

# Converting Colors

YIQ(209.5650, -74.2710,  
-25.1430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(209.5650, -74.2710,  
-25.1430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7BF6F9
RGB	123, 246, 249
RGB Percent	48%, 96%, 98%
CMY	0.5179, 0.0351, 0.0238
CMYK	0.51, 0.01, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	181°, 91%, 73%
HSV	181°, 51%, 98%
XYZ	58.2163, 76.9833, 101.3515
YIQ	209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

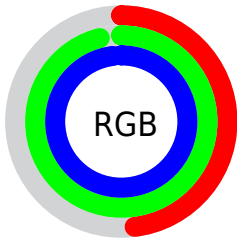
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	123, 185, 249
Decimal	8124153
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.31, -33.62, -11.98
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 35.695, 199.607
Yxy	76.9833, 0.2461, 0.3254
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286314233 (0xFF7BF6F9)
YUV	209.5650, 19.4415, -75.9175
Hunter-Lab	87.7401, -35.1089, -7.0697

# Details

The YIQ color **209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **162.4350, 74.2710, 25.1430**, and the grayscale version is **209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233.7710, -42.3160, -15.0520**, and **149.6890, -80.5520, -26.9520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **201.5030, -88.8960, -29.9200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217.6270, -59.6460, -20.3660**.

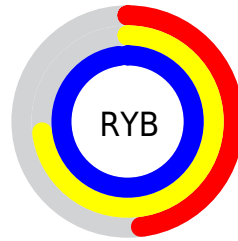
# Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (96%)

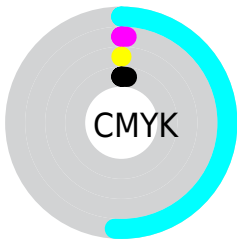
Blue (98%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (98%)

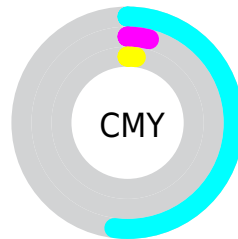


Cyan (51%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430 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 209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



209.5650,  
-74.2710, -25.1430

209.5650,  
-74.2710, -25.1430

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

179.6680,  
-76.0590, -25.7790

233.7710,  
-42.3160, -15.0520

149.6890,  
-80.5520, -26.9520

242.7410,  
-24.4360, -8.6920

113.9040,  
-97.5150, -33.4110

251.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

95.0910, -81.7440,  
-27.3760

77.5660, -66.8440,  
-22.0760

60.0410, -51.9440,  
-16.7760

43.3310, -37.9610,

-11.3770

■ 27.9090, -24.8490,  
-6.7130

■ 4.4970, -8.5290,  
5.8950

■ 209.5650,  
-74.2710, -25.1430

■ 209.5650,  
-74.2710, -25.1430

■ 201.5030,  
-88.8960, -29.9200

■ 217.6270,  
-59.6460, -20.3660

■ 194.0280,  
-103.7960, -35.2200

■ 225.1020,  
-44.7460, -15.0660

■ 185.9660,  
-118.4210, -39.9970

■ 233.1640,  
-30.1210, -10.2890

■ 178.4910,  
-133.3210, -45.2970

■ 240.6390,  
-15.2210, -4.9890

■ 171.0270,  
-146.7540, -49.6500

■ 248.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 250.7940, 3.5760,  
1.2720

■ 251.3810, 3.3010,  
0.7490

■ 251.9680, 3.0260,  
0.2260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



213.3600, -46.0730, -29.5690



209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430



209.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370

# Triad

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



209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430



229.1720, 12.1000, 23.0120



224.2120, 39.8450, -11.7630

# Complementary

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



209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430



162.4350, 74.2710, 25.1430

# 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.



219.6930, 37.4130, -0.7230



209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430



222.8800, 18.7940, 22.8420

# Square

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



209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430



224.5550, -14.4440, 8.4680



218.8900, 30.0290, 11.9570



222.8240, 20.0860, -22.6180

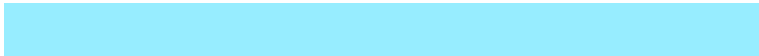


# Rectangle

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



209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430



213.3380, -57.0340, -12.6340



218.8900, 30.0290, 11.9570



222.3200, 39.6610, -8.4270

# Sweetspot

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



209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430



243.0510, -22.3730, -7.5330



197.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760



120.5360, -13.4330, -4.3530



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.



209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430



206.0080, -91.8760, -30.9800



173.1710, -57.2210, 7.2830



121.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



129.5540, -111.2690, -37.4530



42.1740, -36.0810, -12.4090



# Inverse Universe

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



174.6960, 35.6130, 64.9650



162.9720, 44.1840, 80.3440



198.8290, 57.2210, -7.2830



117.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



77.4870, 53.5800, 97.2920

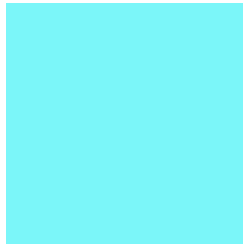


25.0790, 17.0960, 31.5920



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

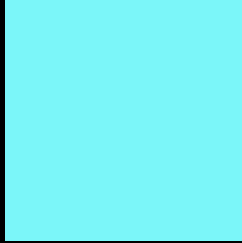
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

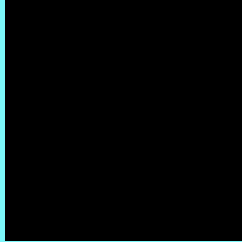
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430.



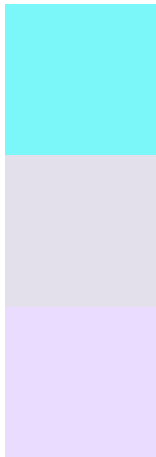
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430.

-25.1430.

# 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

209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430

### Protanopia

226.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680

### Deuteranopia

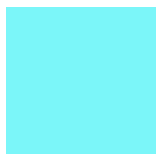
228.1760, -2.8910, 13.8530



## Tritanopia

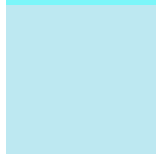
217.4910, -53.0910, -12.5070

# Trichromacy



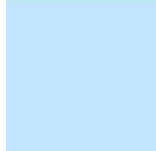
## Original Color

209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430



## Protanomaly

220.1690, -28.5170, -6.3170



## Deuteranomaly

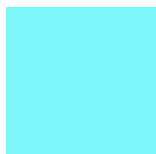
221.2710, -28.5640, 0.0440



## Tritanomaly

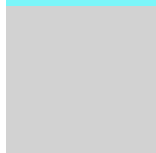
214.5500, -60.7470, -16.9310

# Monochromacy



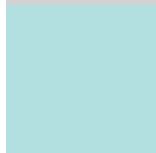
## Original Color

209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430



## Achromatopsia

210.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

209.6590, -27.1410, -9.2290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430 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(123, 246, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 246, 249)  
}
```

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(123, 246, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 246, 249) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430 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(123, 246, 249) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 246, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 246, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 246, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 246, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 246,  
249) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 209.5650, -74.2710, -25.1430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 246, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
246, 249) }
```

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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