

# Converting Colors

YIQ(220.0940, -59.4630,  
-18.1750)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(220.0940, -59.4630,  
-18.1750)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98F8FF
RGB	152, 248, 255
RGB Percent	60%, 97%, 100%
CMY	0.4041, 0.0273, 0.0002
CMYK	0.40, 0.03, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	184°, 100%, 80%
HSV	184°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	64.5581, 81.0456, 106.7966
YIQ	220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

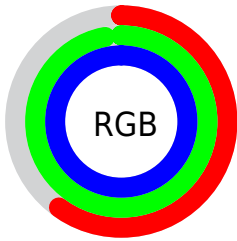
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	152, 202, 255
Decimal	10025215
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	92.15, -26.66, -12.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 29.335, 204.673
Yxy	81.0456, 0.2558, 0.3211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288215295 (0xFF98F8FF)
YUV	220.0940, 17.2087, -59.7184
Hunter-Lab	90.0253, -29.5400, -7.3177

# Details

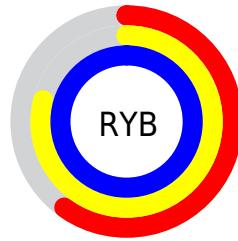
The YIQ color **220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **186.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750**, and the grayscale version is **220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241.5450, -26.8200, -9.5400**, and **162.7950, -60.0590, -18.3870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211.1460, -74.4090, -22.6410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228.7430, -45.1130, -13.9210**.

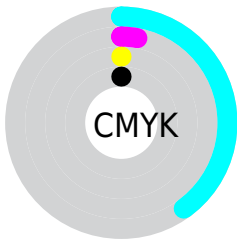
# Distribution



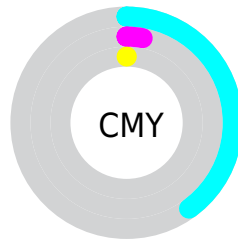
- Red (60%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750 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 220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



220.0940,  
-59.4630, -18.1750

220.0940,  
-59.4630, -18.1750

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

191.0940,  
-59.4630, -18.1750

241.5450,  
-26.8200, -9.5400

162.7950,  
-60.0590, -18.3870

250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

134.5990,  
-62.4430, -19.2350

104.8970,  
-69.2740, -22.0900

79.3100, -68.9990,  
-21.5670

61.7850, -54.0990,  
-16.2670

45.0750, -40.1160,

-10.8680

■ 29.5390, -26.6830,  
-6.5150

■ 11.9970, -13.1130,  
0.8630

■ 220.0940,  
-59.4630, -18.1750

■ 220.0940,  
-59.4630, -18.1750

■ 211.1460,  
-74.4090, -22.6410

■ 228.7430,  
-45.1130, -13.9210

■ 203.0840,  
-89.0340, -27.4180

■ 237.1040,  
-29.8920, -8.9320

■ 194.1360,  
-103.9800, -31.8840

■ 245.7530,  
-15.5420, -4.6780

■ 185.4870,  
-118.3300, -36.1380

254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 177.1260,  
-133.5510, -41.1270

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 168.7760,  
-147.3050, -45.1690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



221.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020



220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750



220.4370, -52.9990, -14.1750

# Triad

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



220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750



233.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



230.8460, 32.1880, -10.6600

# Complementary

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



220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750



186.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750

# 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.



226.8170, 31.1320, -2.5320



220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750



228.5220, 16.6860, 16.9900

# Square

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



220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750



231.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560



225.2160, 25.9950, 7.9710



228.8110, 12.9330, -19.6350



# Rectangle

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



220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750



223.1830, -40.3000, -7.5320



225.2160, 25.9950, 7.9710



229.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690

# Sweetspot

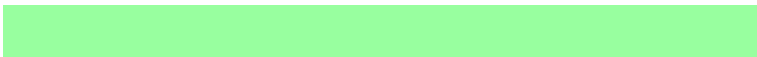
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750



244.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260



213.2590, -30.5720, -51.6920



121.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700



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.



220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750



213.8260, -70.5120, -21.6800



190.1570, -45.4380, 8.4980



123.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



126.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930



41.9290, -36.7690, -10.9530



# Inverse Universe

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



193.7410, 30.5720, 51.6920



182.4740, 36.1180, 61.3180



216.8430, 45.4380, -8.4980



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



77.4010, 56.6980, 95.8500

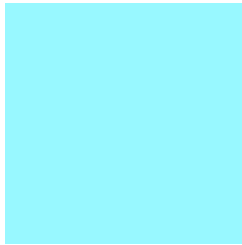


25.8620, 19.2050, 31.9170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

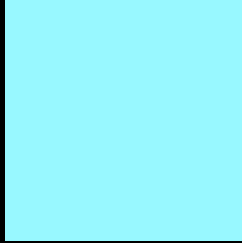
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750 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 220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750.



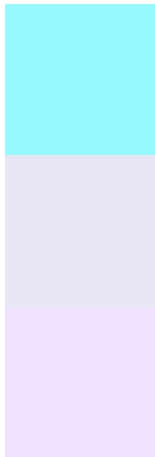
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750.

-18.1750.

# 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

220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750

### Protanopia

232.1940, -3.3020, 4.7780

### Deuteranopia

233.1930, -1.5610, 11.7750



## Tritanopia

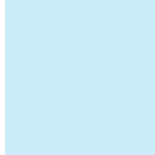
225.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180

# Trichromacy



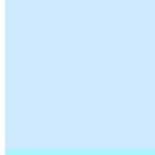
## Original Color

220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750



## Protanomaly

228.0880, -23.7950, -3.7870



## Deuteranomaly

228.3210, -22.8330, 0.8070



## Tritanomaly

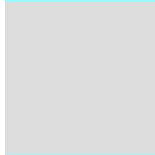
224.0250, -45.8470, -11.6310

# Monochromacy



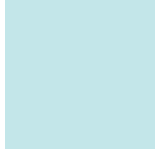
## Original Color

220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750



## Achromatopsia

220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

219.8770, -21.8230, -6.4870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750 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(152, 248, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 248, 255)  
}
```

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(152, 248, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 248, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750 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(152, 248, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 248, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 248, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 248, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 248, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 248,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 220.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 248, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
248, 255) }
```

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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