

# Converting Colors

YIQ(209.9480, -74.4520,  
-38.3880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(209.9480, -74.4520,  
-38.3880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	73FFE3
RGB	115, 255, 227
RGB Percent	45%, 100%, 89%
CMY	0.5494, 0.0000, 0.1101
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.11, 0.00
HSL	168°, 100%, 73%
HSV	168°, 55%, 100%
XYZ	56.6740, 80.7010, 85.2123
YIQ	209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

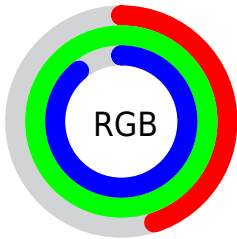
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	115, 193, 255
Decimal	7602147
CIELab	92.00, -44.67, 1.90
CIELCh	92, 44.710, 177.569
Yxy	80.7010, 0.2546, 0.3626
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285792227 (0xFF73FFE3)
YUV	209.9480, 8.4066, -83.2694
Hunter-Lab	89.8337, -44.5976, 6.6437

# Details

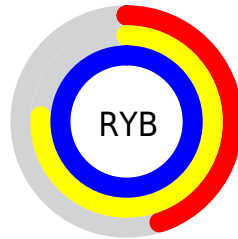
The YIQ color **209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **160.0520, 74.4520, 38.3880**, and the grayscale version is **210.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231.3790, -47.0840, -16.7480**, and **148.6910, -84.0340, -40.9460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **201.6040, -88.3430, -45.4550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217.9930, -61.1570, -31.5330**.

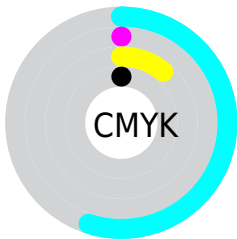
# Distribution



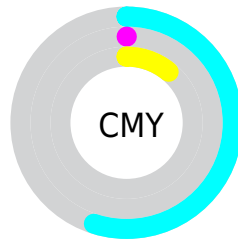
- Red (45%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (89%)



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



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880 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 209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



209.9480,  
-74.4520, -38.3880

209.9480,  
-74.4520, -38.3880

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

179.8660,  
-77.1570, -38.9250

231.3790,  
-47.0840, -16.7480

148.6910,  
-84.0340, -40.9460

240.6480,  
-28.6080, -10.1760

116.3200,  
-93.2950, -43.8150

249.6180,  
-10.7280, -3.8160

97.6210, -77.8450,  
-37.4690

78.9220, -62.3950,  
-31.1230

61.5110, -47.8160,  
-25.5120

44.3280, -33.8790,

-19.2790

■ 29.0200, -21.0880,  
-14.3040

■ 7.8590, -4.2170,  
-6.1770

■ 209.9480,  
-74.4520, -38.3880

■ 209.9480,  
-74.4520, -38.3880

■ 201.6040,  
-88.3430, -45.4550

■ 217.9930,  
-61.1570, -31.5330

■ 193.5590,  
-101.6380, -52.3100

■ 226.3370,  
-47.2660, -24.4660

■ 185.2150,  
-115.5290, -59.3770

■ 234.3820,  
-33.9710, -17.6110

■ 177.0560,  
-128.5030, -66.5430

■ 242.7260,  
-20.0800, -10.5440

■ 172.9410,  
-135.6090, -69.9210

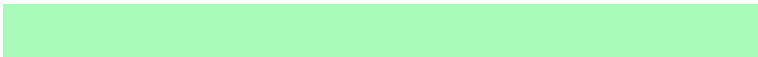
■ 250.7710, -6.7850,  
-3.6890

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.



218.9580, -27.6860, -37.9100



209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880



199.0980, -109.9850, -38.6970

# Triad

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



209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880



228.7520, -4.6330, 12.3830



219.6300, 41.7240, -7.2680

# Complementary

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



209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880



160.0520, 74.4520, 38.3880

# 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.



216.9350, 34.1560, 8.7480



209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880



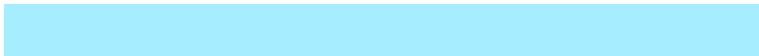
226.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040

# Square

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



209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880



217.8230, -48.0940, -9.4540



220.0760, 21.1780, 23.6900

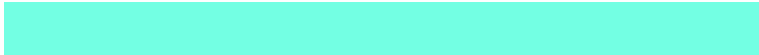


226.7250, 42.4140, -19.7780



# Rectangle

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



209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880



200.0280, -103.7960, -35.2200



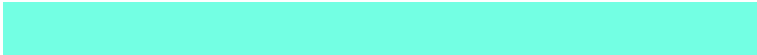
220.0760, 21.1780, 23.6900



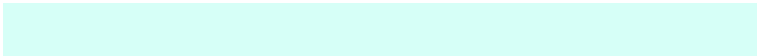
218.3080, 39.9350, -2.3770

# Sweetspot

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



209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880



241.8290, -21.8680, -11.1800



206.1500, -20.6200, -66.8600



119.9550, -13.2950, -6.8550



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

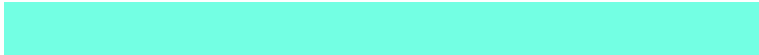


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880



200.8920, -89.2140, -46.1900



189.6600, -72.4400, -8.7600



123.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890



129.5590, -101.6380, -52.3100



43.3820, -33.9710, -17.6110



# Inverse Universe

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



160.0520, 74.4520, 38.3880



140.9940, 89.5350, 45.8790



180.3400, 72.4400, 8.7600



119.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



61.4410, 101.6380, 52.3100

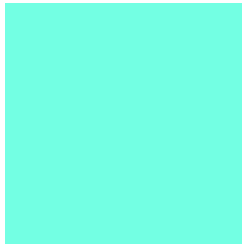


20.6180, 33.9710, 17.6110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

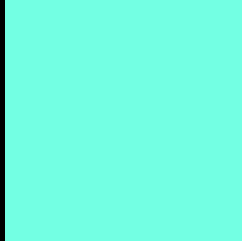
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

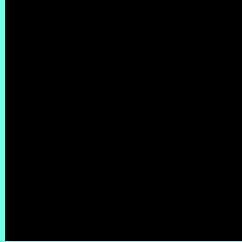
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880.



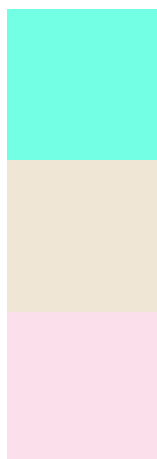
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880.

-38.3880.

# 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

209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880

### Protanopia

230.7530, 10.8210, -3.3790

### Deuteranopia

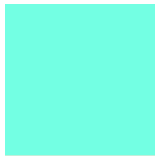
232.6260, 13.1570, 9.3570



## Tritanopia

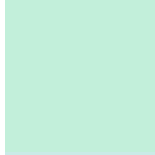
224.0470, -42.9130, -9.7370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880



## Protanomaly

223.1510, -20.0790, -16.0710



## Deuteranomaly

224.6770, -18.3840, -8.2400



## Tritanomaly

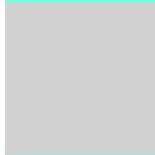
218.9650, -54.7860, -20.3380

# Monochromacy



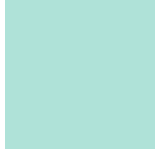
## Original Color

209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880



## Achromatopsia

210.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

209.6110, -27.1860, -13.9220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880 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, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 255, 227)  
}
```

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, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 255, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880 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, 227) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 255, 227) }
```

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, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 255, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 255, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 255,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 209.9480, -74.4520, -38.3880 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, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
255, 227) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor