

Converting Colors

YIQ(215.2010, -59.0470,
-36.7350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(215.2010, -59.0470,
-36.7350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88FFDA
RGB	136, 255, 218
RGB Percent	53%, 100%, 85%
CMY	0.4670, 0.0000, 0.1453
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	161°, 100%, 77%
HSV	161°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	58.5487, 81.8069, 78.9982
YIQ	215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

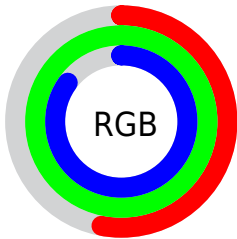
Format	Color
RYB	136, 206, 255
Decimal	8978394
CIELab	92.49, -42.20, 7.34
CIELCh	92, 42.829, 170.136
Yxy	81.8069, 0.2669, 0.3729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287168474 (0xFF88FFDA)
YUV	215.2010, 1.3799, -69.4593
Hunter-Lab	90.4472, -42.7351, 11.5281

Details

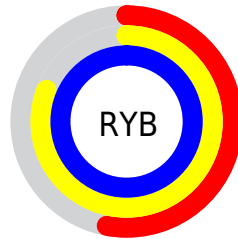
The YIQ color **215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **175.7990, 59.0470, 36.7350**, and the grayscale version is **215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237.0600, -35.7600, -12.7200**, and **157.5320, -61.4770, -36.7490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206.5150, -71.9750, -44.7350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223.5880, -46.7150, -28.9470**.

Distribution



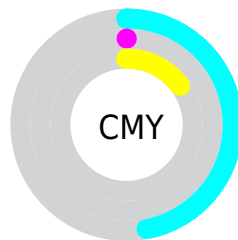
- Red (53%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350 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 215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 215.2010,
-59.0470, -36.7350

 215.2010,
-59.0470, -36.7350


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 186.0160,
-59.9640, -36.6360


 237.0600,
-35.7600, -12.7200


 157.5320,
-61.4770, -36.7490

 246.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600

 127.3680,
-66.8870, -37.8230

 96.5950, -74.9560,
-40.2680

 78.5970, -60.1020,
-34.1340

 60.7130, -45.5690,
-27.6890

 44.1170, -31.9070,

-21.9790

■ 28.2220, -18.8410,
-16.4810

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 215.2010,
-59.0470, -36.7350

■ 215.2010,
-59.0470, -36.7350

■ 206.5150,
-71.9750, -44.7350

■ 223.5880,
-46.7150, -28.9470

■ 198.1280,
-84.3070, -52.5230

■ 232.2740,
-33.7870, -20.9470

■ 189.4420,
-97.2350, -60.5230

■ 240.6610,
-21.4550, -13.1590

■ 181.0550,
-109.5670, -68.3110

■ 249.3470, -8.5270,
-5.1590

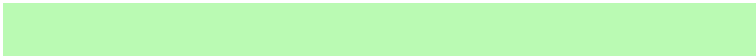
■ 172.3690, 255.0000, -0.0000,
-122.4950, -76.3110 -0.0000

■ 169.7490,
-126.6210, -78.6290

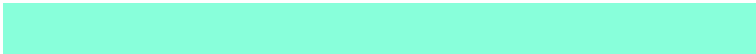
Harmonies

Analogous

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



222.7700, -15.3530, -35.6490



215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350



206.5620, -96.5520, -34.3440

Triad

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



215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350



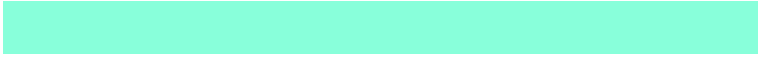
228.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890



220.2970, 38.4680, -3.3240

Complementary

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



215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350



175.7990, 59.0470, 36.7350

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.



219.0040, 29.7080, 12.2680



215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350



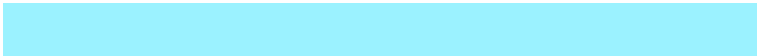
230.3460, 11.5500, 21.9660

Square

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



215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350



217.4690, -56.0250, -14.4010



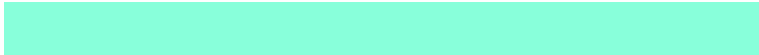
223.7920, 16.2260, 25.3300



226.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660

Rectangle

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



215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350



203.8930, -98.9820, -34.3580



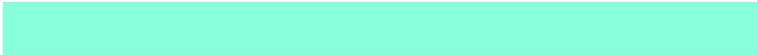
223.7920, 16.2260, 25.3300



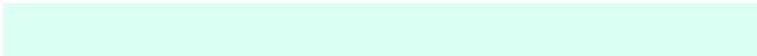
219.6760, 36.0830, 1.3550

Sweetspot

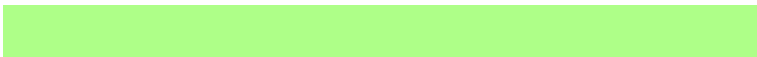
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350



242.9820, -17.9250, -11.0530



217.2150, -10.0770, -54.1810



120.6240, -10.8650, -6.8410



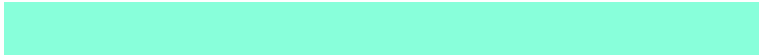
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350



207.2270, -71.1040, -44.0000



206.5050, -64.8740, -13.7220



123.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



127.1650, -94.8970, -58.8410



42.5840, -31.7240, -19.7880

Inverse Universe

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



175.7990, 59.0470, 36.7350



159.8870, 70.7830, 44.3110



184.4950, 64.8740, 13.7220



119.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



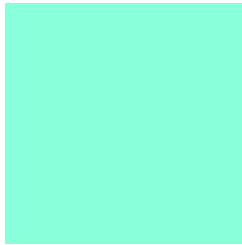
63.9490, 94.5760, 59.1520



21.4160, 31.7240, 19.7880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

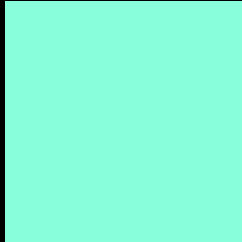
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350 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 215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350.



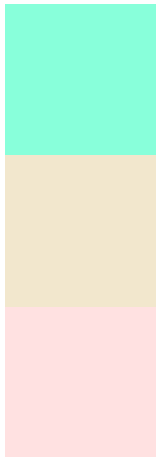
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350.

-36.7350.

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

215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350

Protanopia

231.3250, 14.9020, -5.7540

Deuteranopia

233.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600



Tritanopia

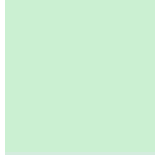
226.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290

Trichromacy



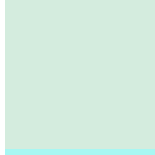
Original Color

215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350



Protanomaly

225.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740



Deuteranomaly

227.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420



Tritanomaly

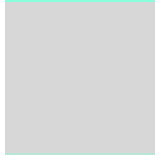
222.8090, -45.4790, -18.3030

Monochromacy



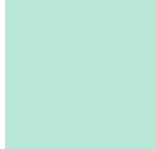
Original Color

215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350



Achromatopsia

215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

215.2480, -21.7300, -13.6820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350 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(136, 255, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 255, 218)  
}
```

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(136, 255, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 255, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350 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(136, 255, 218) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 255, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 255, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 255, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 255, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 255,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 215.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 255, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
255, 218) }
```

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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