

Converting Colors

YIQ(206.3050, -10.9910,
-70.6630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(206.3050, -10.9910,
-70.6630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98FF62
RGB	152, 255, 98
RGB Percent	60%, 100%, 38%
CMY	0.4043, 0.0000, 0.6156
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.62, 0.00
HSL	99°, 100%, 69%
HSV	99°, 62%, 100%
XYZ	50.8981, 79.0692, 24.1395
YIQ	206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

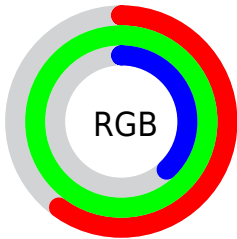
Format	Color
RYB	98, 255, 201
Decimal	10026850
CIELab	91.27, -56.32, 63.89
CIElCh	91, 85.174, 131.396
Yxy	79.0692, 0.3303, 0.5131
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288216930 (0xFF98FF62)
YUV	206.3050, -53.3944, -47.6255
Hunter-Lab	88.9209, -53.4385, 46.1491

Details

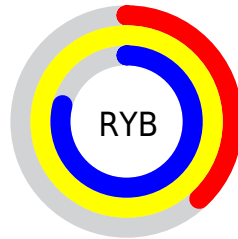
The YIQ color **206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF66**. A complement of this color would be **146.6950, 10.9910, 70.6630**, and the grayscale version is **207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230.3300, 6.1970, -40.7390**, and **147.5930, -11.8620, -71.3980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198.3720, -13.0980, -82.0420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214.3520, -9.2050, -58.9730**.

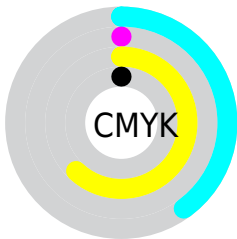
Distribution



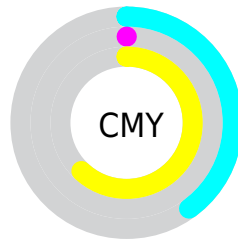
- Red (60%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630 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 206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 206.3050,
-10.9910, -70.6630

■ 206.3050,
-10.9910, -70.6630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 177.1200,
-11.9080, -70.5640

■ 230.3300, 6.1970,
-40.7390

■ 147.5930,
-11.8620, -71.3980

■ 242.4920, 15.0890,
-25.6710

■ 117.7300,
-10.9900, -76.1900

■ 249.9840, 14.1240,
-13.6840

■ 88.4260, -30.3850,
-71.6090

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

■ 68.0920, -31.9000,
-60.6680

■ 52.8300, -24.7500,
-47.0700

■ 38.7420, -18.1500,

-34.5180

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 5.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 206.3050,
-10.9910, -70.6630

■ 206.3050,
-10.9910, -70.6630

■ 198.3720,
-13.0980, -82.0420

■ 214.3520, -9.2050,
-58.9730

■ 190.3250,
-14.8840, -93.7320

■ 221.9860, -7.6940,
-47.8060

■ 182.6910,
-16.3950, -104.8990

■ 230.0330, -5.9080,
-36.1160

■ 175.9970,
-17.6770, -114.7090

■ 237.9660, -3.8010,
-24.7370

■ 246.0130, -2.0150,
-13.0470

■ 253.6470, -0.5040,
-1.8800

■ 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.



216.3190, 65.4830, -57.9170



206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630



169.6350, -126.3000, -78.9400

Triad

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



206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630



177.5810, -151.4300, -53.0140



188.4970, 45.3380, 37.3860

Complementary

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



206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630



146.6950, 10.9910, 70.6630

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.



199.8220, 25.8500, 49.1620



206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630



199.0740, -73.9060, -15.2340

Square

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



206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



219.1930, 16.7750, 31.9030



192.6330, 64.0050, 1.9330

Rectangle

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



206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630



176.0190, -144.2760, -61.5240



219.1930, 16.7750, 31.9030



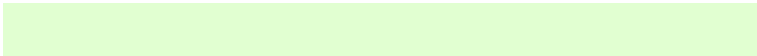
191.1020, 36.6250, 46.6170

Sweetspot

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



206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630



240.7860, -3.1140, -20.6660



204.8170, 65.5220, -20.0620



119.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470



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.



206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630



196.3780, -13.2350, -85.0670



192.8950, -50.8790, -74.6470



123.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510



131.8510, -13.1890, -85.9010



44.1460, -4.4880, -28.8080

Inverse Universe

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



146.6950, 10.9910, 70.6630



124.6220, 13.2350, 85.0670



160.1050, 50.8790, 74.6470



118.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



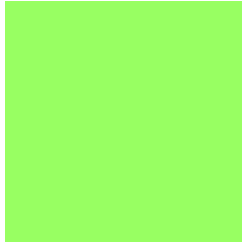
59.4480, 13.7850, 86.1130



19.8540, 4.4880, 28.8080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

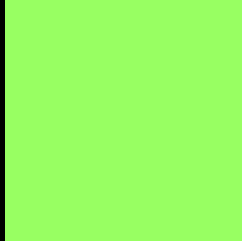
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630 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

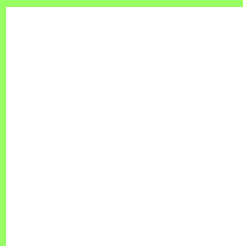
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630.



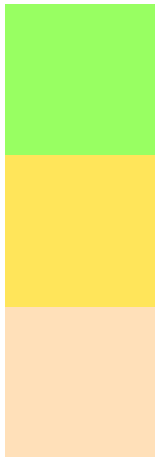
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630.

-70.6630.

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

206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630

Protanopia

220.9280, 60.1150, -37.7170

Deuteranopia

228.8230, 30.9950, -5.5570



Tritanopia

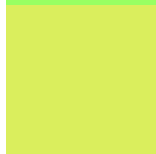
224.0910, -37.0450, -5.9490

Trichromacy



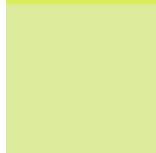
Original Color

206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630



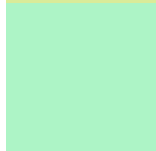
Protanomaly

215.4900, 34.6250, -49.3350



Deuteranomaly

220.5690, 16.1900, -29.1060



Tritanomaly

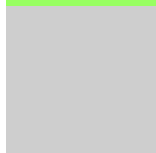
217.5270, -27.5500, -29.3580

Monochromacy



Original Color

206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630



Achromatopsia

206.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

206.1400, -4.3510, -25.7830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630 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(152, 255, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 255, 98)  
}
```

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(152, 255, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 255, 98) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630 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(152, 255, 98) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 255, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 255, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 255, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 255, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 255,  
98) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 206.3050, -10.9910, -70.6630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 255, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
255, 98) }
```

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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