

Converting Colors

YIQ(215.0910, -20.9910,
-43.6070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(215.0910, -20.9910,
-43.6070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8F9A4
RGB	168, 249, 164
RGB Percent	66%, 98%, 64%
CMY	0.3414, 0.0234, 0.3569
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.34, 0.02
HSL	117°, 88%, 81%
HSV	117°, 34%, 98%
XYZ	56.7217, 78.7704, 47.3345
YIQ	215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

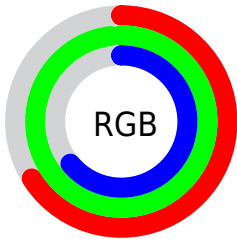
Format	Color
RYB	164, 249, 245
Decimal	11073956
CIELab	91.13, -40.81, 33.20
CIELCh	91, 52.608, 140.871
Yxy	78.7704, 0.3102, 0.4308
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289264036 (0xFFA8F9A4)
YUV	215.0910, -25.1879, -41.2988
Hunter-Lab	88.7527, -41.2382, 30.5057

Details

The YIQ color **215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **197.9090, 20.9910, 43.6070**, and the grayscale version is **215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450**, and **159.1450, -21.0830, -41.9390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **205.0650, -27.2700, -56.4700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225.1170, -14.7120, -30.7440**.

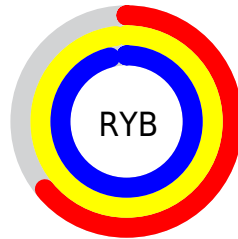
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (98%)

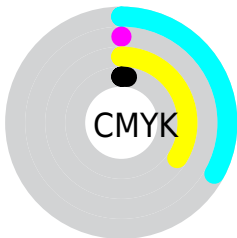
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (96%)

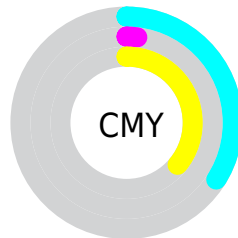


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070 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 215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 215.0910,
-20.9910, -43.6070

■ 215.0910,
-20.9910, -43.6070

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 186.6180,
-21.0370, -42.7730

■ 242.0400, -6.6450,
-17.2450

■ 159.1450,
-21.0830, -41.9390

■ 254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 132.3730,
-21.7250, -41.3170

■ 105.4160,
-23.2840, -40.5960

■ 78.1490, -26.9060,
-41.0340

■ 52.5510, -28.0980,
-41.4580

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,

-32.9490

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,
-21.4430

■ 4.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 215.0910,
-20.9910, -43.6070

■ 215.0910,
-20.9910, -43.6070

■ 205.0650,
-27.2700, -56.4700

■ 225.1170,
-14.7120, -30.7440

■ 195.0390,
-33.5490, -69.3330

■ 234.8440, -9.0290,
-18.0930

■ 185.3120,
-39.2320, -81.9840

■ 244.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 175.2860,
-45.5110, -94.8470

■ 251.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

■ 165.2600,
-51.7900, -107.7100

■ 155.3480,
-58.3900, -120.2620

■ 149.7510,
-61.3230, -127.6830

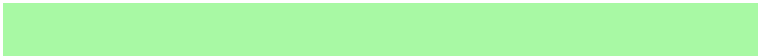
Harmonies

Analogous

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



222.4420, 26.5530, -35.1990



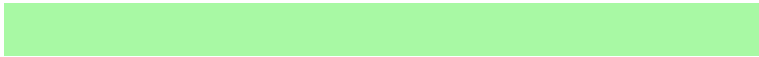
215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070



201.9590, -82.1530, -47.5050

Triad

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



215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070



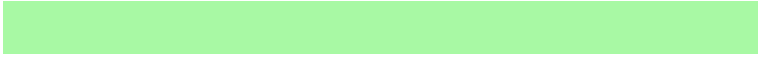
205.2430, -76.0600, -20.2520



210.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

Complementary

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



215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070



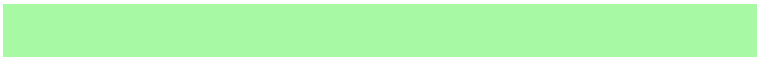
197.9090, 20.9910, 43.6070

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.



