

Converting Colors

YIQ(211.1530, -41.8970,
-50.1930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930)
contains.

YIQ(211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(211.1530, -41.8970,
-50.1930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CFFAC
RGB	140, 255, 172
RGB Percent	55%, 100%, 67%
CMY	0.4513, 0.0000, 0.3256
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.33, 0.00
HSL	137°, 100%, 77%
HSV	137°, 45%, 100%
XYZ	54.0051, 80.0658, 51.6245
YIQ	211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

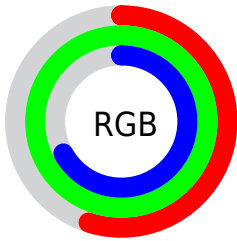
Format	Color
RYB	140, 230, 255
Decimal	9240492
CIELab	91.71, -50.16, 29.76
CIELCh	92, 58.322, 149.317
Yxy	80.0658, 0.2908, 0.4312
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287430572 (0xFF8CFFAC)
YUV	211.1530, -19.3024, -62.4012
Hunter-Lab	89.4795, -48.8559, 28.4287

Details

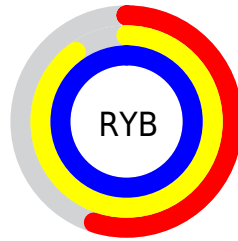
The YIQ color **211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **183.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930**, and the grayscale version is **211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234.8790, -25.3050, -20.4810**, and **153.4240, -44.0980, -48.8500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **201.3270, -51.6150, -61.3030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220.6800, -32.7750, -39.2950**.

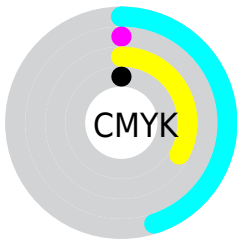
Distribution



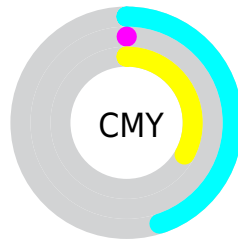
- Red (55%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930 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 211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 211.1530,
-41.8970, -50.1930


 211.1530,
-41.8970, -50.1930


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 182.3810,
-42.5390, -49.5710


 234.8790,
-25.3050, -20.4810


 153.4240,
-44.0980, -48.8500

 246.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240

 125.1570,
-47.7200, -49.2880

 91.8070, -61.4740,
-53.3300

 73.3360, -46.6660,
-46.3620

 55.9250, -32.0870,
-40.7510

 38.7420, -18.1500,

-34.5180

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

■ 7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 211.1530,
-41.8970, -50.1930

■ 211.1530,
-41.8970, -50.1930

■ 201.3270,
-51.6150, -61.3030

■ 220.6800,
-32.7750, -39.2950

■ 191.6860,
-60.4160, -72.5120

■ 230.6200,
-23.3780, -27.8740

■ 181.8600,
-70.1340, -83.6220

■ 240.1470,
-14.2560, -16.9760

■ 172.2190,
-78.9350, -94.8310

■ 250.0870, -4.8590,
-5.5550

■ 162.3930, 255.0000, -0.0000,
-88.6530, -105.9410 -0.0000

■ 157.7790,
-92.9160, -111.2840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220.8380, 16.3300, -42.6620



211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930



175.6770, -143.3130, -62.4570

Triad

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



211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930



208.2550, -67.1660, -16.2380



208.1810, 42.2710, 10.3590

Complementary

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



211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930



183.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930

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.



211.6300, 25.6700, 30.3900



211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930



226.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220

Square

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



211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930



176.9940, -151.1550, -52.4910



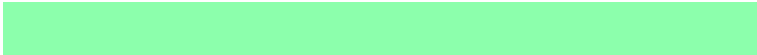
220.9540, 15.9500, 30.3340



213.8450, 51.1240, -12.4280

Rectangle

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



211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



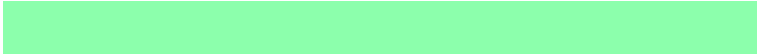
220.9540, 15.9500, 30.3340



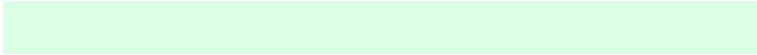
208.4720, 37.3180, 17.5260

Sweetspot

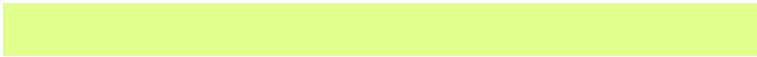
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930



241.2720, -13.1100, -15.7180



232.6210, 18.4390, -42.3370



119.5980, -7.9760, -9.6400



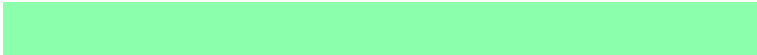
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

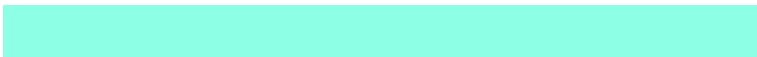
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930



202.4520, -50.4690, -60.0450



217.5370, -59.8730, -32.7770



122.9730, -4.5380, -5.8660



118.1590, -69.5380, -83.4100



39.6200, -23.3780, -27.8740

Inverse Universe

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



183.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930



169.6620, 50.1480, 60.3560



177.4630, 59.8730, 32.7770



119.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



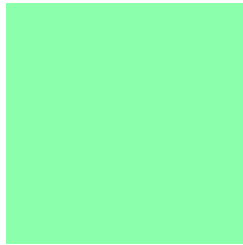
72.8410, 69.5380, 83.4100



24.3800, 23.3780, 27.8740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930 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 211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930 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 211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930.



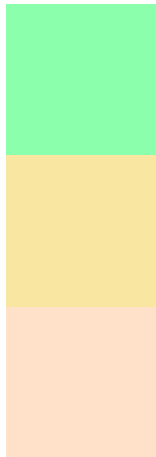
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930.

-50.1930.

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

211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930

Protanopia

227.5160, 32.8770, -17.6430

Deuteranopia

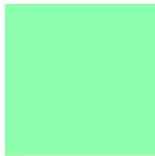
230.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920



Tritanopia

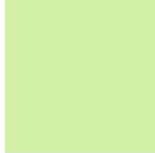
224.3680, -39.3830, -7.6310

Trichromacy



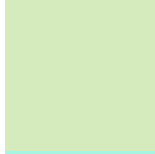
Original Color

211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930



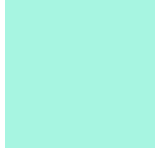
Protanomaly

221.5940, 5.8740, -29.3740



Deuteranomaly

223.2920, 1.3330, -18.6590



Tritanomaly

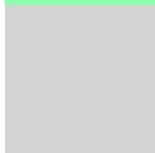
219.3980, -40.0680, -22.7560

Monochromacy



Original Color

211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930



Achromatopsia

211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

211.0220, -15.4020, -18.2340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930 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(140, 255, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 255, 172)  
}
```

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(140, 255, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 255, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930 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(140, 255, 172) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 255, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 255, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 255, 172); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 255, 172); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 255, 172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 211.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 255, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
255, 172) }
```

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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