

Converting Colors

YIQ(199.8850, -78.1680,
-26.1040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(199.8850, -78.1680,
-26.1040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DEEF2
RGB	109, 238, 242
RGB Percent	43%, 93%, 95%
CMY	0.5728, 0.0664, 0.0513
CMYK	0.55, 0.02, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	182°, 84%, 69%
HSV	182°, 55%, 95%
XYZ	52.9025, 70.8330, 94.8254
YIQ	199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

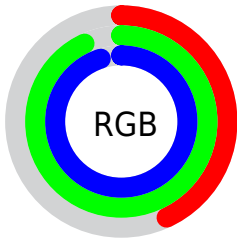
Format	Color
R _Y B	109, 174, 242
Decimal	7204594
CIE Lab	87.40, -34.42, -12.71
CIE LCh	87, 36.687, 200.271
Yxy	70.8330, 0.2420, 0.3241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285394674 (0xFF6DEEF2)
YUV	199.8850, 20.7627, -79.7061
Hunter-Lab	84.1623, -35.0831, -7.8882

Details

The YIQ color **199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **151.1150, 78.1680, 26.1040**, and the grayscale version is **200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229.8840, -50.0640, -17.8080**, and **137.9050, -90.0880, -30.3440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192.1220, -92.1970, -30.6690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207.6480, -64.1390, -21.5390**.

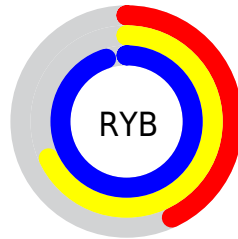
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (93%)

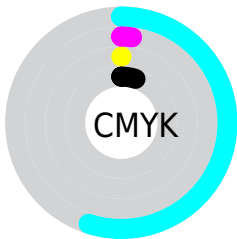
Blue (95%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (95%)

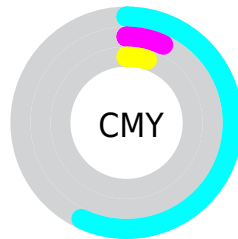


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040 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 199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

199.8850,
-78.1680, -26.1040

199.8850,
-78.1680, -26.1040

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

170.3900,
-81.1480, -27.1640

229.8840,
-50.0640, -17.8080

137.9050,
-90.0880, -30.3440

238.8540,
-32.1840, -11.4480

108.5240,
-93.3890, -31.0930

248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760

90.2980, -77.8930,
-25.5810

72.7730, -62.9930,
-20.2810

55.2480, -48.0930,
-14.9810

38.5380, -34.1100,

-9.5820

■ 24.2900, -21.5480,
-5.9640

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 199.8850,
-78.1680, -26.1040

■ 199.8850,
-78.1680, -26.1040

■ 192.1220,
-92.1970, -30.6690

■ 207.6480,
-64.1390, -21.5390

■ 184.9460,
-106.5010, -35.7570

■ 214.8240,
-49.8350, -16.4510

■ 176.8840,
-121.1260, -40.5340

■ 222.8860,
-35.2100, -11.6740

■ 169.1210,
-135.1550, -45.0990

■ 230.6490,
-21.1810, -7.1090

■ 165.5330,
-142.3070, -47.6430

■ 238.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 245.5880, 7.1520,
2.5440

■ 246.4740, 7.4730,
2.2330

■ 247.0610, 7.1980,
1.7100

Harmonies

Analogous

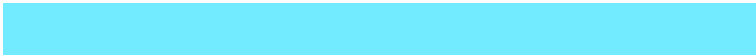
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



204.7510, -48.7320, -30.9400



199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040



200.5140, -78.2610, -18.9090

Triad

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



199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040



222.9920, 12.7870, 27.0830



218.1910, 44.3380, -10.5900

Complementary

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



199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040



151.1150, 78.1680, 26.1040

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.



213.2700, 43.0980, 0.8740



199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040



216.5710, 24.1580, 24.7500

Square

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



199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040



216.8800, -16.7370, 11.4790



212.5810, 35.3930, 13.8650



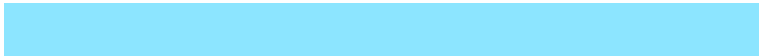
214.4110, 19.8110, -23.1410

Rectangle

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



199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040



205.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820



212.5810, 35.3930, 13.8650



216.4840, 45.0710, -7.3530

Sweetspot

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



199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040



242.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690



187.2990, -37.2170, -68.9370



119.9380, -14.6250, -4.7770



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.



199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040



201.8330, -98.7530, -33.0010



161.7300, -60.2930, 7.8910



116.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



125.4620, -108.0140, -35.8700



38.0820, -32.8260, -10.8260

Inverse Universe

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



163.4730, 37.8590, 68.3150



155.8140, 47.8050, 86.3090



189.2700, 60.2930, -7.8910



112.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



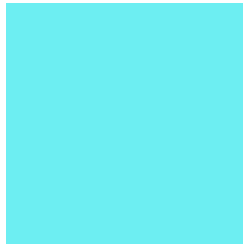
75.3080, 52.5260, 94.3660



22.9000, 16.0420, 28.6660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

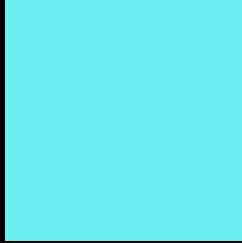
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

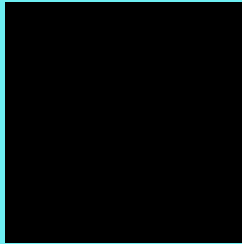
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040.



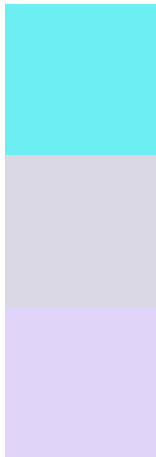
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040.

-26.1040.

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

199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040

Protanopia

217.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

Deuteranopia

219.6920, -4.4040, 13.7400



Tritanopia

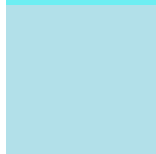
201.6880, -78.8110, -19.9550

Trichromacy



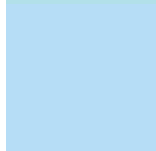
Original Color

199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040



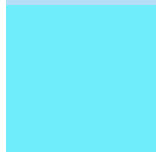
Protanomaly

211.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530



Deuteranomaly

212.1890, -31.2690, -0.4930



Tritanomaly

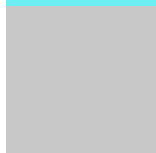
201.1070, -78.6730, -22.4570

Monochromacy



Original Color

199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040



Achromatopsia

200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

200.0610, -28.3330, -9.6530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040 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(109, 238, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 238, 242)  
}
```

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(109, 238, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 238, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040 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(109, 238, 242) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 238, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 238, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 238, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 238, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 238,  
242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 199.8850, -78.1680, -26.1040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 238, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
238, 242) }
```

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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