

# Converting Colors

YIQ(209.7440, -56.0220,  
-30.9820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(209.7440, -56.0220,  
-30.9820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89F5DB
RGB	137, 245, 219
RGB Percent	54%, 96%, 86%
CMY	0.4630, 0.0390, 0.1414
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.11, 0.04
HSL	166°, 84%, 75%
HSV	166°, 44%, 96%
XYZ	55.7506, 75.7565, 78.6663
YIQ	209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

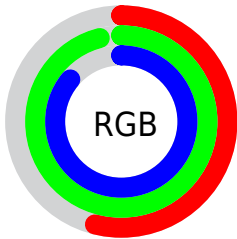
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	137, 198, 245
Decimal	9041371
CIE Lab	89.75, -37.26, 2.86
CIE LCh	90, 37.369, 175.612
Yxy	75.7565, 0.2653, 0.3604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287231451 (0xFF89F5DB)
YUV	209.7440, 4.5632, -63.7965
Hunter-Lab	87.0382, -37.9821, 7.3396

# Details

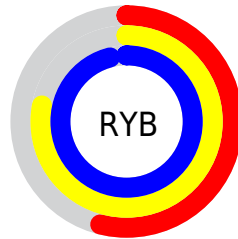
The YIQ color **209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **172.2560, 56.0220, 30.9820**, and the grayscale version is **210.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237.0600, -35.7600, -12.7200**, and **152.3740, -57.8560, -30.7840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **201.5850, -68.9960, -38.1480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217.6040, -43.6440, -24.0280**.

# Distribution



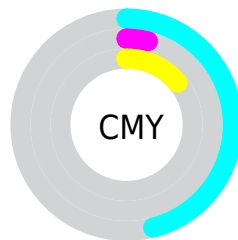
- Red (54%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820 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 209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 209.7440,  
-56.0220, -30.9820

■ 209.7440,  
-56.0220, -30.9820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 180.8580,  
-56.3430, -30.6710

■ 237.0600,  
-35.7600, -12.7200

■ 152.3740,  
-57.8560, -30.7840

■ 246.0300,  
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 123.6940,  
-61.7530, -31.7450

■ 91.4260, -72.8020,  
-35.2500

■ 73.4280, -57.9480,  
-29.1160

■ 56.1310, -43.6900,  
-23.1940

■ 39.5350, -30.0280,

-17.4840

■ 24.8140, -17.5120,  
-13.0320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 209.7440,  
-56.0220, -30.9820

■ 209.7440,  
-56.0220, -30.9820

■ 201.5850,  
-68.9960, -38.1480

■ 217.6040,  
-43.6440, -24.0280

■ 193.7250,  
-81.3740, -45.1020

■ 225.7630,  
-30.6700, -16.8620

■ 185.5660,  
-94.3480, -52.2680

■ 233.6230,  
-18.2920, -9.9080

■ 177.7060,  
-106.7260, -59.2220

■ 241.7820, -5.3180,  
-2.7420

■ 169.5470,  
-119.7000, -66.3880

■ 248.4460, 4.6760,  
3.3640

■ 165.0190,  
-127.0810, -70.2890

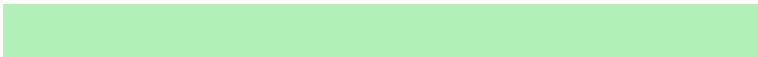
■ 249.0160, 3.0710,  
4.9190

■ 249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



215.3660, -19.8470, -31.2950



209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820



206.0740, -83.0740, -25.2980

# Triad

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



209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820



224.0120, -8.3010, 12.7790



218.6670, 40.3020, -3.5220

# Complementary

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



209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820



172.2560, 56.0220, 30.9820

# 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.



216.6900, 33.4680, 10.2040



209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820



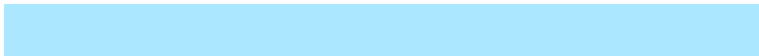
226.2370, 13.4750, 25.6270

# Square

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



209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820



215.7960, -43.4640, -5.2560



219.5060, 22.7830, 22.1350



224.2290, 41.1750, -13.8410



# Rectangle

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



209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820



205.5090, -79.8650, -22.8810



219.5060, 22.7830, 22.1350



217.2310, 38.8340, 1.0580

# Sweetspot

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



209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820



244.2210, -17.1000, -9.4840



208.4690, -13.6080, -50.7600



121.1510, -10.9110, -6.0070



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.



209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820



210.8730, -69.8670, -38.8830



196.8590, -56.9430, -8.7750



118.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770



125.2560, -96.4110, -53.4270



39.6490, -30.3490, -17.1730



# Inverse Universe

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



172.2560, 56.0220, 30.9820



164.0130, 70.1880, 38.5720



185.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750



113.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



60.7440, 96.4110, 53.4270

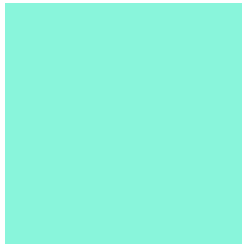


19.2370, 30.6700, 16.8620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

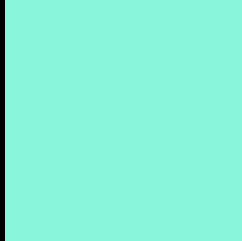
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820 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

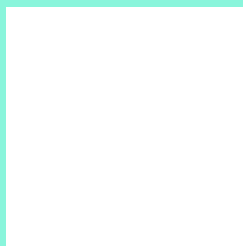
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820.



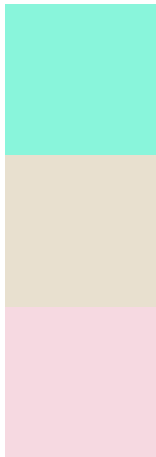
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820.

-30.9820.

# 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

209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820

### Protanopia

224.4540, 10.2250, -3.5910

### Deuteranopia

226.5830, 14.7160, 8.6360



## Tritanopia

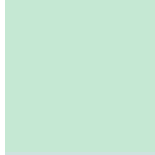
216.3170, -52.5410, -11.4610

# Trichromacy



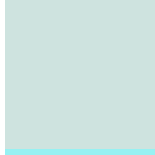
## Original Color

209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820



## Protanomaly

219.1410, -14.1190, -13.9510



## Deuteranomaly

220.2650, -11.2320, -5.6960



## Tritanomaly

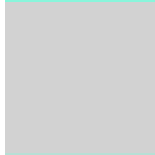
214.2040, -53.9610, -18.7690

# Monochromacy



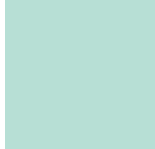
## Original Color

209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820



## Achromatopsia

210.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

209.9000, -20.6300, -11.5900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820 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(137, 245, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 245, 219)  
}
```

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(137, 245, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 245, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820 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".

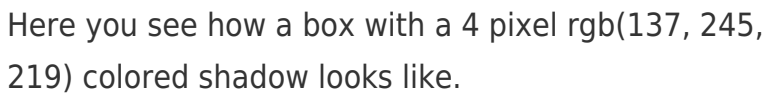
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(137, 245, 219) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 245, 219) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 245, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 245, 219); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 245, 219); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 245, 219) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 209.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 245, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
245, 219) }
```

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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