

# Converting Colors

YIQ(209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(209.2390, 7.7110,  
-46.1530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCED7A
RGB	188, 237, 122
RGB Percent	74%, 93%, 48%
CMY	0.2629, 0.0705, 0.5214
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.49, 0.07
HSL	86°, 76%, 70%
HSV	86°, 49%, 93%
XYZ	54.5320, 72.6713, 29.5751
YIQ	209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

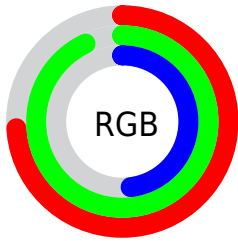
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	122, 237, 171
Decimal	12381562
CIELab	88.29, -34.06, 50.29
CIELCh	88, 60.735, 124.108
Yxy	72.6713, 0.3478, 0.4635
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290571642 (0xFFBCED7A)
YUV	209.2390, -43.0088, -18.6266
Hunter-Lab	85.2475, -34.9982, 39.1036

# Details

The YIQ color  $209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFF99$ . A complement of this color would be  $149.7610, -7.7110, 46.1530$ , and the grayscale version is  $210.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $243.4170, 19.6740, -26.1660$ , and  $153.5810, 6.7480, -45.2200$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $203.5130, 9.4550, -55.7370$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $214.9650, 5.9670, -36.5690$ .

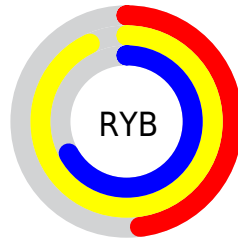
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (93%)

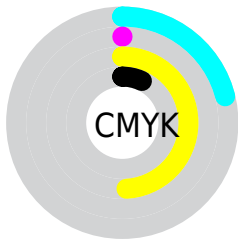
Blue (48%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (67%)

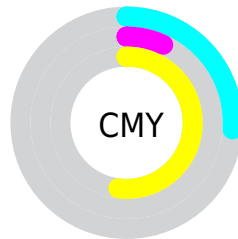


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530 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 209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 209.2390, 7.7110,  
-46.1530


 209.2390, 7.7110,  
-46.1530


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 181.4670, 7.0690,  
-45.5310


 243.4170, 19.6740,  
-26.1660


 153.5810, 6.7480,  
-45.2200


 249.3000, 16.0500,  
-15.5500

 126.6950, 6.4270,  
-44.9090

 252.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

 99.7120, 7.7570,  
-46.9870

 75.4220, 2.9420,  
-42.3220

 53.2610, -6.5500,  
-35.4940

 32.2850, -15.1250,

-28.7650

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,  
-18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 209.2390, 7.7110,  
-46.1530

■ 209.2390, 7.7110,  
-46.1530

■ 203.5130, 9.4550,  
-55.7370

■ 214.9650, 5.9670,  
-36.5690

■ 197.9010, 10.8780,  
-65.0100


■ 220.5770, 4.5440,  
-27.2960

■ 192.1750, 12.6220,  
-74.5940


■ 226.3030, 2.8000,  
-17.7120


■ 186.1500, 13.7700,  
-84.3900

■ 232.0290, 1.0560,  
-8.1280

 180.5380, 15.1930,  
-93.6630

 238.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

 179.7830, 15.8810,  
-95.1190

 242.6400, 1.3740,  
8.1420

 244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



215.5070, 54.2910, -31.2850



209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530



197.1450, -56.6140, -53.3020

# Triad

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



209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530



170.5370, -148.1300, -46.7380



202.4200, 35.0690, 30.7570

# Complementary

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



209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530



149.7610, -7.7110, 46.1530

# 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.



212.1490, 20.0750, 38.1790



209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530



201.5100, -63.2700, -9.7500

# Square

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



209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530



175.2330, -150.3300, -50.9220



218.7950, 2.9760, 23.1680



200.7320, 50.8450, 9.1570



# Rectangle

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



209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530



170.4620, -135.5180, -66.0620



218.7950, 2.9760, 23.1680



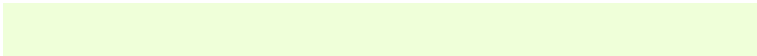
205.1730, 28.6950, 36.1430

# Sweetspot

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



209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530



245.8840, 2.6620, -15.2100



184.5610, 55.3400, -0.7240



122.3880, 1.4230, -9.2730



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

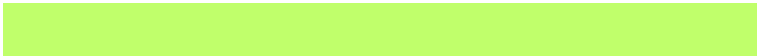


# Same Dimension

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



209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530



219.2910, 9.9600, -59.3840



192.4950, -25.6650, -58.0250



114.2510, 0.5510, -4.4810



137.3430, 12.2090, -72.6150



40.9670, 3.6260, -21.6700



# Inverse Universe

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



149.7610, -7.7110, 46.1530



142.7090, -9.9600, 59.3840



166.5050, 25.6650, 58.0250



108.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



43.6570, -12.2090, 72.6150

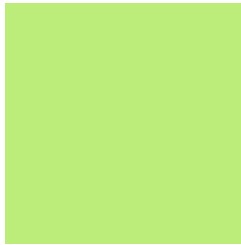


13.0330, -3.6260, 21.6700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530 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 209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530 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 209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530.



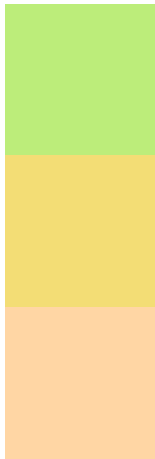
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 209.2390, 7.7110,

-46.1530.

# 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

209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530

### Protanopia

215.7220, 46.4960, -27.6800

### Deuteranopia

220.5590, 40.4860, -6.8580



## Tritanopia

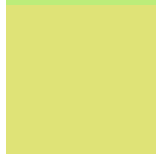
219.9580, -17.3770, 1.0470

# Trichromacy



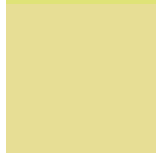
## Original Color

209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530



## Protanomaly

213.4920, 32.2840, -34.4360



## Deuteranomaly

216.3690, 28.7970, -20.7950



## Tritanomaly

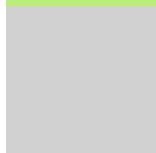
216.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130

# Monochromacy



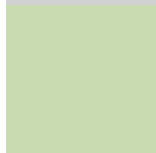
## Original Color

209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530



## Achromatopsia

209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

208.8300, 2.7540, -16.8780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530 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(188, 237, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 237, 122)  
}
```

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(188, 237, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 237, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530 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(188, 237, 122) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 237, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 237, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 237, 122); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 237, 122); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 237, 122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 209.2390, 7.7110, -46.1530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 237, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
237, 122) }
```

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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