

Converting Colors

YIQ(208.5220, -64.6850,
-44.6930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(208.5220, -64.6850,
-44.6930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	77FFCC
RGB	119, 255, 204
RGB Percent	47%, 100%, 80%
CMY	0.5337, 0.0000, 0.2002
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	157°, 100%, 73%
HSV	157°, 53%, 100%
XYZ	54.2478, 79.7925, 69.6343
YIQ	208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

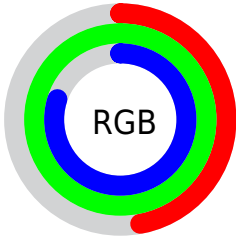
Format	Color
RYB	119, 203, 255
Decimal	7864268
CIELab	91.59, -49.01, 13.19
CIElCh	92, 50.753, 164.937
Yxy	79.7925, 0.2663, 0.3918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286054348 (0xFF77FFCC)
YUV	208.5220, -2.2293, -78.5108
Hunter-Lab	89.3267, -47.9192, 16.3094

Details

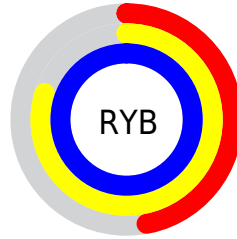
The YIQ color **208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **165.4780, 64.6850, 44.6930**, and the grayscale version is **209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232.2760, -45.2960, -16.1120**, and **148.2870, -71.3330, -45.3570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **199.6080, -76.9710, -53.3150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217.1370, -52.9950, -36.2830**.

Distribution



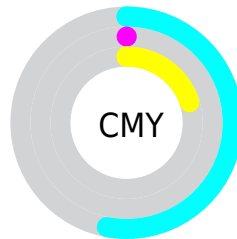
- Red (47%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930 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 208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 208.5220,
-64.6850, -44.6930

■ 208.5220,
-64.6850, -44.6930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 178.7390,
-66.7940, -45.0180

■ 232.2760,
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 148.2870,
-71.3330, -45.3570

■ 241.2460,
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 113.9260,
-86.5540, -50.3460

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 94.6400, -70.8290,
-43.4770

■ 76.6420, -55.9750,
-37.3430

■ 58.7580, -41.4420,
-30.8980

■ 42.2760, -28.1010,

-24.8770

■ 26.7400, -14.6680,
-20.5240

■ 6.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 208.5220,
-64.6850, -44.6930

■ 208.5220,
-64.6850, -44.6930

■ 199.6080,
-76.9710, -53.3150

■ 217.1370,
-52.9950, -36.2830

■ 191.1070,
-88.9820, -61.4140

■ 225.9370,
-40.3880, -27.9720

■ 182.1930,
-101.2680, -70.0360

■ 234.5520,
-28.6980, -19.5620

■ 173.6920,
-113.2790, -78.1350

■ 243.3520,
-16.0910, -11.2510

■ 167.8110,
-121.1640, -83.9160

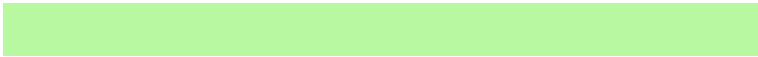
■ 251.9670, -4.4010,
-2.8410

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.



218.8320, -9.8960, -40.9360



208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930



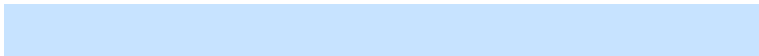
178.6410, -151.6590, -54.3710

Triad

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



208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930



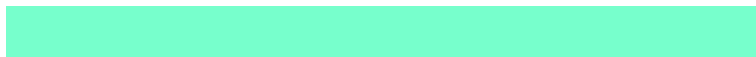
221.8200, -25.6760, 2.7720



214.1020, 43.5110, -1.1050

Complementary

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



208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930



165.4780, 64.6850, 44.6930

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.



