

Converting Colors

YIQ(201.5340, -99.3490,
-33.2130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(201.5340, -99.3490,
-33.2130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56FAFF
RGB	86, 250, 255
RGB Percent	34%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.6631, 0.0193, 0.0004
CMYK	0.66, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	182°, 100%, 67%
HSV	182°, 66%, 100%
XYZ	56.0694, 77.6013, 106.5454
YIQ	201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

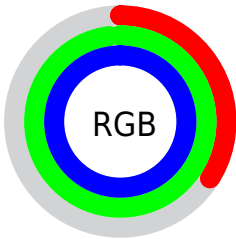
Format	Color
R_{YB}	86, 169, 255
Decimal	5700351
CIE _{Lab}	90.60, -40.13, -14.77
CIE _{LCh}	91, 42.765, 200.204
Yxy	77.6013, 0.2334, 0.3230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283890431 (0xFF56FAFF)
YUV	201.5340, 26.3587, -101.3233
Hunter-Lab	88.0916, -40.5469, -10.0462

Details

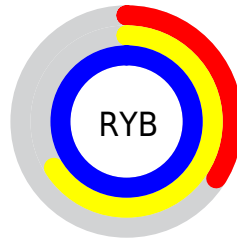
The YIQ color **201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **139.4660, 99.3490, 33.2130**, and the grayscale version is **201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000**, and **135.8630, -116.6330, -39.3610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193.1730, -114.5700, -38.2020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360**.

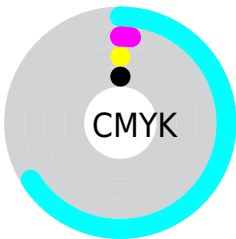
Distribution



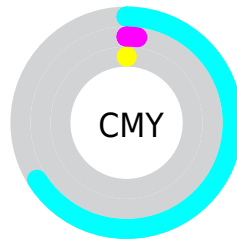
- Red (34%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 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 201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

201.5340,
-99.3490, -33.2130

201.5340,
-99.3490, -33.2130

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

167.1520,
-110.0770, -37.0290

225.1000,
-59.6000, -21.2000

135.8630,
-116.6330, -39.3610

234.6680,
-40.5280, -14.4160

116.3490,
-100.2660, -33.1140

243.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

98.0090, -84.4490,
-27.9130

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

79.3100, -68.9990,
-21.5670

61.7850, -54.0990,
-16.2670

45.0750, -40.1160,

-10.8680

■ 29.5390, -26.6830,
-6.5150

■ 6.7140, -10.6380,
5.5700

■ 201.5340,
-99.3490, -33.2130

■ 201.5340,
-99.3490, -33.2130

■ 193.1730,
-114.5700, -38.2020

■ 209.5960,
-84.7240, -28.4360

■ 185.6980,
-129.4700, -43.5020

■ 217.9570,
-69.5030, -23.4470

■ 177.3370,
-144.6910, -48.4910

■ 225.4320,
-54.6030, -18.1470

■ 174.6460,
-150.0550, -50.3990

■ 233.7930,
-39.3820, -13.1580

■ 241.8550,
-24.7570, -8.3810

■ 249.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

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.



209.3150, -59.3680, -36.4240



201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



200.6810, -95.2690, -30.0610

Triad

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



201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



227.4110, 12.9250, 24.5810



222.7300, 44.0180, -15.8060

Complementary

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



201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



139.4660, 99.3490, 33.2130

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.



216.7920, 41.4480, -2.2640



201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



220.1730, 19.5270, 26.0790

Square

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



201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



223.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670



215.4990, 32.6880, 13.3280



222.6300, 23.3880, -27.3960

Rectangle

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



201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



208.2220, -71.5670, -19.0790



215.4990, 32.6880, 13.3280



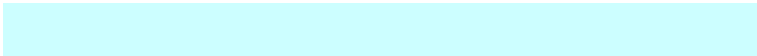
220.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360

Sweetspot

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



201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



239.1640, -30.1210, -10.2890



185.5450, -47.4380, -87.4540



118.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490



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.



201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



190.4820, -119.9340, -40.1100



153.4000, -76.7990, 9.6730



123.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



130.9560, -112.4610, -37.8770



43.6900, -37.5940, -12.5220

Inverse Universe

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



155.2270, 48.0800, 86.8320



134.5680, 58.0260, 104.8260



187.6000, 76.7990, -9.6730



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



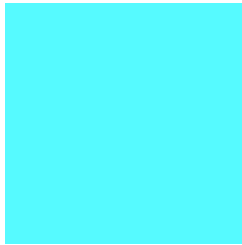
78.3130, 54.1300, 98.3380



26.2040, 18.2420, 32.8500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

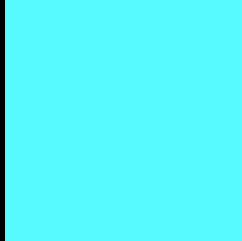
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

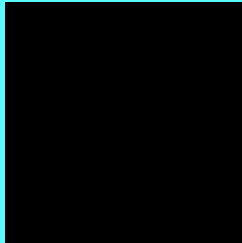
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

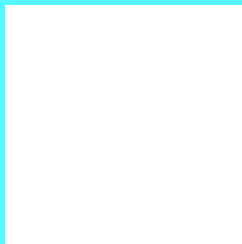
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130.



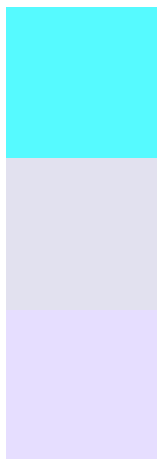
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130.

-33.2130.

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

201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130

Protanopia

226.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

Deuteranopia

228.1540, -5.8250, 11.9590



Tritanopia

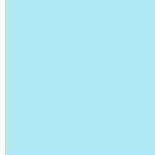
216.5830, -56.3460, -14.0900

Trichromacy



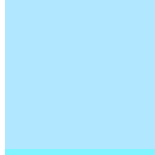
Original Color

201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



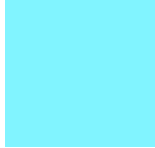
Protanomaly

217.6130, -38.6950, -9.0870



Deuteranomaly

218.4760, -39.5670, -4.2950



Tritanomaly

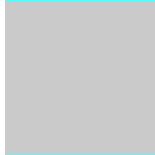
210.8690, -72.0710, -20.9590

Monochromacy



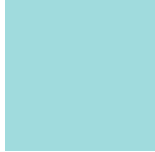
Original Color

201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130



Achromatopsia

202.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

201.5870, -35.8060, -11.8860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 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(86, 250, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 250, 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(86, 250, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 250, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 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(86, 250, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 250, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 250, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 250, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 250, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 250,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 201.5340, -99.3490, -33.2130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 250, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 250,  
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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