

# Converting Colors

YIQ(212.2500, -68.7700,  
-20.2100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100)  
contains.

- YIQ(212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100)** ..... 3
- Conversions*** ..... 4
- Details*** ..... 6
- Harmonies*** ..... 12
- Previews*** ..... 24
- Color Blindness Simulation*** ..... 28
- CSS Examples*** ..... 31

# Color

**YIQ(212.2500, -68.7700,  
-20.2100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	86F4FE
RGB	134, 244, 254
RGB Percent	53%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.4747, 0.0429, 0.0042
CMYK	0.47, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	185°, 98%, 76%
HSV	185°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	60.0637, 76.9434, 105.3917
YIQ	212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

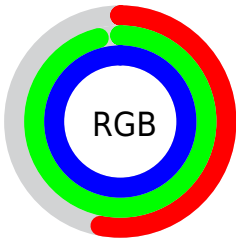
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	134, 191, 254
Decimal	8844542
CIELab	90.30, -29.10, -14.57
CIElCh	90, 32.545, 206.597
Yxy	76.9434, 0.2478, 0.3174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287034622 (0xFF86F4FE)
YUV	212.2500, 20.5828, -68.6252
Hunter-Lab	87.7174, -31.2791, -9.8343

# Details

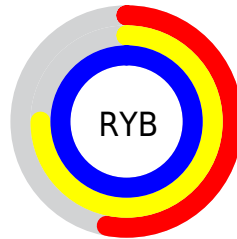
The YIQ color **212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **175.7500, 68.7700, 20.2100**, and the grayscale version is **212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320**, and **153.7550, -71.7500, -21.2700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203.6010, -83.1200, -24.4640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220.8990, -54.4200, -15.9560**.

# Distribution



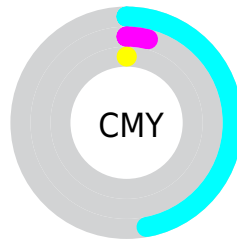
- Red (53%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100 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 212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



212.2500,  
-68.7700, -20.2100

212.2500,  
-68.7700, -20.2100

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

182.9510,  
-69.3660, -20.4220

236.4620,  
-36.9520, -13.1440

154.3420,  
-72.0250, -21.7930

245.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840

122.8680,  
-79.4980, -24.0260

254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

95.0740, -83.0740,  
-25.2980

76.8480, -67.5780,  
-19.7860

59.3230, -52.6780,  
-14.4860

43.2000, -38.9700,

-9.6100

■ 27.6640, -25.5370,  
-5.2570

■ 4.8390, -9.4920,  
6.8280

■ 212.2500,  
-68.7700, -20.2100

■ 212.2500,  
-68.7700, -20.2100

■ 203.6010,  
-83.1200, -24.4640

■ 220.8990,  
-54.4200, -15.9560

■ 194.6530,  
-98.0660, -28.9300

■ 229.8470,  
-39.4740, -11.4900

■ 186.0040,  
-112.4160, -33.1840

■ 238.4960,  
-25.1240, -7.2360

■ 177.0560,  
-127.3620, -37.6500

■ 247.4440,  
-10.1780, -2.7700

■ 168.4070,  
-141.7120, -41.9040

254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 165.7270,  
-145.6090, -42.8650

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



213.9840, -47.7700, -26.3460



212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100



213.6040, -60.8390, -15.2630

# Triad

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



212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100



228.5850, 12.3750, 23.5350



225.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010

# Complementary

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



212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100



175.7500, 68.7700, 20.2100

# 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.



221.9270, 36.6340, -3.1260



212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100



223.0280, 21.1330, 18.9970

# Square

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



212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100



226.0830, -7.0630, 12.3690



220.0810, 30.8090, 8.8330



222.9310, 12.4750, -22.3490

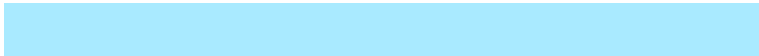


# Rectangle

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



212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100



216.9590, -45.4810, -7.2490



220.0810, 30.8090, 8.8330



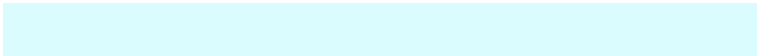
224.4230, 37.8730, -9.0630

# Sweetspot

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



212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100



242.4750, -20.6310, -6.0630



205.3520, -35.5680, -60.2720



120.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180



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.



212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100



204.6010, -83.1200, -24.4640



178.2040, -52.8200, 10.1240



122.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



125.0860, -109.7110, -32.6470



41.9290, -36.7690, -10.9530



# Inverse Universe

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



182.4200, 36.2100, 59.6500



168.5170, 43.7270, 72.1030



209.7960, 52.8200, -10.1240



120.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



77.1730, 57.3400, 95.2280

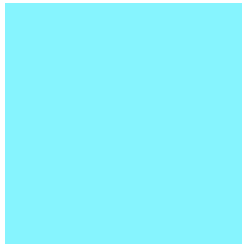


25.8620, 19.2050, 31.9170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

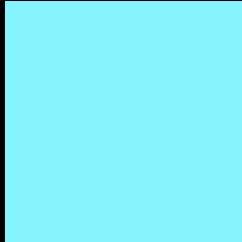
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100 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 212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100.



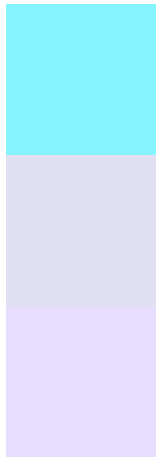
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100.

-20.2100.

# 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

212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100

### Protanopia

226.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100

### Deuteranopia

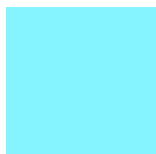
227.8660, -4.9540, 12.6940



## Tritanopia

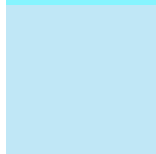
217.5020, -51.6240, -11.5600

# Trichromacy



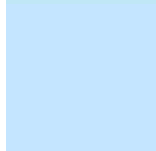
## Original Color

212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100



## Protanomaly

221.0490, -28.0590, -3.6030



## Deuteranomaly

222.0970, -28.0140, 1.0900



## Tritanomaly

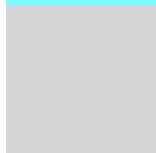
215.6860, -58.1340, -14.7260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100



## Achromatopsia

212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

212.3820, -24.8030, -7.5470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100 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(134, 244, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 244, 254)  
}
```

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(134, 244, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 244, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100 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(134, 244, 254) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 244, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 244, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 244, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 244, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 244,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 212.2500, -68.7700, -20.2100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 244, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
244, 254) }
```

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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