

# Converting Colors

YIQ(220.6150, -68.5400,  
-24.3800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(220.6150, -68.5400,  
-24.3800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CFFFF
RGB	140, 255, 255
RGB Percent	55%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.4512, 0.0000, 0.0003
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 77%
HSV	180°, 45%, 100%
XYZ	64.6023, 84.3049, 107.4168
YIQ	220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

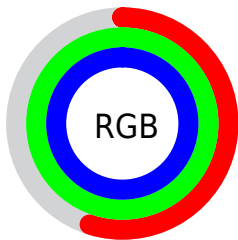
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	140, 198, 255
Decimal	9240575
CIELab	93.58, -32.72, -10.16
CIElCh	94, 34.266, 197.252
Yxy	84.3049, 0.2520, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287430655 (0xFF8CFFFF)
YUV	220.6150, 16.9518, -70.6994
Hunter-Lab	91.8177, -35.0897, -5.0905

# Details

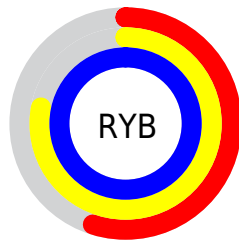
The YIQ color **220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **174.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800**, and the grayscale version is **220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **238.5550, -32.7800, -11.6600**, and **162.1200, -71.5200, -25.4400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212.8410, -84.0360, -29.8920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800**.

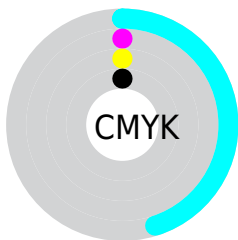
# Distribution



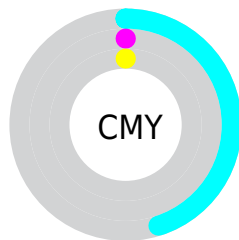
- Red (55%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800 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 220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



220.6150,  
-68.5400, -24.3800

220.6150,  
-68.5400, -24.3800

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

191.3160,  
-69.1360, -24.5920

238.5550,  
-32.7800, -11.6600

162.1200,  
-71.5200, -25.4400

247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

131.5430,  
-77.2050, -27.0370

100.4710,  
-85.8700, -29.6940

82.2450, -70.3740,  
-24.1820

64.7200, -55.4740,  
-18.8820

48.0100, -41.4910,

-13.4830

■ 31.8870, -27.7830,  
-8.6070

■ 16.1060, -15.0380,  
-2.7980

■ 220.6150,  
-68.5400, -24.3800

■ 220.6150,  
-68.5400, -24.3800

■ 212.8410,  
-84.0360, -29.8920

■ 228.0900,  
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 205.3660,  
-98.9360, -35.1920

■ 235.8640,  
-38.1440, -13.5680

■ 197.5920,  
-114.4320, -40.7040

■ 243.3390,  
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 190.1170,  
-129.3320, -46.0040

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

■ 182.3430,  
-144.8280, -51.5160

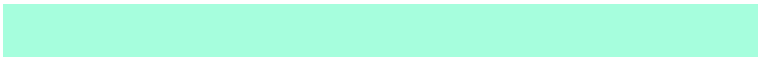
255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 178.7550,  
-151.9800, -54.0600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



223.9260, -41.8550, -28.9190



220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



219.4520, -66.5230, -22.3870

# Triad

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



220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



235.6290, 9.0750, 17.2590



230.9770, 33.1970, -12.4270

# Complementary

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



220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



174.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800

# 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.



226.3440, 31.0860, -1.6980



220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



230.5910, 12.2380, 20.5100

# Square

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



220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



232.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100



226.1280, 23.4270, 10.4590



233.2480, 21.8280, -21.1480



# Rectangle

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



220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



222.4970, -53.2280, -15.5320



226.1280, 23.4270, 10.4590



228.9710, 33.3340, -9.4020

# Sweetspot

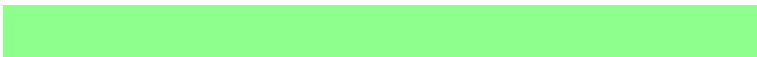
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



244.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320



208.1030, -30.4330, -59.7210



121.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750



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.



220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



213.7380, -82.2480, -29.2560



187.7430, -53.1400, 4.9080



123.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



133.8910, -113.8360, -40.4920



44.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680



# Inverse Universe

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



174.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800



158.2620, 82.2480, 29.2560



207.2570, 53.1400, -4.9080



118.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



57.1090, 113.8360, 40.4920

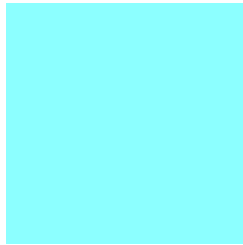


19.1360, 38.1440, 13.5680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

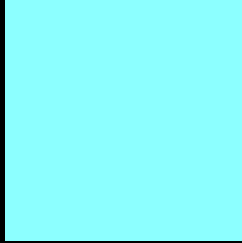
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800 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 220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800.



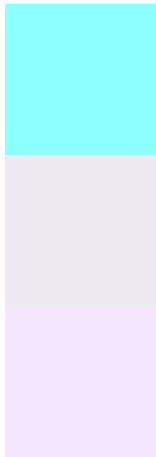
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800.

-24.3800.

# 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

220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800

### Protanopia

235.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

### Deuteranopia

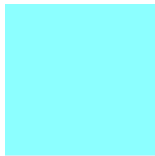
237.0360, 0.3190, 10.7430



## Tritanopia

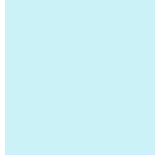
230.9020, -32.1390, -6.7550

# Trichromacy



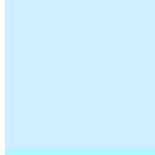
## Original Color

220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



## Protanomaly

230.6100, -25.4450, -6.9250



## Deuteranomaly

230.9570, -24.8040, -2.0200



## Tritanomaly

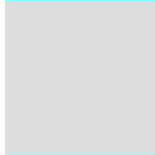
227.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870

# Monochromacy



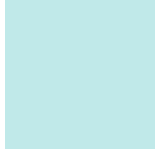
## Original Color

220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



## Achromatopsia

221.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

220.7410, -24.4360, -8.6920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800 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(140, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 255, 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(140, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800 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(140, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 255, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
255, 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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