

Converting Colors

YIQ(216.3420, -37.6350,
-39.3230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(216.3420, -37.6350,
-39.3230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CFCBF
RGB	156, 252, 191
RGB Percent	61%, 99%, 75%
CMY	0.3885, 0.0116, 0.2511
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.24, 0.01
HSL	142°, 94%, 80%
HSV	142°, 38%, 99%
XYZ	57.9213, 80.4676, 61.7542
YIQ	216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

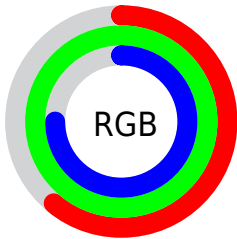
Format	Color
RYB	156, 226, 252
Decimal	10288319
CIELab	91.89, -41.16, 20.47
CIElCh	92, 45.966, 153.551
Yxy	80.4676, 0.2894, 0.4021
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288478399 (0xFF9CFCBF)
YUV	216.3420, -12.4936, -52.9199
Hunter-Lab	89.7038, -41.7250, 21.9760

Details

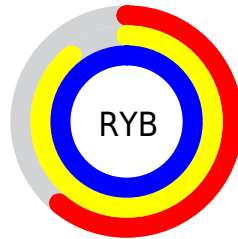
The YIQ color **216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **191.6580, 37.6350, 39.3230**, and the grayscale version is **216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241.6440, -22.7850, -11.0810**, and **159.9830, -38.0020, -38.1780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207.0430, -47.3990, -49.5990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225.6410, -27.8710, -29.0470**.

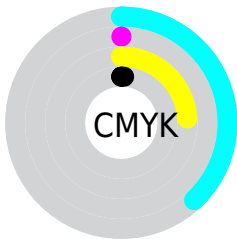
Distribution



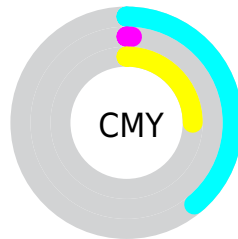
- Red (61%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230 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 216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 216.3420,
-37.6350, -39.3230

■ 216.3420,
-37.6350, -39.3230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 187.8690,
-37.6810, -38.4890

■ 241.5300,
-22.4640, -11.3920

■ 159.9830,
-38.0020, -38.1780

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 132.3250,
-38.9650, -37.2450

■ 104.3570,
-41.9910, -37.4710

■ 74.1000, -51.5730,
-40.0290

■ 56.9170, -37.6360,
-33.7960

■ 40.3210, -23.9740,

-28.0860

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 216.3420,
-37.6350, -39.3230

■ 216.3420,
-37.6350, -39.3230

■ 207.0430,
-47.3990, -49.5990

■ 225.6410,
-27.8710, -29.0470

■ 197.7440,
-57.1630, -59.8750

■ 234.9400,
-18.1070, -18.7710

■ 188.1460,
-67.5230, -70.3630

■ 244.5380, -7.7470,
-8.2830

■ 178.8470,
-77.2870, -80.6390

■ 253.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 169.5480,
-87.0510, -90.9150

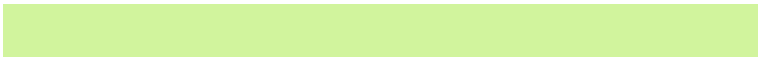
■ 160.2490,
-96.8150, -101.1910

■ 158.4120,
-98.8320, -103.1840

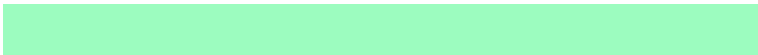
Harmonies

Analogous

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



223.6170, 7.0670, -34.4770



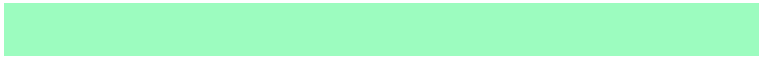
216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230



