

Converting Colors

YIQ(220.4580, -66.6600,
-25.4120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(220.4580, -66.6600,
-25.4120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DFFFB
RGB	141, 255, 251
RGB Percent	55%, 100%, 98%
CMY	0.4473, 0.0000, 0.0159
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.02, 0.00
HSL	178°, 100%, 78%
HSV	178°, 45%, 100%
XYZ	64.1347, 84.1374, 104.0716
YIQ	220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

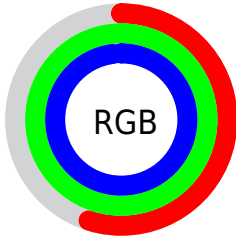
Format	Color
RYB	141, 199, 255
Decimal	9306107
CIELab	93.51, -33.47, -8.20
CIElCh	94, 34.464, 193.763
Yxy	84.1374, 0.2542, 0.3334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287496187 (0xFF8DFFFB)
YUV	220.4580, 15.0572, -69.6847
Hunter-Lab	91.7265, -35.7149, -3.0611

Details

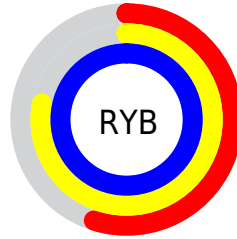
The YIQ color **220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **175.5420, 66.6600, 25.4120**, and the grayscale version is **220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **238.5550, -32.7800, -11.6600**, and **162.3760, -69.3650, -25.9490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212.5700, -81.8350, -31.2350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228.0470, -52.0810, -19.8010**.

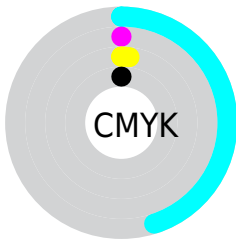
Distribution



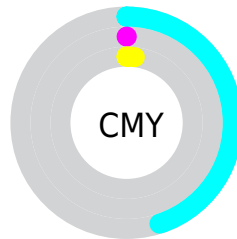
- Red (55%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120 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 220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

220.4580,
-66.6600, -25.4120

220.4580,
-66.6600, -25.4120

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

191.1590,
-67.2560, -25.6240

238.5550,
-32.7800, -11.6600

162.2620,
-69.0440, -26.2600

247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

131.9840,
-74.1330, -27.6450

100.0150,
-84.5860, -30.9380

81.7890, -69.0900,
-25.4260

64.3780, -54.5110,
-19.8150

47.6680, -40.5280,

-14.4160

■ 31.5450, -26.8200,
-9.5400

■ 15.1770, -13.8000,
-3.2080

■ 220.4580,
-66.6600, -25.4120

■ 220.4580,
-66.6600, -25.4120

■ 212.5700,
-81.8350, -31.2350

■ 228.0470,
-52.0810, -19.8010

■ 204.9810,
-96.4140, -36.8460

■ 235.9350,
-36.9060, -13.9780

■ 197.0930,
-111.5890, -42.6690

■ 243.5240,
-22.3270, -8.3670

■ 189.5040,
-126.1680, -48.2800

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

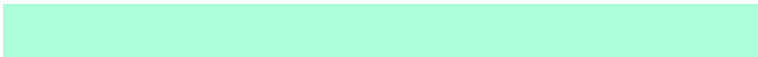
■ 181.6160, 255.0000, -0.0000,
-141.3430, -54.1030 -0.0000

■ 177.7290,
-149.0910, -56.8590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



224.6660, -38.1870, -29.3150



220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120



218.5550, -68.3110, -23.0230

Triad

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



220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120



236.2160, 8.8000, 16.7360



229.8030, 33.7470, -11.3810

Complementary

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



220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120



175.5420, 66.6600, 25.4120

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.



226.0990, 30.3980, -0.2420



220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120



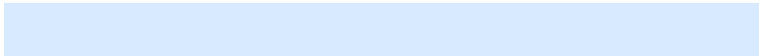
230.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430

Square

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



220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120



231.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150



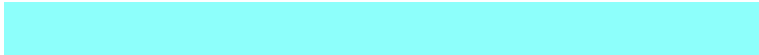
225.9970, 22.4180, 12.2260



233.0420, 25.4040, -19.8760

Rectangle

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



220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120



221.5890, -56.4830, -17.1150



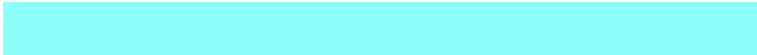
225.9970, 22.4180, 12.2260



228.0250, 33.2420, -7.7340

Sweetspot

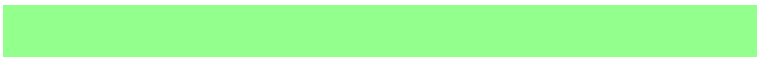
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120



245.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



209.7120, -27.7740, -58.3500



121.6070, -12.1950, -4.7630



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.



220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120



213.1680, -80.6430, -30.8110



190.9770, -53.9190, 2.5050



123.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



133.0930, -111.5890, -42.6690



44.5220, -37.1810, -14.5010

Inverse Universe

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



175.5420, 66.6600, 25.4120



158.8320, 80.6430, 30.8110



205.0230, 53.9190, -2.5050



118.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



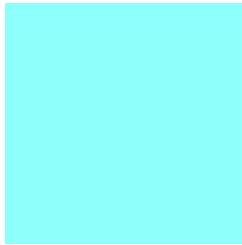
57.9070, 111.5890, 42.6690



19.3640, 37.5020, 14.1900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

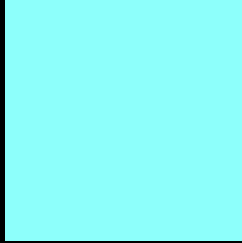
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120 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

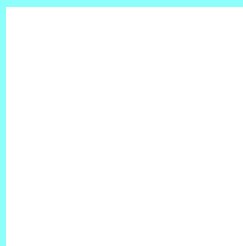
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120.



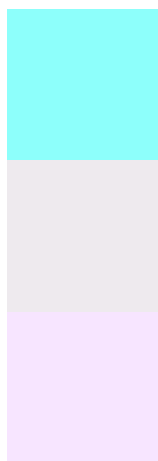
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120.

-25.4120.

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

220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120

Protanopia

235.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920

Deuteranopia

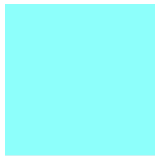
237.3460, 2.3820, 11.9020



Tritanopia

230.9020, -32.1390, -6.7550

Trichromacy



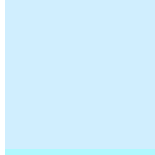
Original Color

220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120



Protanomaly

230.4530, -23.5650, -7.9570



Deuteranomaly

230.8540, -23.0160, -1.3840



Tritanomaly

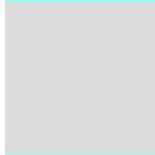
227.1560, -44.8380, -13.3980

Monochromacy



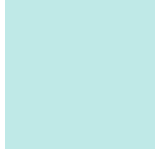
Original Color

220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120



Achromatopsia

220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

220.2140, -24.3900, -9.5260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120 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(141, 255, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 255, 251)  
}
```

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(141, 255, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 255, 251) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120 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(141, 255, 251) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 255, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 255, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 255, 251); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 255, 251); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 255, 251) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 220.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 255, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
255, 251) }
```

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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