

Converting Colors

YIQ(187.2250, -58.4540,
-19.9420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(187.2250, -58.4540,
-19.9420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	77D8DA
RGB	119, 216, 218
RGB Percent	47%, 85%, 85%
CMY	0.5335, 0.1528, 0.1453
CMYK	0.45, 0.01, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	181°, 57%, 66%
HSV	181°, 45%, 85%
XYZ	44.8131, 58.1093, 75.1431
YIQ	187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

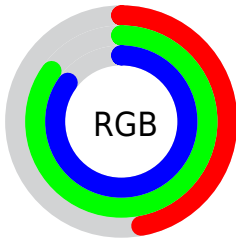
Format	Color
R _{YB}	119, 168, 218
Decimal	7854298
CIE Lab	80.80, -28.08, -9.85
CIE LCh	81, 29.758, 199.322
Yxy	58.1093, 0.2517, 0.3263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286044378 (0xFF77D8DA)
YUV	187.2250, 15.1721, -59.8333
Hunter-Lab	76.2294, -28.4664, -5.0845

Details

The YIQ color **187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **149.7750, 58.4540, 19.9420**, and the grayscale version is **187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360**, and **130.7300, -61.4340, -21.0020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180.6470, -71.5660, -24.6060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193.8030, -45.3420, -15.2780**.

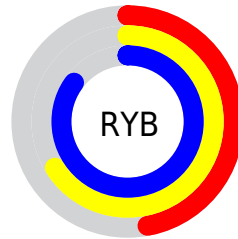
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (85%)

Blue (85%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (85%)

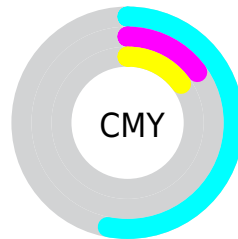


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420 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 187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 187.2250,
-58.4540, -19.9420

■ 187.2250,
-58.4540, -19.9420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 158.9260,
-59.0500, -20.1540

■ 231.6780,
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 130.7300,
-61.4340, -21.0020

■ 240.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 99.6580, -70.0990,
-23.6590

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 76.6370, -65.6060,
-22.4860

■ 59.2260, -51.0270,
-16.8750

■ 42.5160, -37.0440,
-11.4760

■ 27.0940, -23.9320,

-6.8120

■ 6.6170, -8.9870,
3.1810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 187.2250,
-58.4540, -19.9420

■ 187.2250,
-58.4540, -19.9420

■ 180.6470,
-71.5660, -24.6060

■ 193.8030,
-45.3420, -15.2780

■ 173.4820,
-84.4030, -28.7470

■ 200.9680,
-32.5050, -11.1370

■ 167.2030,
-96.9190, -33.1990

■ 207.2470,
-19.9890, -6.6850

■ 160.0380,
-109.7560, -37.3400

■ 214.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 153.4600,
-122.8680, -42.0040

■ 220.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 150.4700,
-128.8280, -44.1240

■ 228.1550, 18.7970,
6.2610

■ 229.6500, 21.7770,
7.3210

■ 230.2370, 21.5020,
6.7980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190.1980, -36.6290, -24.5090



187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420



189.3960, -62.9490, -10.0610

Triad

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



187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420



204.3610, 7.1940, 23.8180



199.8790, 36.5890, -7.8190

Complementary

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



187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420



149.7750, 58.4540, 19.9420

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.



202.1720, 46.4900, 5.4820



187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420



205.1650, 31.1730, 24.2690

Square

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



187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420



201.5900, -21.5520, 16.1440



203.3540, 43.4620, 16.3100



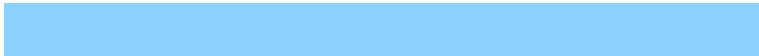
197.0180, 16.7840, -17.8400

Rectangle

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



187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420



193.2710, -54.9270, -1.2550



203.3540, 43.4620, 16.3100



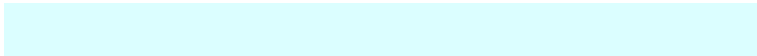
200.8520, 41.2190, -3.6210

Sweetspot

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



187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420



243.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090



177.3410, -27.8670, -51.1550



120.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410



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.



187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420



211.3790, -82.6150, -28.1110



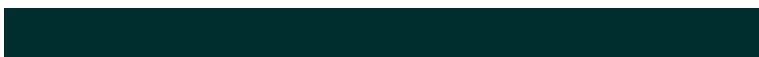
158.4620, -44.9790, 5.6850



106.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



119.5120, -102.2830, -35.1070



31.6590, -27.1410, -9.2290

Inverse Universe

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



159.6590, 27.8670, 51.1550



172.4780, 39.4630, 72.2870



178.5380, 44.9790, -5.6850



103.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



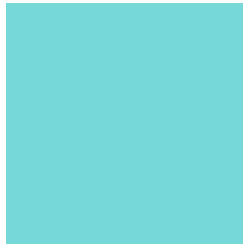
71.1070, 48.5380, 89.5460



18.8840, 12.9710, 23.7470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

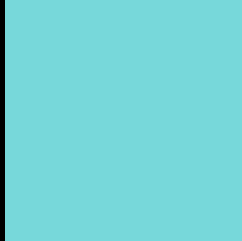
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420 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 187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420.



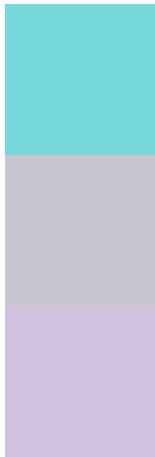
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420.

-19.9420.

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

187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420

Protanopia

199.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Deuteranopia

201.4920, -0.9650, 11.9870



Tritanopia

188.7290, -59.6930, -14.0050

Trichromacy



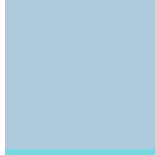
Original Color

187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420



Protanomaly

195.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



Deuteranomaly

196.3920, -21.5950, 0.3970



Tritanomaly

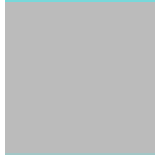
188.4470, -58.9590, -16.2950

Monochromacy



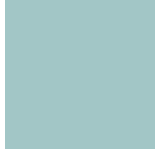
Original Color

187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420



Achromatopsia

187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

187.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420 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(119, 216, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 216, 218)  
}
```

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(119, 216, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 216, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420 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(119, 216, 218) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 216, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 216, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 216, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 216, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 216,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 187.2250, -58.4540, -19.9420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 216, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
216, 218) }
```

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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