

# Converting Colors

YIQ(206.9010, -75.0970,  
-21.1850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(206.9010, -75.0970,  
-21.1850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7AF1FE
RGB	122, 241, 254
RGB Percent	48%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.5218, 0.0547, 0.0042
CMYK	0.52, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	186°, 98%, 74%
HSV	186°, 52%, 100%
XYZ	57.3630, 74.2234, 105.0032
YIQ	206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

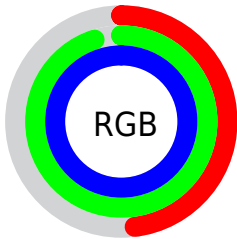
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	122, 185, 254
Decimal	8057342
CIE Lab	89.03, -30.17, -16.51
CIE LCh	89, 34.391, 208.696
Yxy	74.2234, 0.2425, 0.3137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286247422 (0xFF7AF1FE)
YUV	206.9010, 23.2198, -74.4582
Hunter-Lab	86.1530, -31.9176, -11.9555

# Details

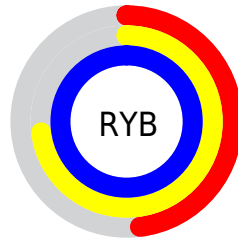
The YIQ color **206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **169.0990, 75.0970, 21.1850**, and the grayscale version is **207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640**, and **147.4980, -81.3320, -23.8280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198.2520, -89.4470, -25.4390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216.1370, -61.0220, -17.4540**.

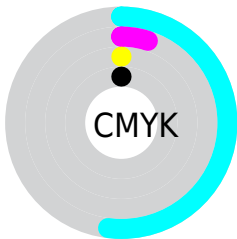
# Distribution



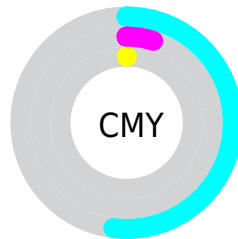
- Red (48%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850 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 206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



206.9010,  
-75.0970, -21.1850

206.9010,  
-75.0970, -21.1850

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

177.5910,  
-77.1600, -22.3440

233.4720,  
-42.9120, -15.2640

147.4980,  
-81.3320, -23.8280

242.4420,  
-25.0320, -8.9040

111.5390,  
-97.7450, -29.2410

251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

93.3130, -82.2490,  
-23.7290

75.0870, -66.7530,  
-18.2170

58.1490, -52.1280,  
-13.4400

41.4390, -38.1450,

-8.0410

■ 26.4900, -24.9870,  
-4.2110

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

■ 206.9010,  
-75.0970, -21.1850

■ 206.9010,  
-75.0970, -21.1850

■ 198.2520,  
-89.4470, -25.4390

■ 216.1370,  
-61.0220, -17.4540

■ 188.7170,  
-104.1180, -29.3820

■ 225.0850,  
-46.0760, -12.9880

■ 180.0680,  
-118.4680, -33.6360

■ 233.7340,  
-31.7260, -8.7340

■ 170.5330,  
-133.1390, -37.5790

■ 243.2690,  
-17.0550, -4.7910

■ 163.3790,  
-144.5090, -40.7730

■ 251.9180, -2.7050,  
-0.5370

254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

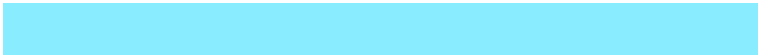
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



209.4070, -53.4550, -27.9430



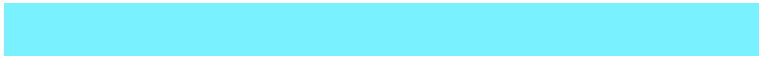
206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850



208.8640, -64.5070, -14.8670

# Triad

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



206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850



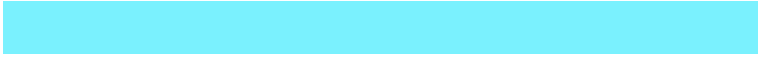
225.6500, 13.7500, 26.1500



221.8910, 36.3150, -13.8690

# Complementary

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



206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850



169.0990, 75.0970, 21.1850

# 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.



218.7810, 39.9810, -3.2110



206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850



219.4090, 24.4340, 19.7460

# Square

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



206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850



223.7350, -5.9630, 14.4610



216.9350, 34.1560, 8.7480



218.3930, 11.0540, -24.1300

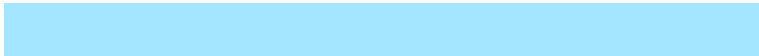


# Rectangle

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



206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850



213.1160, -47.3610, -6.2170



216.9350, 34.1560, 8.7480



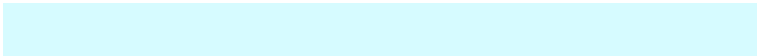
221.8640, 40.9450, -9.6710

# Sweetspot

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



206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850



240.3930, -23.3360, -6.6000



200.7380, -39.8310, -65.6150



118.7640, -14.0750, -3.7310



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.



206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850



198.9530, -90.0430, -25.6510



169.3330, -57.4970, 12.2870



122.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



123.3250, -108.8860, -31.0780



41.3420, -36.4940, -10.4300



# Inverse Universe

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



175.0340, 40.4730, 64.9930



160.5440, 48.2650, 77.9690



206.6670, 57.4970, -12.2870



120.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



76.8310, 58.3030, 94.2950

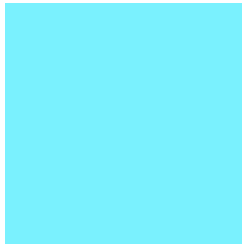


25.7480, 19.5260, 31.6060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

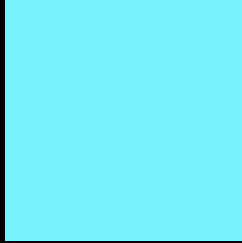
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

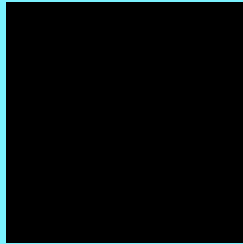
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850.



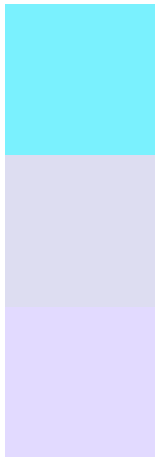
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850.

-21.1850.

# 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

206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850

### Protanopia

223.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200

### Deuteranopia

224.6100, -7.1090, 13.2030



## Tritanopia

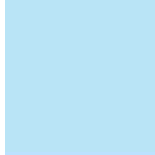
211.2340, -62.6730, -15.0650

# Trichromacy



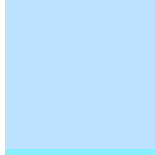
## Original Color

206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850



## Protanomaly

217.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180



## Deuteranomaly

217.9440, -31.9570, 0.9630



## Tritanomaly

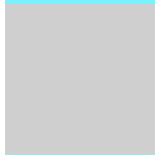
209.7280, -67.1200, -17.0720

# Monochromacy



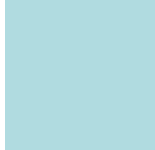
## Original Color

206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850



## Achromatopsia

207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

206.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850 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(122, 241, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 241, 254)  
}
```

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(122, 241, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 241, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850 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(122, 241, 254) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 241, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(122, 241, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 241, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 241, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 241,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 206.9010, -75.0970, -21.1850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 241, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122,  
241, 254) }
```

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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