 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(103, 218, 244) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 218, 244) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(103, 218, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 218, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 218, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 218,  
244) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.5790, -76.8860, -16.2940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 218, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
218, 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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