

# Converting Colors

YIQ(186.8550, -52.2610,  
-38.5730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(186.8550, -52.2610,  
-38.5730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71E2B3
RGB	113, 226, 179
RGB Percent	44%, 89%, 70%
CMY	0.5571, 0.1135, 0.2982
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.21, 0.11
HSL	155°, 66%, 66%
HSV	155°, 50%, 89%
XYZ	42.1418, 61.1771, 52.2120
YIQ	186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

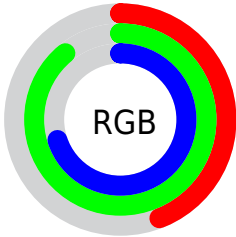
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	113, 184, 226
Decimal	7463603
CIELab	82.47, -43.19, 13.24
CIELCh	82, 45.174, 162.957
Yxy	61.1771, 0.2710, 0.3933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285653683 (0xFF71E2B3)
YUV	186.8550, -3.8725, -64.7708
Hunter-Lab	78.2158, -40.7038, 15.1727

# Details

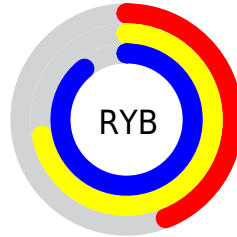
The YIQ color **186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **152.1450, 52.2610, 38.5730**, and the grayscale version is **187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227.6040, -43.6440, -24.0280**, and **129.7020, -56.2040, -38.7000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178.9520, -63.0800, -46.2480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.7580, -41.4420, -30.8980**.

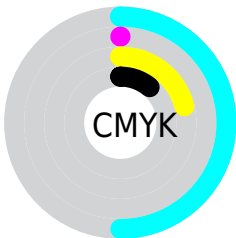
# Distribution



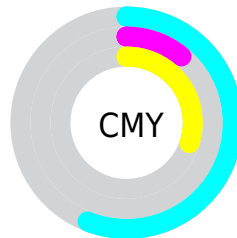
- Red (44%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730 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 186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 186.8550,  
-52.2610, -38.5730

■ 186.8550,  
-52.2610, -38.5730

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 158.3710,  
-53.7740, -38.6860

■ 227.6040,  
-43.6440, -24.0280

■ 129.4030,  
-56.8000, -38.9120

■ 238.5550,  
-32.7800, -11.6600

■ 95.4550, -71.7460,  
-43.3780

■ 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 77.4570, -56.8920,  
-37.2440

■ 59.5730, -42.3590,  
-30.7990

■ 43.0910, -29.0180,  
-24.7780

■ 27.0820, -15.6310,

-19.5910

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,  
-8.3680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 186.8550,  
-52.2610, -38.5730

■ 186.8550,  
-52.2610, -38.5730

■ 178.9520,  
-63.0800, -46.2480

■ 194.7580,  
-41.4420, -30.8980

■ 171.2340,  
-72.9820, -54.0220


■ 202.4760,  
-31.5400, -23.1240


■ 163.3310,  
-83.8010, -61.6970


■ 210.3790,  
-20.7210, -15.4490


■ 155.6130,  
-93.7030, -69.4710

■ 218.0970,  
-10.8190, -7.6750

 147.7100,  
-104.5220, -77.1460

 226.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

 233.9030, 10.8190,  
7.6750

 236.8370, 11.1850,  
12.0570

 237.8630, 8.2960,  
14.8560

 237.9770, 7.9750,  
15.1670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



195.5600, -5.9540, -35.2820



186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730



171.2180, -110.4430, -41.4110

# Triad

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



186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730



199.9580, -34.5720, 9.8120



198.8910, 54.6510, 6.2590

# Complementary

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



186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730



152.1450, 52.2610, 38.5730

# 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.



198.6410, 44.3320, 22.5720



186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730



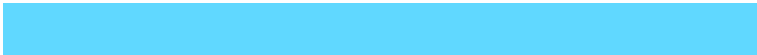
208.5060, 5.5880, 30.9000

# Square

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



186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730



184.5660, -84.0390, -13.3110



205.3040, 29.7040, 34.3760



203.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500



# Rectangle

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



186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730



161.1620, -142.4000, -40.4480



205.3040, 29.7040, 34.3760



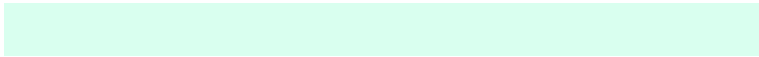
197.9110, 51.8990, 12.0830

# Sweetspot

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



186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730



241.8140, -17.5120, -13.0320



193.3840, -3.0630, -49.1350



119.9830, -10.4980, -7.9860



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.



186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730



201.9570, -70.6440, -52.3400



186.9300, -64.8730, -19.2490



108.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760



115.0540, -81.4630, -60.0150



31.3680, -22.1880, -16.3960



# Inverse Universe

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



152.1450, 52.2610, 38.5730



155.0430, 70.6440, 52.3400



152.0700, 64.8730, 19.2490



104.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



60.9460, 81.4630, 60.0150

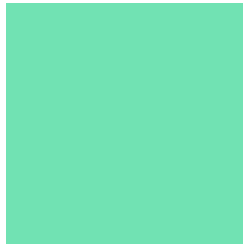


16.6320, 22.1880, 16.3960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

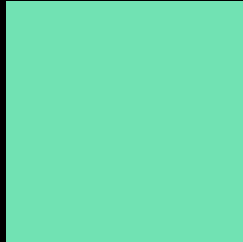
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

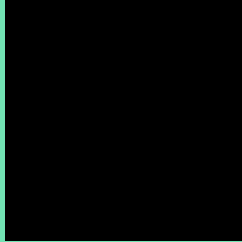
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

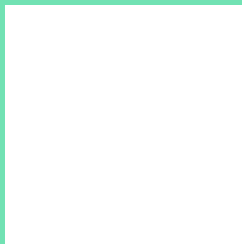
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730.



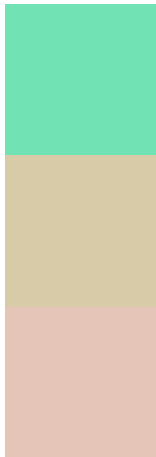
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730.

-38.5730.

# 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

186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730

### Protanopia

202.8970, 18.9830, -8.1290

### Deuteranopia

205.4990, 23.5200, 3.2640



## Tritanopia

193.4410, -58.8220, -13.2700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730



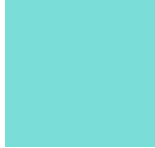
## Protanomaly

196.9860, -6.5530, -18.9130



## Deuteranomaly

198.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270



## Tritanomaly

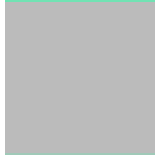
191.0140, -56.4820, -22.6420

# Monochromacy



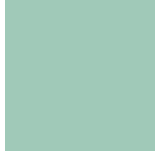
## Original Color

186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730



## Achromatopsia

187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

186.8030, -18.9790, -13.9790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730 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(113, 226, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 226, 179)  
}
```

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(113, 226, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 226, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730 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(113, 226, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 226, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 226, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 226, 179); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 226, 179); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 226, 179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 226, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
226, 179) }
```

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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