

# Converting Colors

YIQ(201.0350, -87.3380,  
-25.1140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(201.0350, -87.3380,  
-25.1140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66F1FF
RGB	102, 241, 255
RGB Percent	40%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.6003, 0.0547, 0.0004
CMYK	0.60, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	185°, 100%, 70%
HSV	185°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	54.9781, 72.9793, 105.7196
YIQ	201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

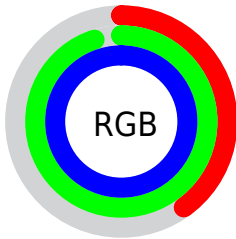
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	102, 175, 255
Decimal	6746623
CIELab	88.44, -33.56, -17.98
CIELCh	88, 38.074, 208.177
Yxy	72.9793, 0.2353, 0.3123
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284936703 (0xFF66F1FF)
YUV	201.0350, 26.6047, -86.8537
Hunter-Lab	85.4279, -34.6232, -13.5736

# Details

The YIQ color **201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **155.9650, 87.3380, 25.1140**, and the grayscale version is **201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.3890, -53.0440, -18.8680**, and **130.5800, -114.1580, -34.6540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192.0870, -102.2840, -29.5800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209.6840, -72.9880, -20.8600**.

# Distribution



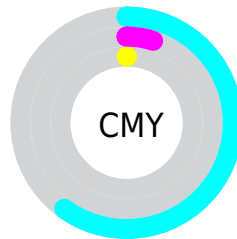
- Red (40%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140 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 201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



201.0350,  
-87.3380, -25.1140

201.0350,  
-87.3380, -25.1140

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

169.6430,  
-92.1060, -26.8100

228.3890,  
-53.0440, -18.8680

131.1670,  
-114.4330, -35.1770

237.6580,  
-34.5680, -12.2960

111.6530,  
-98.0660, -28.9300

246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

93.3130, -82.2490,  
-23.7290

75.2010, -67.0740,  
-17.9060

57.6760, -52.1740,  
-12.6060

41.4390, -38.1450,

-8.0410

■ 27.1910, -25.5830,  
-4.4230

■ 3.7790, -9.2630,  
8.1850

■ 201.0350,  
-87.3380, -25.1140

■ 201.0350,  
-87.3380, -25.1140

■ 192.0870,  
-102.2840, -29.5800

■ 209.6840,  
-72.9880, -20.8600

■ 182.8510,  
-116.3590, -33.3110

■ 219.2190,  
-58.3170, -16.9170

■ 173.9030,  
-131.3050, -37.7770

■ 227.8680,  
-43.9670, -12.6630

■ 165.2540,  
-145.6550, -42.0310

■ 236.8160,  
-29.0210, -8.1970

246.0520,  
-14.9460, -4.4660

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

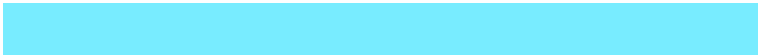
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



205.1780, -60.2400, -31.6320



201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140



203.4820, -75.2350, -18.6830

# Triad

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



201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140



223.3020, 14.8500, 28.2420



219.9900, 40.3500, -15.4100

# Complementary

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



201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140



155.9650, 87.3380, 25.1140

# 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.



216.1080, 43.3740, -4.1300



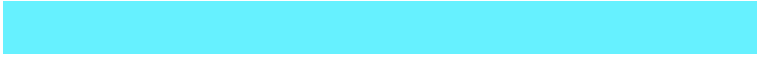
201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140



216.4740, 25.8090, 22.3610

# Square

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



201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140



221.0770, -6.9260, 15.3940



213.4300, 37.1360, 9.8080



215.9970, 12.1090, -26.7310

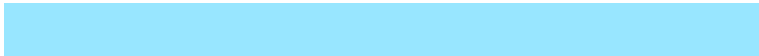


# Rectangle

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



201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140



209.5280, -54.5130, -8.7610



213.4300, 37.1360, 9.8080



219.6640, 44.3840, -11.4240

# Sweetspot

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



201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140



238.8980, -26.3160, -7.6600



193.2930, -46.2480, -75.9760



117.5680, -16.4590, -4.5790



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

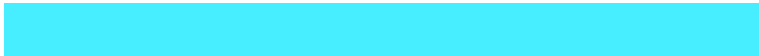


# Same Dimension

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



201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140



190.0050, -104.9890, -30.1170



157.0100, -66.7130, 14.1110



122.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



123.9120, -109.1610, -31.6010



41.3420, -36.4940, -10.4300



# Inverse Universe

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



163.5930, 46.5690, 75.6650



145.0540, 56.0570, 90.9450



199.9900, 66.7130, -14.1110



120.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



76.9450, 57.9820, 94.6060

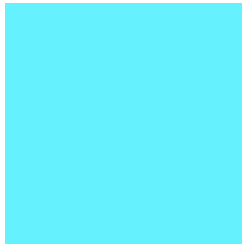


25.7480, 19.5260, 31.6060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

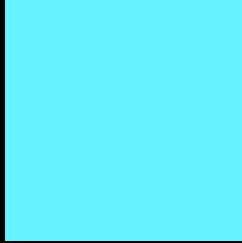
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140 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 201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140.



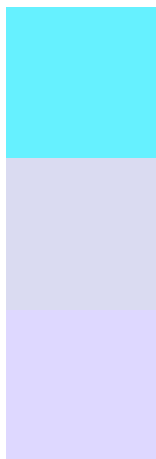
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140.

-25.1140.

# 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

201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140

### Protanopia

221.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300

### Deuteranopia

222.2400, -8.9430, 13.4010



## Tritanopia

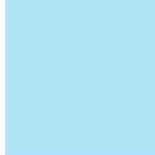
206.7490, -71.6130, -18.2450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140



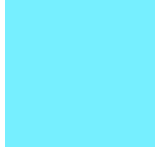
## Protanomaly

213.9170, -36.4950, -4.9030



## Deuteranomaly

214.3670, -37.6420, -0.6340



## Tritanomaly

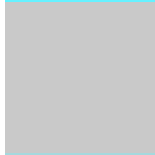
204.6450, -77.2520, -20.6760

# Monochromacy



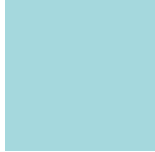
## Original Color

201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140



## Achromatopsia

201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

201.3210, -32.0010, -9.2570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140 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(102, 241, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 241, 255)  
}
```

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(102, 241, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 241, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140 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(102, 241, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 241, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 241, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 241, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 241, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 241,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 201.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 241, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
241, 255) }
```

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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