

Converting Colors

YIQ(215.5820, -38.5510,
-44.7510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(215.5820, -38.5510,
-44.7510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97FFB6
RGB	151, 255, 182
RGB Percent	59%, 100%, 71%
CMY	0.4081, 0.0000, 0.2864
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.29, 0.00
HSL	138°, 100%, 80%
HSV	138°, 41%, 100%
XYZ	56.9496, 81.4685, 56.9661
YIQ	215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

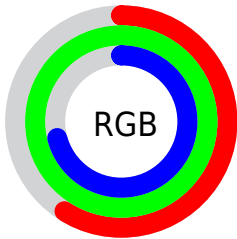
Format	Color
RYB	151, 231, 255
Decimal	9961398
CIELab	92.34, -45.46, 25.64
CIElCh	92, 52.190, 150.580
Yxy	81.4685, 0.2915, 0.4170
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288151478 (0xFF97FFB6)
YUV	215.5820, -16.5559, -56.6384
Hunter-Lab	90.2599, -45.3301, 25.7620

Details

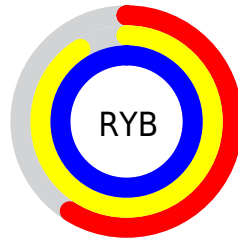
The YIQ color **215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **190.4180, 38.5510, 44.7510**, and the grayscale version is **216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239.3080, -21.9590, -15.0390**, and **159.0380, -39.8350, -43.5070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **205.7560, -48.2690, -55.8610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225.1090, -29.4290, -33.8530**.

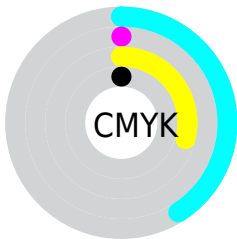
Distribution



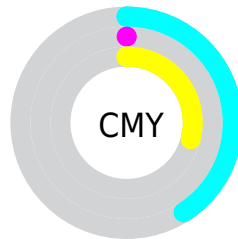
- Red (59%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510 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 215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 215.5820,
-38.5510, -44.7510

 215.5820,
-38.5510, -44.7510

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 187.1090,
-38.5970, -43.9170


 239.3080,
-21.9590, -15.0390


 159.0380,
-39.8350, -43.5070

 249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

 130.9670,
-41.0730, -43.0970

 102.2160,
-46.2080, -43.6480

 74.9490, -49.8300,
-44.0860

 57.0650, -35.2970,
-37.6410

 40.3550, -21.3140,

-32.2420

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

■ 8.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 215.5820,
-38.5510, -44.7510

■ 215.5820,
-38.5510, -44.7510

■ 205.7560,
-48.2690, -55.8610

■ 225.1090,
-29.4290, -33.8530

■ 196.2290,
-57.3910, -66.7590

■ 234.9350,
-19.7110, -22.7430

■ 186.4030,
-67.1090, -77.8690

■ 244.4620,
-10.5890, -11.8450

■ 176.8760,
-76.2310, -88.7670

■ 254.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 167.1640, 255.0000, -0.0000,
-86.2700, -99.5660 -0.0000

■ 158.3490,
-94.5210, -109.7290

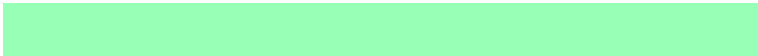
Harmonies

Analogous

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



223.6190, 12.7530, -38.4070



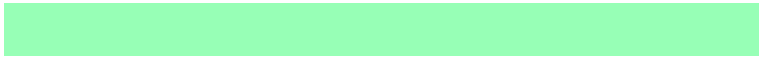
215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510



196.7640, -103.4730, -46.5850

Triad

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



215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510



215.7190, -53.7330, -11.8850



213.5610, 38.1450, 8.0410

Complementary

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



215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510



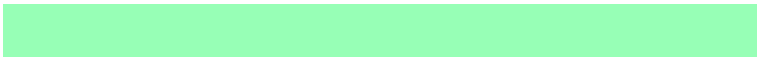
190.4180, 38.5510, 44.7510

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.



216.2120, 23.7910, 25.8950



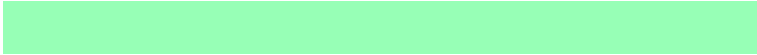
215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510



229.6710, 0.0890, 14.9130

Square

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



215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510



186.5730, -130.6160, -44.7600



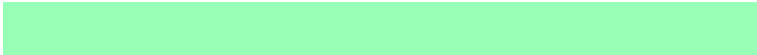
223.8890, 14.5750, 27.7190



218.0340, 46.2180, -11.6220

Rectangle

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



215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



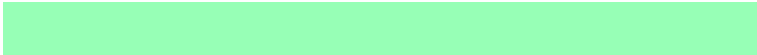
223.8890, 14.5750, 27.7190



213.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750

Sweetspot

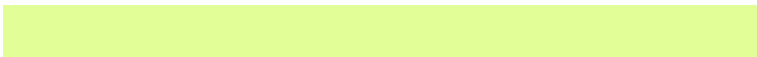
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510



243.3370, -11.7350, -13.1030



234.4730, 16.1000, -38.4920



121.1360, -6.5550, -7.8590



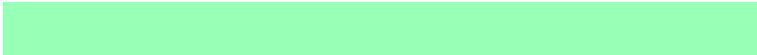
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



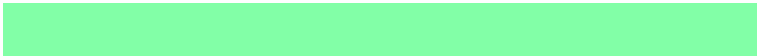
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510



207.5930, -46.2520, -53.8680



221.2820, -54.6010, -29.2010



123.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550



118.6150, -70.8220, -82.1660



39.7340, -23.6990, -27.5630

Inverse Universe

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



190.4180, 38.5510, 44.7510



177.4070, 46.2520, 53.8680



184.6040, 54.9220, 28.8900



119.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



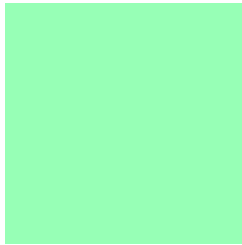
72.3850, 70.8220, 82.1660



24.2660, 23.6990, 27.5630

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510 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 215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510 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 215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510.



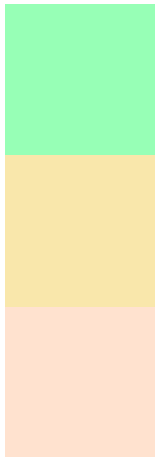
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510.

-44.7510.

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

215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510

Protanopia

229.5420, 29.9880, -14.8440

Deuteranopia

232.5050, 23.3830, 0.2390



Tritanopia

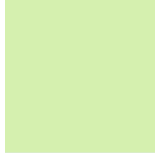
227.3470, -34.8900, -6.4580

Trichromacy



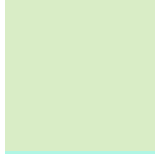
Original Color

215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510



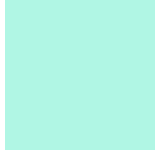
Protanomaly

224.5170, 4.7730, -25.9390



Deuteranomaly

226.5740, 0.5990, -16.3690



Tritanomaly

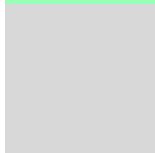
223.0180, -35.9420, -20.4380

Monochromacy



Original Color

215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510



Achromatopsia

216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

215.6740, -14.3020, -16.1420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510 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(151, 255, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 255, 182)  
}
```

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(151, 255, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 255, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510 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(151, 255, 182) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 255, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 255, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 255, 182); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 255, 182); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 255, 182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 215.5820, -38.5510, -44.7510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 255, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
255, 182) }
```

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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