

# Converting Colors

YIQ(210.8860, -62.7140,  
-41.8660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(210.8860, -62.7140,  
-41.8660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7DFFD1
RGB	125, 255, 209
RGB Percent	49%, 100%, 82%
CMY	0.5101, 0.0000, 0.1806
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	159°, 100%, 74%
HSV	159°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	55.7068, 80.4742, 72.8833
YIQ	210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

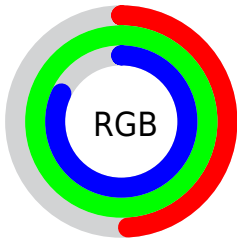
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">125, 204, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8257489</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">91.90, -46.64, 11.08</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">92, 47.938, 166.639</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">80.4742, 0.2665, 0.3849</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286447569 (0xFF7DFFD1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">210.8860, -0.9298, -75.3220</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">89.7074, -46.1426, 14.6247</a>

# Details

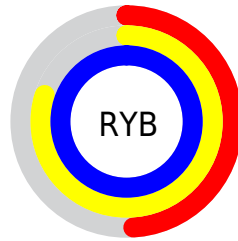
The YIQ color **210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **169.1140, 62.7140, 41.8660**, and the grayscale version is **211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234.0700, -41.7200, -14.8400**, and **152.1350, -67.8490, -42.4170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **202.0860, -75.3210, -50.1770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **219.3870, -50.7030, -33.7670**.

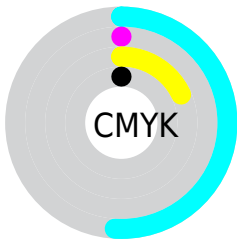
# Distribution



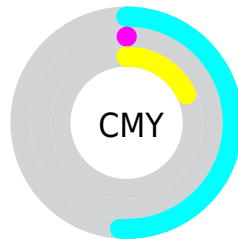
- Red (49%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660 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 210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 210.8860,  
-62.7140, -41.8660

■ 210.8860,  
-62.7140, -41.8660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 181.4020,  
-64.2270, -41.9790

■ 234.0700,  
-41.7200, -14.8400

■ 152.1350,  
-67.8490, -42.4170

■ 243.0400,  
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 117.3720,  
-81.8780, -46.9820

■ 252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

■ 95.6830, -72.3880,  
-42.7560

■ 77.0980, -57.2590,  
-36.0990

■ 59.8010, -43.0010,  
-30.1770

■ 42.7320, -29.3850,

-23.6330

■ 27.3100, -16.2730,  
-18.9690

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

■ 210.8860,  
-62.7140, -41.8660

■ 210.8860,  
-62.7140, -41.8660

■ 202.0860,  
-75.3210, -50.1770

■ 219.3870,  
-50.7030, -33.7670

■ 193.5850,  
-87.3320, -58.2760

■ 228.1870,  
-38.0960, -25.4560

■ 184.7850,  
-99.9390, -66.5870

■ 236.6880,  
-26.0850, -17.3570

■ 176.2840,  
-111.9500, -74.6860

■ 245.4880,  
-13.4780, -9.0460

■ 168.4950,  
-123.0900, -82.0500

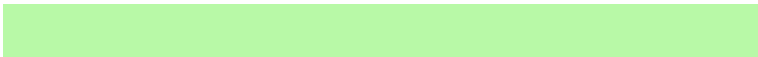
■ 253.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

■ 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.



220.2170, -12.4180, -39.2820



210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660



194.9010, -119.7960, -42.6120

# Triad

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



210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660



224.2120, -20.9080, 4.4680



216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410

# Complementary

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



210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660



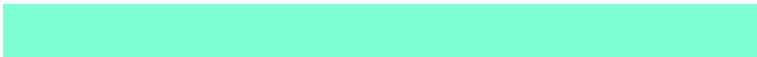
169.1140, 62.7140, 41.8660

# 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.



215.5960, 31.0370, 15.7170



210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660



229.1720, 12.1000, 23.0120

# Square

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



210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660



209.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370



221.4270, 15.9960, 29.5000

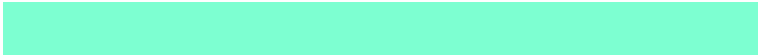


222.7470, 45.3480, -17.8840



# Rectangle

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



210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660



182.9520, -142.1690, -50.1450



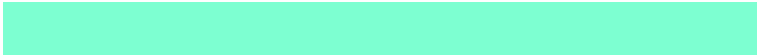
221.4270, 15.9960, 29.5000



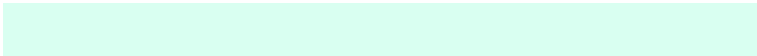
215.2250, 38.9710, 4.0830

# Sweetspot

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



210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660



242.0420, -18.1540, -12.4100



215.6620, -7.1420, -57.8140



120.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

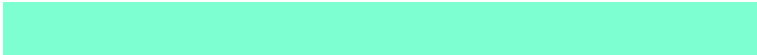


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660



202.0860, -75.3210, -50.1770



206.1510, -72.8050, -18.6690



123.5430, -6.1430, -4.3110



126.2530, -92.3290, -61.3290



42.2420, -30.7610, -20.7210



# Inverse Universe

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



169.1140, 62.7140, 41.8660



152.0280, 75.0000, 50.4880



173.8490, 72.8050, 18.6690



119.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



64.8610, 92.0080, 61.6400

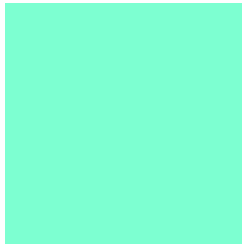


21.7580, 30.7610, 20.7210



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

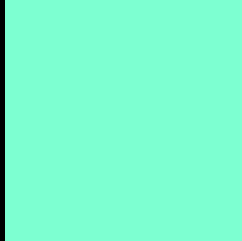
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660 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 210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660.



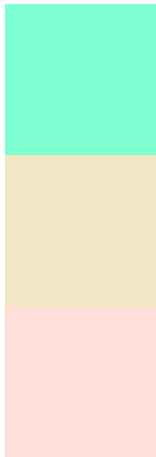
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660.

-41.8660.

# 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

210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660

### Protanopia

229.7120, 18.0660, -8.0300

### Deuteranopia

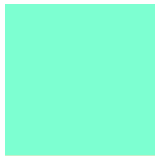
231.9980, 20.6770, 5.2290



## Tritanopia

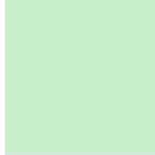
223.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020

# Trichromacy



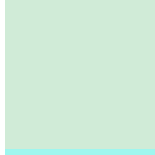
## Original Color

210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660



## Protanomaly

222.7080, -11.6420, -20.2980



## Deuteranomaly

224.6470, -9.6720, -11.9440



## Tritanomaly

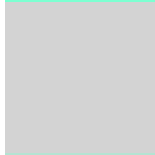
219.0750, -49.2840, -20.9320

# Monochromacy



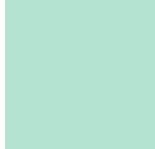
## Original Color

210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660



## Achromatopsia

211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

211.0090, -22.5550, -15.2510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660 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(125, 255, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 255, 209)  
}
```

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(125, 255, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 255, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660 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(125, 255, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 255, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 255, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 255, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 255, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 255,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 210.8860, -62.7140, -41.8660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 255, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
255, 209) }
```

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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