213.2480, 32.1370, 17.8090



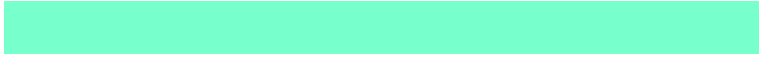
208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930



227.9980, 12.6500, 24.0580

Square

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



208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930



204.3020, -83.7160, -24.6760



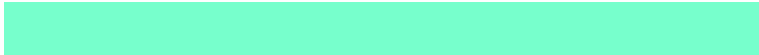
219.7800, 16.5000, 31.3800



220.4160, 47.7780, -17.8700

Rectangle

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



208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



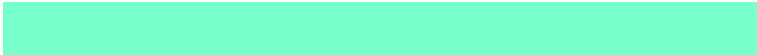
219.7800, 16.5000, 31.3800



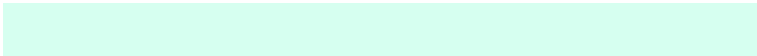
212.7630, 40.3920, 5.8640

Sweetspot

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



208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930



241.0310, -19.6210, -13.3570



214.3800, -6.4080, -60.1040



119.3850, -11.6900, -8.4100



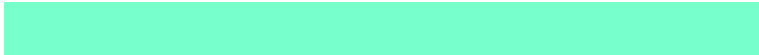
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930



199.3090, -77.5670, -53.5270



204.9440, -76.6560, -20.4640



123.5430, -6.1430, -4.3110



125.7970, -91.0450, -62.5730



42.1280, -30.4400, -21.0320

Inverse Universe

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



165.4780, 64.6850, 44.6930



147.6910, 77.5670, 53.5270



169.0560, 76.6560, 20.4640



119.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



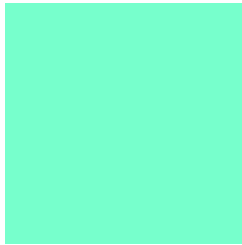
65.3170, 90.7240, 62.8840



21.8720, 30.4400, 21.0320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

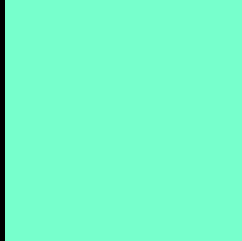
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

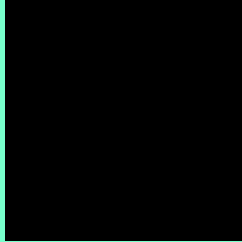
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930.



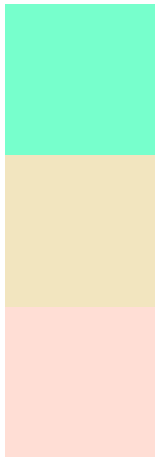
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930.

-44.6930.

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

208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930

Protanopia

228.5550, 19.9460, -9.0620

Deuteranopia

230.8410, 22.5570, 4.1970



Tritanopia

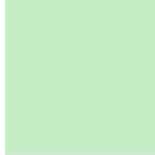
222.5630, -44.4260, -9.8500

Trichromacy



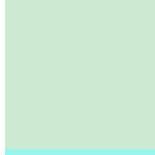
Original Color

208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930



Protanomaly

220.9530, -10.9540, -21.7540



Deuteranomaly

222.8920, -8.9840, -13.4000



Tritanomaly

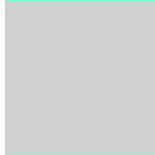
217.3520, -51.6220, -22.6140

Monochromacy



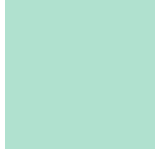
Original Color

208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930



Achromatopsia

208.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

208.2970, -23.4260, -15.9860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930 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(119, 255, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 255, 204)  
}
```

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(119, 255, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 255, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930 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(119, 255, 204) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 255, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 255, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 255, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 255, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 255,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 208.5220, -64.6850, -44.6930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 255, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
255, 204) }
```

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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