

Converting Colors

YIQ(201.5010, -103.7500,
-36.0540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(201.5010, -103.7500,
-36.0540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50FDFF
RGB	80, 253, 255
RGB Percent	31%, 99%, 100%
CMY	0.6866, 0.0075, 0.0004
CMYK	0.69, 0.01, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	181°, 100%, 66%
HSV	181°, 69%, 100%
XYZ	56.4807, 79.2106, 106.8311
YIQ	201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

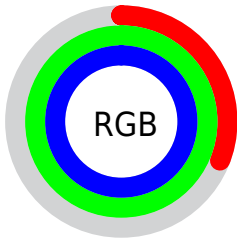
Format	Color
R _Y B	80, 167, 255
Decimal	5307903
CIE Lab	91.33, -42.26, -13.68
CIE LCh	91, 44.425, 197.941
Yxy	79.2106, 0.2329, 0.3266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283497983 (0xFF50FDFF)
YUV	201.5010, 26.3750, -106.5564
Hunter-Lab	89.0004, -42.4723, -8.8682

Details

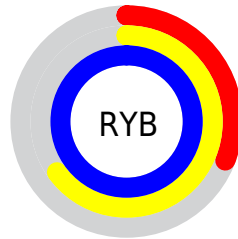
The YIQ color **201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **133.4990, 103.7500, 36.0540**, and the grayscale version is **201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.9040, -61.9840, -22.0480**, and **137.6240, -117.4580, -40.9300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193.7270, -119.2460, -41.5660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208.9760, -88.8500, -30.7540**.

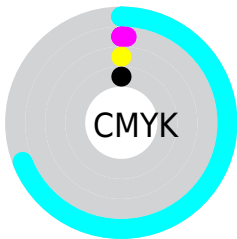
Distribution



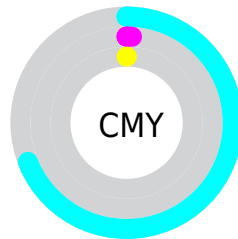
- Red (31%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 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 201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

201.5010,
-103.7500, -36.0540

201.5010,
-103.7500, -36.0540

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

164.4280,
-119.8420, -41.7780

223.9040,
-61.9840, -22.0480

137.6240,
-117.4580, -40.9300

233.4720,
-42.9120, -15.2640

118.1100,
-101.0910, -34.6830

243.0400,
-23.8400, -8.4800

99.1830, -84.9990,
-28.9590

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

81.0710, -69.8240,
-23.1360

63.5460, -54.9240,
-17.8360

46.2490, -40.6660,

-11.9140

■ 30.7130, -27.2330,
-7.5610

■ 9.6490, -12.0130,
2.9550

■ 201.5010,
-103.7500, -36.0540

■ 201.5010,
-103.7500, -36.0540

■ 193.7270,
-119.2460, -41.5660

■ 208.9760,
-88.8500, -30.7540

■ 186.2520,
-134.1460, -46.8660

■ 217.3370,
-73.6290, -25.7650

■ 177.8910,
-149.3670, -51.8550

■ 224.8120,
-58.7290, -20.4650

■ 176.9940,
-151.1550, -52.4910

■ 232.5860,
-43.2330, -14.9530

■ 240.0610,
-28.3330, -9.6530

■ 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

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.



211.1470, -58.9550, -38.4030



201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



198.8540, -103.2460, -34.1740

Triad

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



201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



228.5850, 12.3750, 23.5350



223.3170, 43.7430, -16.3290

Complementary

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



201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



133.4990, 103.7500, 36.0540

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.



217.0200, 40.8060, -1.6420



201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



221.4440, 17.3260, 27.4220

Square

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



201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



224.2340, -17.9740, 6.3620



215.9550, 31.4040, 14.5720



225.0710, 26.4600, -28.0040

Rectangle

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



201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



206.9930, -78.3520, -22.7680



215.9550, 31.4040, 14.5720



220.9520, 43.5130, -12.1590

Sweetspot

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



201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



238.2670, -31.9090, -10.9250



182.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250



117.8450, -18.7970, -6.2610



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.



201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



191.3350, -124.0140, -43.2620



151.0190, -80.1000, 8.9240



123.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



132.7170, -113.2860, -39.4460



44.2770, -37.8690, -13.0450

Inverse Universe

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



152.0470, 48.7670, 90.9030



132.0890, 58.1170, 108.6850



183.3940, 80.3750, -8.4010



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



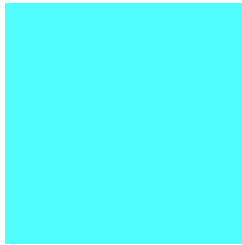
78.6550, 53.1670, 99.2710



26.3180, 17.9210, 33.1610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

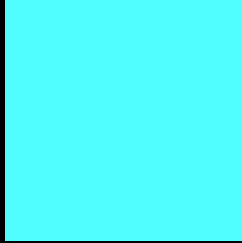
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 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 201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540.



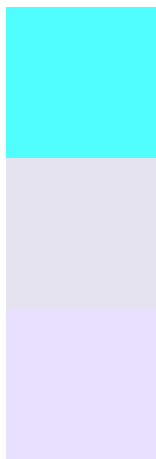
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540.

-36.0540.

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

201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540

Protanopia

228.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

Deuteranopia

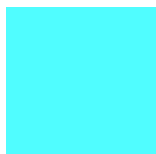
230.2250, -4.5870, 11.5490



Tritanopia

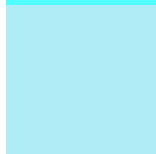
219.5620, -51.8530, -12.9170

Trichromacy



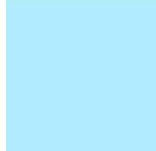
Original Color

201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



Protanomaly

218.7870, -39.2450, -10.1330



Deuteranomaly

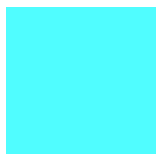
219.9380, -40.9880, -6.0760



Tritanomaly

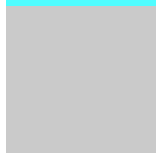
212.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690

Monochromacy



Original Color

201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540



Achromatopsia

202.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

202.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 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(80, 253, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 253, 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(80, 253, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 253, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 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(80, 253, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 253, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 253, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 253, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 253, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 253,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 201.5010, -103.7500, -36.0540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 253, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 253,  
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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