

# Converting Colors

YIQ(186.7810, -15.0270,  
-63.5950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(186.7810, -15.0270,  
-63.5950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85E85F
RGB	133, 232, 95
RGB Percent	52%, 91%, 37%
CMY	0.4788, 0.0900, 0.6274
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.59, 0.09
HSL	103°, 75%, 64%
HSV	103°, 59%, 91%
XYZ	40.5943, 63.5428, 20.9547
YIQ	186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

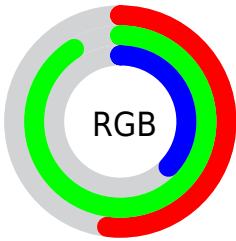
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	95, 232, 194
Decimal	8775775
CIELab	83.73, -53.32, 56.47
CIELCh	84, 77.666, 133.354
Yxy	63.5428, 0.3245, 0.5080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286965855 (0xFF85E85F)
YUV	186.7810, -45.2480, -47.1659
Hunter-Lab	79.7137, -48.5978, 40.2138

# Details

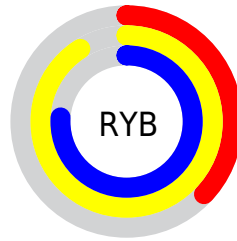
The YIQ color **186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF66**. The color can be described as light muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **140.2190, 15.0270, 63.5950**, and the grayscale version is **187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.7800, -4.1180, -46.5340**, and **129.8840, -16.8150, -64.2310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179.0760, -17.7760, -74.3520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.4860, -12.2780, -52.8380**.

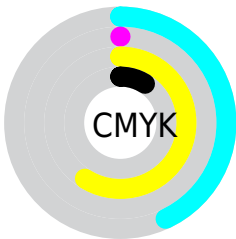
# Distribution



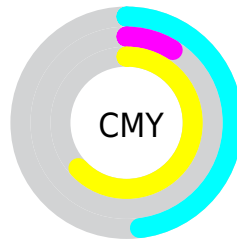
- Red (52%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950 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 186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 186.7810,  
-15.0270, -63.5950

■ 186.7810,  
-15.0270, -63.5950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 158.0090,  
-15.6690, -62.9730

■ 223.7800, -4.1180,  
-46.5340

■ 129.8840,  
-16.8150, -64.2310

■ 235.9420, 4.7740,  
-31.4660

■ 98.8360, -16.8600,  
-68.9240

■ 248.2180, 13.3450,  
-16.0870

■ 71.6140, -33.5500,  
-63.8060

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

■ 56.3520, -26.4000,  
-50.2080

■ 41.6770, -19.5250,  
-37.1330

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,

-25.6270

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,  
-10.9830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 186.7810,  
-15.0270, -63.5950

■ 186.7810,  
-15.0270, -63.5950

■ 179.0760,  
-17.7760, -74.3520

■ 194.4860,  
-12.2780, -52.8380

■ 171.3710,  
-20.5250, -85.1090

■ 201.8920,  
-10.1250, -42.2930

■ 163.8510,  
-22.3570, -95.9650

■ 209.7110, -7.6970,  
-31.2250

■ 156.1460,  
-25.1060, -106.7220

■ 217.4160, -4.9480,  
-20.4680

■ 155.3200,  
-25.6560, -107.7680

■ 225.1210, -2.1990,  
-9.7110

■ 232.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 240.0040, 3.3450,  
10.9690

■ 241.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



196.1470, 54.5240, -52.0360



186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950



160.1630, -118.9190, -75.0390

# Triad

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



186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950



162.9060, -144.5550, -39.9390



178.8310, 56.0210, 36.5090

# Complementary

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



186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950



140.2190, 15.0270, 63.5950

# 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.



190.7890, 30.6170, 56.3850



186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950



187.3670, -64.0050, -1.9330

# Square

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



186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950



169.9500, -147.8550, -46.2150



207.7410, 21.4040, 41.6280



182.8190, 72.3490, 4.9010



# Rectangle

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



186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950



167.7380, -136.1150, -60.7470



207.7410, 21.4040, 41.6280



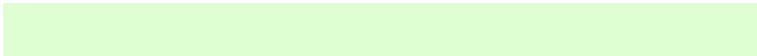
180.5070, 48.5460, 45.3300

# Sweetspot

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



186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950



239.8890, -4.9020, -21.3020



193.4890, 54.7020, -22.2100



118.4150, -3.2070, -13.4710



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.



186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950



195.1970, -19.9750, -84.0630



178.8390, -47.3050, -62.3210



110.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



119.7240, -20.0210, -83.2290



34.1230, -5.6810, -23.7050



# Inverse Universe

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



140.2190, 15.0270, 63.5950



133.8030, 19.9750, 84.0630



148.1610, 47.3050, 62.3210



107.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400



58.9770, 19.4250, 83.0170



16.8770, 5.6810, 23.7050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950 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 186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950 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

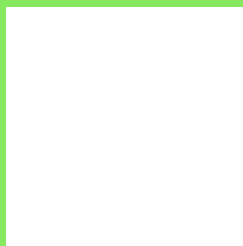
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950.



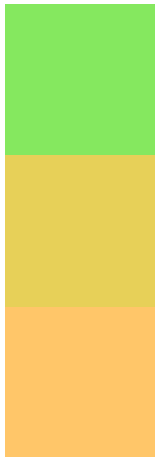
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950.

-63.5950.

# 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

186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950

### Protanopia

201.1970, 52.2280, -32.4440

### Deuteranopia

204.4410, 63.8250, -16.8390



## Tritanopia

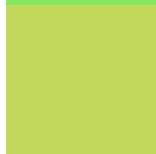
201.6990, -41.8130, -7.6450

# Trichromacy



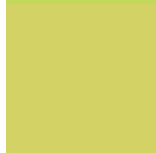
## Original Color

186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950



## Protanomaly

196.0580, 27.3340, -43.8500



## Deuteranomaly

197.8730, 35.5850, -33.6870



## Tritanomaly

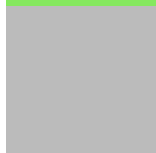
196.1290, -32.1810, -28.0290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950



## Achromatopsia

187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

186.6500, -5.7270, -22.8710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950 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(133, 232, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 232, 95)  
}
```

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(133, 232, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 232, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950 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(133, 232, 95) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 232, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 232, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 232, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 232, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 232,  
95) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.7810, -15.0270, -63.5950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 232, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
232, 95) }
```

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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