216.5200, 20.1680, 30.9840



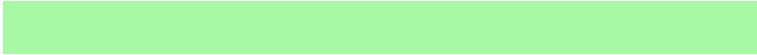
215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070



222.7720, -16.5530, 8.1430

Square

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



215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070



176.4070, -150.8800, -51.9680



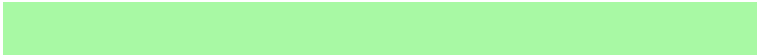
225.0630, 14.0250, 26.6730



213.4350, 46.7670, -5.0490

Rectangle

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



215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070



177.8430, -149.4120, -56.5480



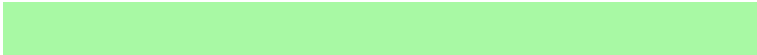
225.0630, 14.0250, 26.6730



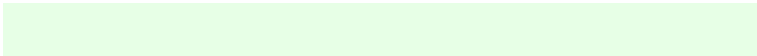
211.4700, 31.6320, 21.4560

Sweetspot

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



215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070



244.9740, -6.2790, -12.8630



236.9620, 28.3850, -24.3430



121.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560



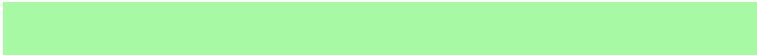
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



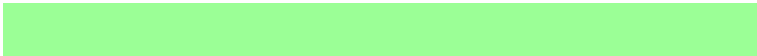
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

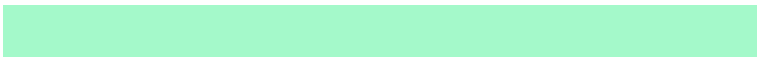
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070



213.1300, -25.8950, -53.8550



218.2270, -35.5730, -32.6370



119.9300, -2.9790, -6.5870



113.6340, -46.6110, -96.9390



36.7040, -14.9870, -31.2670

Inverse Universe

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



197.9090, 20.9910, 43.6070



191.8700, 25.8950, 53.8550



194.7730, 35.5730, 32.6370



117.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870



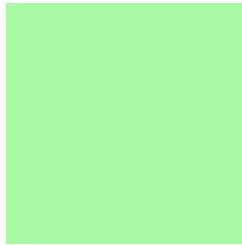
75.3660, 46.6110, 96.9390



24.2960, 14.9870, 31.2670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070 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 215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070 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 215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070.



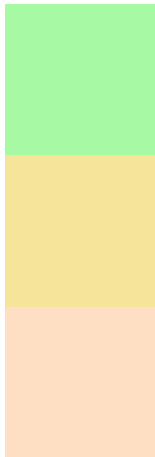
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070.

-43.6070.

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

215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070

Protanopia

225.3590, 34.7570, -18.6750

Deuteranopia

229.3760, 28.0600, -1.9240



Tritanopia

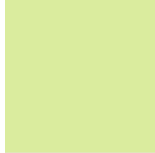
224.4010, -34.9820, -4.7900

Trichromacy



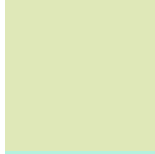
Original Color

215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070



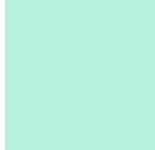
Protanomaly

221.7260, 14.3100, -28.0740



Deuteranomaly

223.8370, 10.0440, -16.8360



Tritanomaly

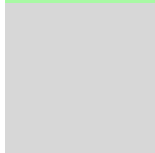
220.8940, -29.6610, -18.6290

Monochromacy



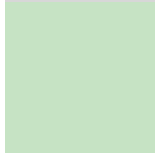
Original Color

215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070



Achromatopsia

215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

214.7950, -7.3330, -15.7890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070 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(168, 249, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 249, 164)  
}
```

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(168, 249, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 249, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070 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(168, 249, 164) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 249, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 249, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 249, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 249, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 249,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 215.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 249, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
249, 164) }
```

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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