

Converting Colors

YIQ(187.0900, -53.6400,
-19.0800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(187.0900, -53.6400,
-19.0800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7CD6D6
RGB	124, 214, 214
RGB Percent	49%, 84%, 84%
CMY	0.5139, 0.1606, 0.1610
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	180°, 52%, 66%
HSV	180°, 42%, 84%
XYZ	44.4911, 57.2456, 72.2866
YIQ	187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

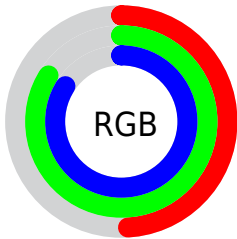
Format	Color
RYB	124, 169, 214
Decimal	8181462
CIELab	80.32, -26.94, -8.41
CIELCh	80, 28.220, 197.335
Yxy	57.2456, 0.2557, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286371542 (0xFF7CD6D6)
YUV	187.0900, 13.2666, -55.3299
Hunter-Lab	75.6608, -27.4424, -3.6833

Details

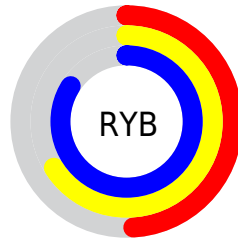
The YIQ color **187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **150.9100, 53.6400, 19.0800**, and the grayscale version is **187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232.8740, -44.1040, -15.6880**, and **131.1930, -55.4280, -19.7160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193.3690, -41.1240, -14.6280**.

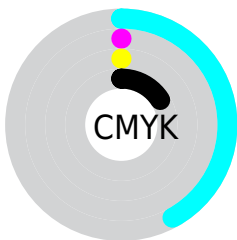
Distribution



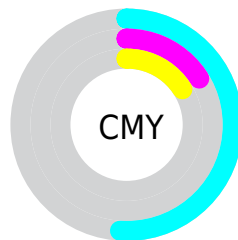
- Red (49%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 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 187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 187.0900,
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 187.0900,
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 159.0900,
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 232.8740,
-44.1040, -15.6880

■ 131.1930,
-55.4280, -19.7160

■ 241.5450,
-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 103.1000,
-59.6000, -21.2000

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 75.1210, -64.0930,
-22.3730

■ 57.7100, -49.5140,
-16.7620

■ 41.5870, -35.8060,
-11.8860

■ 26.1650, -22.6940,

-7.2220

■ 3.9270, -6.9240,
4.3400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 187.0900,
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 187.0900,
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 180.8110,
-66.1560, -23.5320

■ 193.3690,
-41.1240, -14.6280

■ 174.2330,
-79.2680, -28.1960

■ 199.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 167.9540,
-91.7840, -32.6480

■ 206.2260,
-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 161.3760,
-104.8960, -37.3120

■ 212.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 155.0970,
-117.4120, -41.7640

■ 219.0830, 10.1320,
3.6040

■ 150.0140,
-127.5440, -45.3680

■ 225.3620, 22.6480,
8.0560

■ 226.2590, 24.4360,
8.6920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189.4050, -32.7780, -22.7140



187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



188.5490, -59.0060, -9.9340

Triad

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



187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



202.9370, 5.4520, 22.3480



199.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860

Complementary

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



187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



150.9100, 53.6400, 19.0800

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.



200.9160, 44.3350, 5.9910



187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



203.6700, 28.1930, 23.2090

Square

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



187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



199.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870



202.9840, 41.6280, 16.5080



196.2570, 17.6090, -16.2710

Rectangle

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



187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



191.8260, -52.1760, -1.5520



202.9840, 41.6280, 16.5080



199.8950, 39.6600, -2.9000

Sweetspot

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



187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



245.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



177.1290, -24.1540, -46.8580



121.6070, -12.1950, -4.7630



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.



187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



216.1300, -77.4800, -27.5600



161.2620, -41.5400, 3.9320



103.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



119.8710, -101.9160, -36.2520



30.1430, -25.6280, -9.1160

Inverse Universe

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



150.9100, 53.6400, 19.0800



163.8700, 77.4800, 27.5600



176.1510, 41.8150, -3.4090



99.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



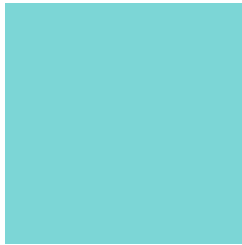
51.1290, 101.9160, 36.2520



12.8570, 25.6280, 9.1160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

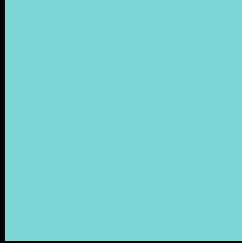
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

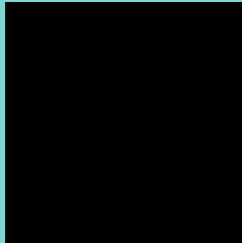
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

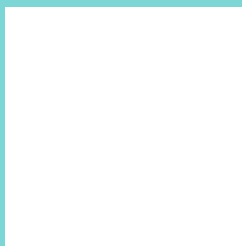
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800.



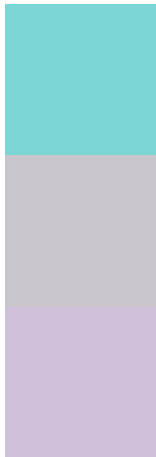
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800.

-19.0800.

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

187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800

Protanopia

198.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130

Deuteranopia

200.3350, 0.9150, 10.9550



Tritanopia

188.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210

Trichromacy



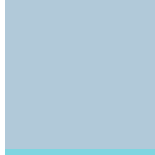
Original Color

187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



Protanomaly

194.3010, -20.0810, -5.0170



Deuteranomaly

195.6480, -19.4400, -0.1120



Tritanomaly

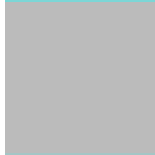
188.5400, -54.7870, -14.8110

Monochromacy



Original Color

187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



Achromatopsia

187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

187.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 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(124, 214, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 214, 214)  
}
```

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(124, 214, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 214, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 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(124, 214, 214) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 214, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(124, 214, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 214, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 214, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 214,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 187.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 214, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124,  
214, 214) }
```

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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