

Converting Colors

YIQ(197.3000, -36.6760,
-18.1480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(197.3000, -36.6760,
-18.1480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97DBCF
RGB	151, 219, 207
RGB Percent	59%, 86%, 81%
CMY	0.4080, 0.1410, 0.1884
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.06, 0.14
HSL	169°, 49%, 73%
HSV	169°, 31%, 86%
XYZ	49.3517, 61.7564, 68.3283
YIQ	197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

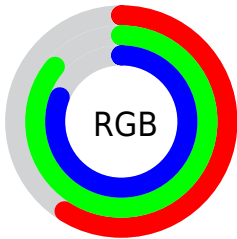
Format	Color
RYB	151, 188, 219
Decimal	9952207
CIELab	82.78, -23.92, -0.91
CIElCh	83, 23.934, 182.184
Yxy	61.7564, 0.2750, 0.3442
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288142287 (0xFF97DBCF)
YUV	197.3000, 4.7821, -40.6051
Hunter-Lab	78.5852, -25.4258, 3.4582

Details

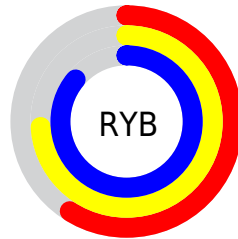
The YIQ color **197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **172.7000, 36.6760, 18.1480**, and the grayscale version is **197.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240.6480, -28.6080, -10.1760**, and **142.7130, -36.4010, -17.6250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190.2660, -48.5040, -24.0560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204.3340, -24.8480, -12.2400**.

Distribution



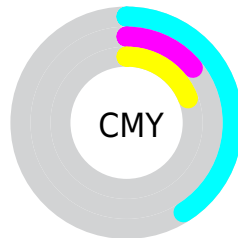
- Red (59%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480 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 197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 197.3000,
-36.6760, -18.1480

■ 197.3000,
-36.6760, -18.1480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 169.5990,
-36.0800, -17.9360

■ 240.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 142.7130,
-36.4010, -17.6250

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 116.1260,
-36.1260, -17.1020

■ 90.5280, -37.3180,
-17.5260

■ 63.2500, -42.4070,
-18.9110

■ 43.2510, -34.9800,
-15.8440

■ 27.9430, -22.1890,

-10.8690

■ 11.9340, -8.8020,
-5.6820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 197.3000,
-36.6760, -18.1480

■ 197.3000,
-36.6760, -18.1480

■ 190.2660,
-48.5040, -24.0560

■ 204.3340,
-24.8480, -12.2400

■ 183.2320,
-60.3320, -29.9640

■ 211.3680,
-13.0200, -6.3320

■ 176.1980,
-72.1600, -35.8720

■ 218.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 169.1640,
-83.9880, -41.7800

■ 225.3220, 10.9570,
5.1730

■ 162.2440,
-96.1370, -47.3770

■ 230.5620, 19.2090,
9.8090

■ 155.5090,
-107.3690, -53.0730

■ 231.0180, 17.9250,
11.0530

■ 149.0730,
-118.0050, -58.5570

■ 231.4740, 16.6410,
12.2970

■ 231.9300, 15.3570,
13.5410

■ 232.3860, 14.0730,
14.7850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199.4840, -16.8230, -20.0150



197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480



197.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

Triad

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



197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480



208.6040, -6.9720, 16.2280



207.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250

Complementary

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



197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480



172.7000, 36.6760, 18.1480

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.



208.9140, 38.6490, 9.9210



197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480



210.0320, 15.3100, 19.9020

Square

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



197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480



205.1280, -29.2990, 7.8610



209.9490, 31.5410, 17.5970



205.0670, 24.2560, -10.0800

Rectangle

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



197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480



199.1160, -47.3610, -6.2170



209.9490, 31.5410, 17.5970



207.5130, 38.1000, 3.3480

Sweetspot

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



197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480



247.6670, -12.4240, -6.1200



194.5040, -11.5480, -33.0200



123.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



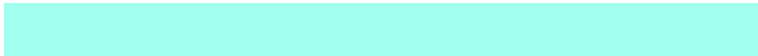
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480



224.9560, -50.5670, -25.2150



185.7540, -34.4780, -2.9100



106.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540



117.8530, -93.4780, -46.0060



31.3340, -24.8480, -12.2400

Inverse Universe

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



172.7000, 36.6760, 18.1480



190.9300, 50.8880, 24.9040



184.2460, 34.4780, 2.9100



102.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



55.2610, 93.1570, 46.3170



14.6660, 24.8480, 12.2400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480 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 197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

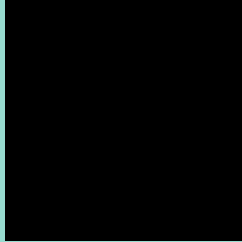
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

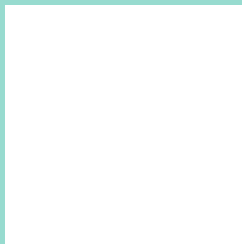
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480.



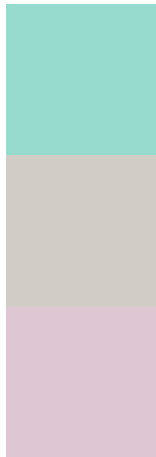
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480.

-18.1480.

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

197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480

Protanopia

205.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830

Deuteranopia

207.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080



Tritanopia

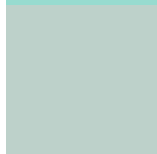
199.5960, -40.0250, -7.0090

Trichromacy



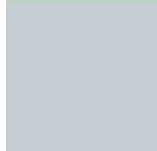
Original Color

197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480



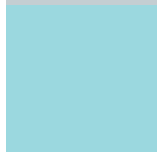
Protanomaly

202.2220, -9.6730, -6.4170



Deuteranomaly

203.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760



Tritanomaly

198.5590, -38.6030, -10.7550

Monochromacy



Original Color

197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480



Achromatopsia

197.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

197.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480 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(151, 219, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 219, 207)  
}
```

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(151, 219, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 219, 207) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480 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(151, 219, 207) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 219, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 219, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 219, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 219, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 219,  
207) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 197.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 219, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
219, 207) }
```

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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