

Converting Colors

YIQ(209.2640, -72.5260,
-40.2540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(209.2640, -72.5260,
-40.2540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	73FFDD
RGB	115, 255, 221
RGB Percent	45%, 100%, 87%
CMY	0.5494, 0.0000, 0.1336
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	165°, 100%, 73%
HSV	165°, 55%, 100%
XYZ	55.8606, 80.3756, 80.9299
YIQ	209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

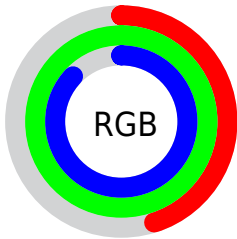
Format	Color
RYB	115, 195, 255
Decimal	7602141
CIELab	91.85, -46.07, 4.79
CIELCh	92, 46.314, 174.068
Yxy	80.3756, 0.2572, 0.3701
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285792221 (0xFF73FFDD)
YUV	209.2640, 5.7858, -82.6695
Hunter-Lab	89.6525, -45.6721, 9.2352

Details

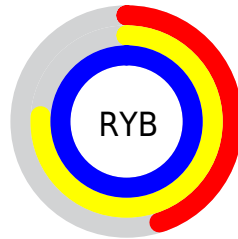
The YIQ color **209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **160.7360, 72.5260, 40.2540**, and the grayscale version is **209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231.3790, -47.0840, -16.7480**, and **148.3060, -81.5120, -42.6000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200.8060, -86.0960, -47.6320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217.4230, -59.5520, -33.0880**.

Distribution



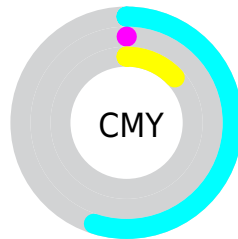
- Red (45%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540 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 209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

209.2640,
-72.5260, -40.2540

209.2640,
-72.5260, -40.2540

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

179.1820,
-75.2310, -40.7910

231.3790,
-47.0840, -16.7480

148.3060,
-81.5120, -42.6000

240.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

115.7500,
-91.6900, -45.3700

249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

96.9370, -75.9190,
-39.3350

78.3520, -60.7900,
-32.6780

60.9410, -46.2110,
-27.0670

43.7580, -32.2740,

-20.8340

■ 28.5640, -19.8040,
-15.5480

■ 7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 209.2640,
-72.5260, -40.2540

■ 209.2640,
-72.5260, -40.2540

■ 200.8060,
-86.0960, -47.6320

■ 217.4230,
-59.5520, -33.0880

■ 192.6470,
-99.0700, -54.7980

■ 225.8810,
-45.9820, -25.7100

■ 184.0750,
-112.3190, -62.4870

■ 234.1540,
-33.3290, -18.2330

■ 175.9160,
-125.2930, -69.6530

■ 242.6120,
-19.7590, -10.8550

■ 171.6870,
-132.0780, -73.3420

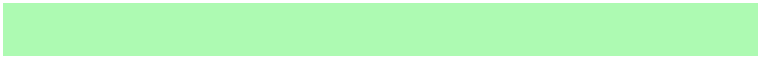
■ 250.7710, -6.7850,
-3.6890

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

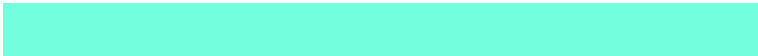
Harmonies

Analogous

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



218.7690, -22.7800, -38.7160



209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540



195.7980, -118.0080, -41.9760

Triad

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



209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540



226.9470, -9.6760, 10.1640



218.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220

Complementary

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



209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540



160.7360, 72.5260, 40.2540

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.



215.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610



209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540



227.4110, 12.9250, 24.5810

Square

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



209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540



215.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560



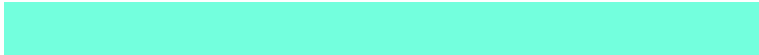
220.0590, 19.8480, 25.7680



225.2090, 43.9270, -19.6650

Rectangle

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



209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540



194.0370, -117.1830, -40.4070



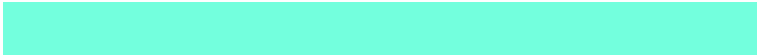
220.0590, 19.8480, 25.7680



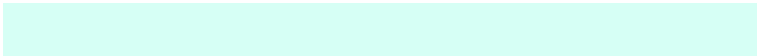
216.7750, 40.1180, -0.1860

Sweetspot

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



209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540



241.6010, -21.2260, -11.8020



207.6450, -17.6400, -65.8000



119.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660



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.



209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540



200.0940, -86.9670, -48.3670



192.5950, -73.8150, -11.3750



123.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



128.6470, -99.0700, -54.7980



43.0400, -33.0080, -18.5440

Inverse Universe

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



160.7360, 72.5260, 40.2540



141.9060, 86.9670, 48.3670



177.4050, 73.8150, 11.3750



119.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



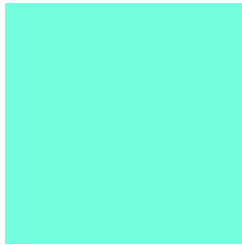
62.4670, 98.7490, 55.1090



20.9600, 33.0080, 18.5440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

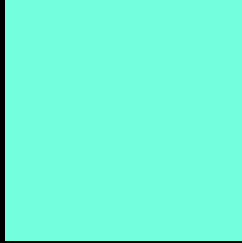
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

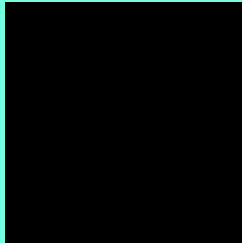
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

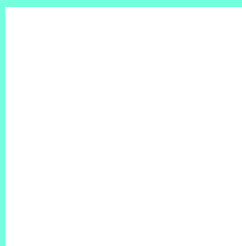
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540.



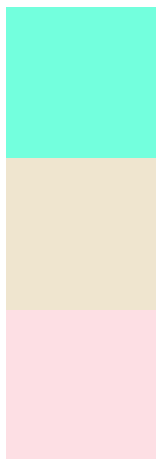
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540.

-40.2540.

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

209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540

Protanopia

229.4820, 13.0220, -4.7220

Deuteranopia

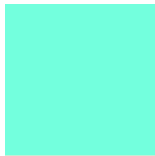
232.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150



Tritanopia

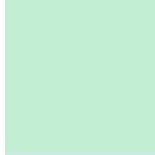
223.4490, -44.1050, -10.1610

Trichromacy



Original Color

209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540



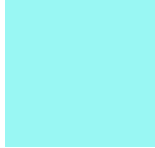
Protanomaly

221.8800, -17.8780, -17.4140



Deuteranomaly

224.2920, -15.8620, -9.8940



Tritanomaly

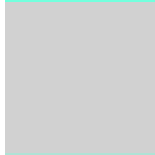
218.4380, -54.7400, -21.1720

Monochromacy



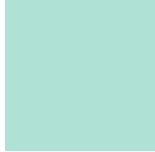
Original Color

209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540



Achromatopsia

209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

209.2690, -26.2230, -14.8550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540 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(115, 255, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 255, 221)  
}
```

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(115, 255, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 255, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540 is called "border".

The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

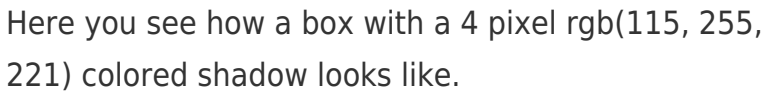
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(115, 255, 221) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 255, 221) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 255, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 255, 221); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 255, 221); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 255, 221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 209.2640, -72.5260, -40.2540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 255, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
255, 221) }
```

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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