

# Converting Colors

YIQ(186.9800, -6.4160,  
-15.8880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(186.9800, -6.4160,  
-15.8880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABC7A7
RGB	171, 199, 167
RGB Percent	67%, 78%, 65%
CMY	0.3295, 0.2195, 0.3451
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.16, 0.22
HSL	113°, 22%, 72%
HSV	113°, 16%, 78%
XYZ	44.1909, 52.2977, 44.3245
YIQ	186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

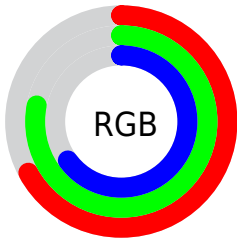
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	167, 199, 195
Decimal	11257767
CIELab	77.46, -15.49, 12.91
CIELCh	77, 20.164, 140.193
Yxy	52.2977, 0.3138, 0.3714
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289447847 (0xFFABC7A7)
YUV	186.9800, -9.8501, -14.0145
Hunter-Lab	72.3171, -17.4788, 14.2821

# Details

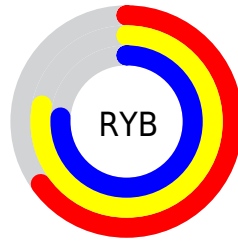
The YIQ color **186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **179.0200, 6.4160, 15.8880**, and the grayscale version is **187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242.8660, -6.0950, -16.1990**, and **133.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179.6170, -10.1280, -25.7120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640**.

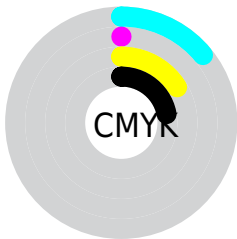
# Distribution



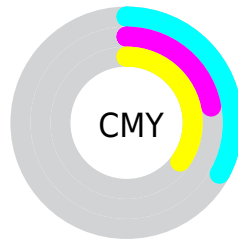
- Red (67%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880 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 186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 186.9800, -6.4160,  
-15.8880

 186.9800, -6.4160,  
-15.8880

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 160.0940, -6.7370,  
-15.5770


 242.8660, -6.0950,  
-16.1990


 133.5070, -6.4620,  
-15.0540

 254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

 108.2190, -5.5910,  
-14.3190

 84.3330, -5.9120,  
-14.0080

 60.8600, -5.9580,  
-13.1740

 38.3870, -6.0040,  
-12.3400

 17.0340, -6.5080,

-14.2200

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

186.9800, -6.4160,  
-15.8880

186.9800, -6.4160,  
-15.8880

179.6170,  
-10.1280, -25.7120

194.3430, -2.7040,  
-6.0640

171.9550,  
-14.4360, -35.7480

202.0050, 1.6040,  
3.9720

164.5920,  
-18.1480, -45.5720

209.3680, 5.3160,  
13.7960

156.9300,  
-22.4560, -55.6080

217.0300, 9.6240,  
23.8320

149.5670,  
-26.1680, -65.4320

222.1280, 15.4000,  
29.2880

■ 142.0190,  
-30.7970, -75.1570

■ 134.6560,  
-34.5090, -84.9810

■ 127.2930,  
-38.2210, -94.8050

■ 124.2880,  
-39.8250, -98.7770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



189.0700, 11.0060, -12.2420



186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880



184.9980, -24.0220, -16.1980

# Triad

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



186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880



188.8950, -30.2610, 3.2670



194.5480, 30.9920, 11.0240

# Complementary

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



186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880



179.0200, 6.4160, 15.8880

# 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.



194.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610



186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880



192.6200, -13.0690, 11.0830

# Square

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



186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880



185.7210, -38.8790, -5.7510



194.7210, 5.8200, 15.6760



192.9900, 32.3230, 3.4190



# Rectangle

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



186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880



184.0880, -32.9630, -13.8510



194.7210, 5.8200, 15.6760



194.4600, 28.4240, 13.5120

# Sweetspot

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



186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880



250.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750



193.0040, 11.3720, -7.8600



124.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

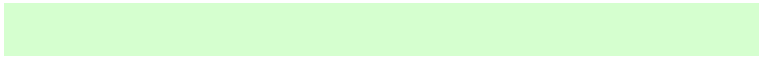


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880



236.9700, -9.6240, -23.8320



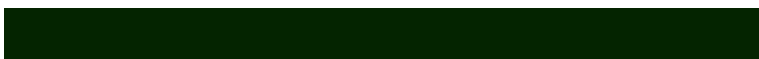
187.1520, -12.6520, -13.0040



95.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



101.6610, -32.9050, -81.0090



22.3280, -7.5160, -17.9800



# Inverse Universe

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



179.0200, 6.4160, 15.8880



225.0300, 9.6240, 23.8320



178.8480, 12.6520, 13.0040



93.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



61.3390, 32.9050, 81.0090



13.3730, 6.9200, 17.7680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

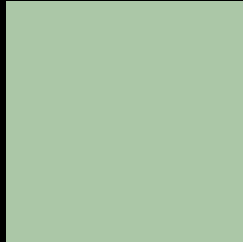
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

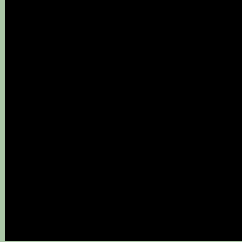
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.9800, -6.4160,

-15.8880.

# 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

186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880

### Protanopia

190.2110, 15.2230, -6.0650

### Deuteranopia

192.2710, 24.1620, 2.6420



## Tritanopia

190.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880

## Protanomaly

188.7970, 7.5210, -9.6550

## Deuteranomaly

190.0090, 12.9760, -3.8880

## Tritanomaly

188.9060, -11.5990, -4.5510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880

## Achromatopsia

187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

186.7560, -2.4290, -5.5410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880 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(171, 199, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 199, 167)  
}
```

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(171, 199, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 199, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880 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(171, 199, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 199, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 199, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 199, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 199, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 199,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 199, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
199, 167) }
```

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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