

Converting Colors

YIQ(204.3390, -58.7750,
-19.6310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(204.3390, -58.7750,
-19.6310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88E9EC
RGB	136, 233, 236
RGB Percent	53%, 91%, 93%
CMY	0.4669, 0.0861, 0.0747
CMYK	0.42, 0.01, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	182°, 72%, 73%
HSV	182°, 42%, 93%
XYZ	54.4259, 69.5829, 89.8734
YIQ	204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

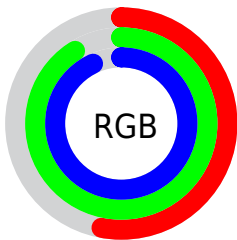
Format	Color
RYB	136, 185, 236
Decimal	8972780
CIELab	86.79, -27.87, -10.38
CIELCh	87, 29.738, 200.433
Yxy	69.5829, 0.2545, 0.3253
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287162860 (0xFF88E9EC)
YUV	204.3390, 15.6089, -59.9333
Hunter-Lab	83.4164, -29.5144, -5.4880

Details

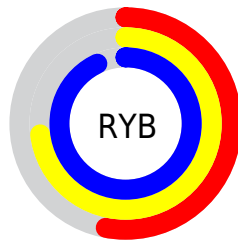
The YIQ color **204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **167.6610, 58.7750, 19.6310**, and the grayscale version is **204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320**, and **147.4420, -60.5630, -20.2670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196.5760, -72.8040, -24.1960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212.1020, -44.7460, -15.0660**.

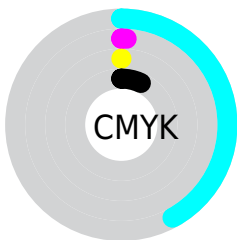
Distribution



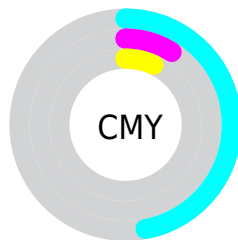
- Red (53%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310 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 204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 204.3390,
-58.7750, -19.6310

■ 204.3390,
-58.7750, -19.6310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 176.0400,
-59.3710, -19.8430

■ 236.7610,
-36.3560, -12.9320

■ 147.4420,
-60.5630, -20.2670

■ 245.7310,
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 118.6480,
-64.1390, -21.5390

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 87.2660, -74.8670,
-25.3550

■ 69.7410, -59.9670,
-20.0550

■ 52.3300, -45.3880,
-14.4440

■ 36.3210, -32.0010,

-9.2570

■ 22.6600, -19.7140,
-6.1620

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 204.3390,
-58.7750, -19.6310

■ 204.3390,
-58.7750, -19.6310

■ 196.5760,
-72.8040, -24.1960

■ 212.1020,
-44.7460, -15.0660

■ 189.6990,
-86.5120, -29.0720

■ 218.9790,
-31.0380, -10.1900

■ 181.9360,
-100.5410, -33.6370

■ 226.7420,
-17.0090, -5.6250

■ 174.4720,
-113.9740, -37.9900

■ 234.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 167.2960,
-128.2780, -43.0780

■ 241.3820, 10.7280,
3.8160

■ 161.3270,
-138.7310, -46.3710

■ 242.2680, 11.0490,
3.5050

■ 242.8550, 10.7740,
2.9820

■ 243.4420, 10.4990,
2.4590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206.7140, -38.1420, -24.6220



204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310



206.2390, -61.0690, -11.0930

Triad

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



204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310



221.9590, 8.3860, 24.2420



216.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300

Complementary

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



204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310



167.6610, 58.7750, 19.6310

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.



215.3560, 39.9800, 2.3160



204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310



218.4630, 24.3420, 21.4140

Square

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



204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310



216.8910, -15.2700, 12.4260



215.1570, 33.6510, 12.3950



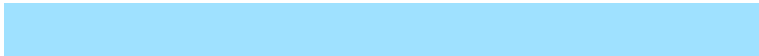
214.1920, 16.2340, -18.8860

Rectangle

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



204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310



208.6860, -48.9660, -4.6620



215.1570, 33.6510, 12.3950



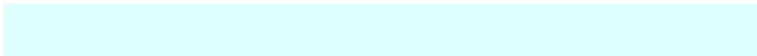
217.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320

Sweetspot

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



204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310



244.5460, -19.3930, -6.4730



194.9280, -28.1420, -51.6780



121.1340, -12.2410, -3.9290



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.



204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310



213.7820, -76.3800, -25.4680



175.5760, -45.3000, 5.9960



113.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



123.9460, -106.5010, -35.7570



36.6800, -31.6340, -10.4020

Inverse Universe

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



176.9580, 28.4630, 51.3670



178.2340, 37.0340, 66.7460



196.4240, 45.3000, -5.9960



110.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



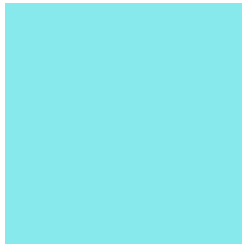
74.1830, 51.3800, 93.1080



22.0740, 15.4920, 27.6200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

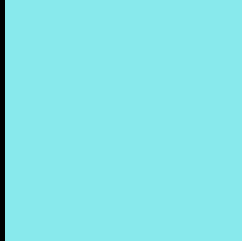
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

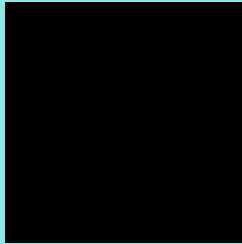
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310.

-19.6310.

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

204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310

Protanopia

216.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340

Deuteranopia

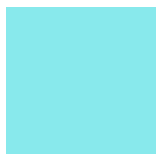
218.3180, -0.4150, 13.0330



Tritanopia

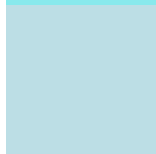
205.9570, -60.3350, -13.3830

Trichromacy



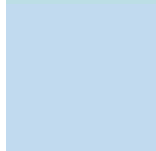
Original Color

204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310



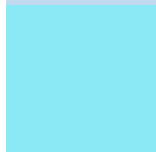
Protanomaly

212.6320, -22.5110, -5.0310



Deuteranomaly

212.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



Tritanomaly

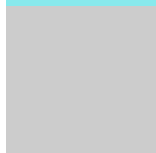
205.6750, -59.6010, -15.6730

Monochromacy



Original Color

204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310



Achromatopsia

204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

204.3500, -21.7770, -7.3210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310 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(136, 233, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 233, 236)  
}
```

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(136, 233, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 233, 236) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310 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(136, 233, 236) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 233, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 233, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 233, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 233, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 233,  
236) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 204.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 233, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
233, 236) }
```

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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