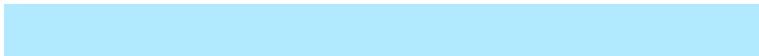
205.5920, -88.0690, -39.4050

Triad

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



216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230



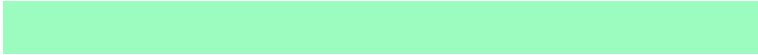
219.3510, -40.7130, -5.5530



215.9090, 37.0450, 5.9490

Complementary

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



216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230



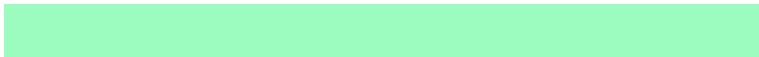
191.6580, 37.6350, 39.3230

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.



217.8760, 24.6170, 21.9370



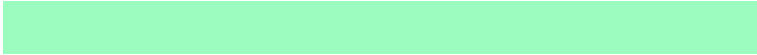
216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230



229.9920, 3.6190, 17.0190

Square

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



216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230



204.5570, -88.9880, -28.2520



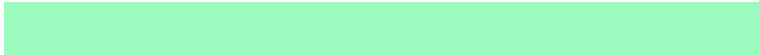
225.0630, 14.0250, 26.6730



220.5930, 43.1460, -11.0140

Rectangle

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



216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230



197.2930, -115.0280, -40.9160



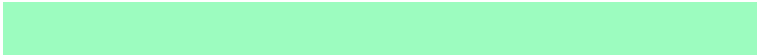
225.0630, 14.0250, 26.6730



216.3310, 33.1010, 11.3490

Sweetspot

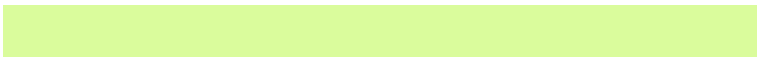
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230



244.5760, -10.9100, -11.5340



230.8900, 10.5520, -37.0640



121.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250



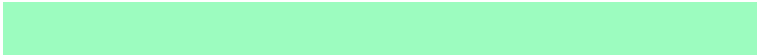
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230



211.4670, -45.6570, -48.1290



221.7000, -52.7220, -24.7060



120.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



118.8090, -74.1240, -77.3880



38.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610

Inverse Universe

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



191.6580, 37.6350, 39.3230



181.4190, 45.9780, 47.8180



186.3000, 52.7220, 24.7060



116.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



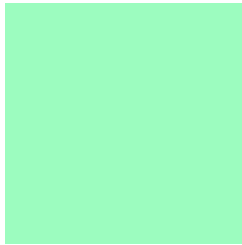
70.1910, 74.1240, 77.3880



22.6850, 23.8370, 25.0610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230 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 216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230 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 216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230.



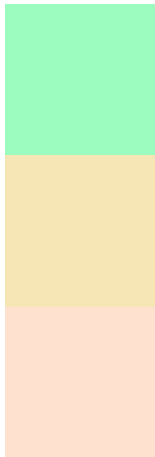
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230.

-39.3230.

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

216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230

Protanopia

229.1980, 25.2650, -11.8470

Deuteranopia

232.0320, 23.3370, 1.0730



Tritanopia

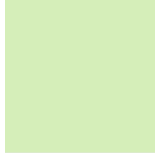
226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590

Trichromacy



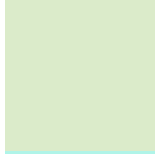
Original Color

216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230



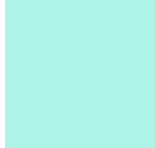
Protanomaly

224.4830, 2.1130, -21.7830



Deuteranomaly

226.4540, 1.0570, -13.6550



Tritanomaly

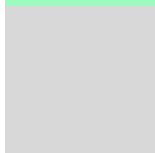
222.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480

Monochromacy



Original Color

216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230



Achromatopsia

216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

216.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230 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(156, 252, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 252, 191)  
}
```

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(156, 252, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 252, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230 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(156, 252, 191) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 252, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 252, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 252, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 252, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 252,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 216.3420, -37.6350, -39.3230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 252, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
252, 191) }
```

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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