

# Converting Colors

YIQ(211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(211.3990, 1.7490,  
-37.2190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	<a href="#">BEEB92</a>
RGB	190, 235, 146
RGB Percent	75%, 92%, 57%
CMY	0.2551, 0.0783, 0.4274
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.38, 0.08
HSL	90°, 69%, 75%
HSV	90°, 38%, 92%
XYZ	56.1283, 72.4451, 38.2270
YIQ	211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

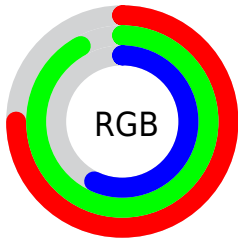
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	146, 235, 191
Decimal	12512146
CIELab	88.18, -29.58, 38.53
CIELCh	88, 48.575, 127.507
Yxy	72.4451, 0.3365, 0.4343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290702226 (0xFFBEEB92)
YUV	211.3990, -32.2417, -18.7669
Hunter-Lab	85.1147, -31.2400, 32.9517

# Details

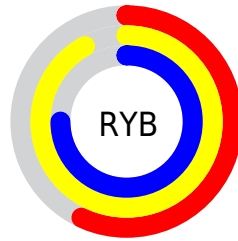
The YIQ color **211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **169.6010, -1.7490, 37.2190**, and the grayscale version is **212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246.4520, 12.5660, -18.4900**, and **156.1540, 1.0610, -35.7630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **205.1890, 1.9800, -46.9160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217.7230, 1.1970, -27.2110**.

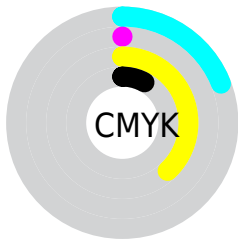
# Distribution



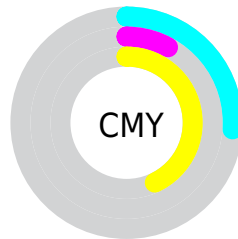
- Red (75%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190 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 211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 211.3990, 1.7490,  
-37.2190


 211.3990, 1.7490,  
-37.2190


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 183.6270, 1.1070,  
-36.5970


 246.4520, 12.5660,  
-18.4900


 156.1540, 1.0610,  
-35.7630

 252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

 129.6810, 1.0150,  
-34.9290

 103.9090, 0.3730,  
-34.3070

 78.4960, 0.0980,  
-34.8300

 54.7670, -2.1030,  
-33.4870

 32.0080, -12.7870,

-27.0830

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,  
-17.7820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 211.3990, 1.7490,  
-37.2190

■ 211.3990, 1.7490,  
-37.2190

■ 205.1890, 1.9800,  
-46.9160

■ 217.7230, 1.1970,  
-27.2110

■ 198.8650, 2.5320,  
-56.9240

■ 223.9330, 0.9660,  
-17.5140

■ 192.6550, 2.7630,  
-66.6210

■ 230.2570, 0.4140,  
-7.5060

■ 186.3310, 3.3150,  
-76.6290

■ 236.4670, 0.1830,  
2.1910

■ 180.1210, 3.5460,  
-86.3260

■ 241.4660, 1.9240,  
9.1880

■ 174.0960, 4.6940,  
-96.1220

■ 243.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600

■ 172.6290, 4.5110,  
-98.3130

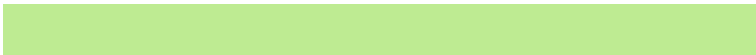
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



216.6660, 40.9020, -25.4180



211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190



203.0850, -47.2170, -41.8810

# Triad

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



211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190



192.1200, -97.8830, -26.7390



208.8940, 33.3740, 22.9260

# Complementary

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



211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190



169.6010, -1.7490, 37.2190

# Split Complementary

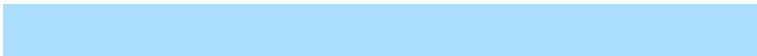
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



216.8450, 17.8750, 33.9950



211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190



210.8120, -40.3930, -0.3370

# Square

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



211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190



172.2980, -148.9550, -48.3070



221.4640, 5.4060, 23.1820



207.4000, 45.8480, 6.1040



# Rectangle

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



211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190



193.8540, -86.0510, -42.9390



221.4640, 5.4060, 23.1820



210.7180, 28.2380, 27.9020

# Sweetspot

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



211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190



247.6220, 0.6440, -11.6760



199.0260, 40.6690, -4.6670



123.3710, 0.0930, -7.1950



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

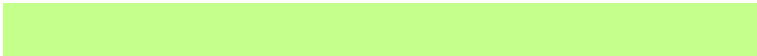


# Same Dimension

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



211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190



224.5480, 2.3470, -48.0610



198.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



113.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



132.8580, 3.2690, -75.7950



39.4720, 0.6460, -22.7300



# Inverse Universe

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



169.6010, -1.7490, 37.2190



170.4520, -2.3470, 48.0610



182.7570, 24.4750, 46.5470



109.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



48.1420, -3.2690, 75.7950



14.2290, -1.2420, 22.5180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

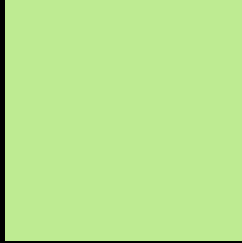
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

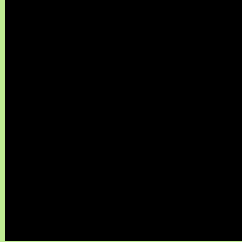
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190.

-37.2190.

# 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

211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190

### Protanopia

217.4470, 37.3250, -21.1630

### Deuteranopia

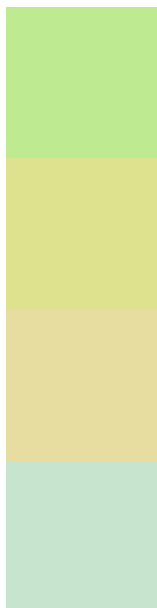
220.5420, 39.1560, -4.7800



## Tritanopia

219.9580, -17.3770, 1.0470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190

## Protanomaly

215.2280, 24.5800, -26.9720

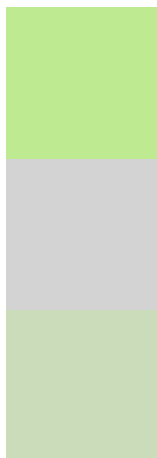
## Deuteranomaly

217.1500, 25.2200, -16.5400

## Tritanomaly

216.8210, -10.2220, -12.9900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190

## Achromatopsia

211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

211.1550, 0.4610, -13.8670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190 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(190, 235, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 235, 146)  
}
```

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(190, 235, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 235, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190 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(190, 235, 146) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 235, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(190, 235, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 235, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 235, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 235,  
146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 211.3990, 1.7490, -37.2190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 235, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
235, 146) }
```

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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