

Converting Colors

YIQ(220.7180, -9.5750,
-41.2470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(220.7180, -9.5750,
-41.2470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAFAA1
RGB	186, 250, 161
RGB Percent	73%, 98%, 63%
CMY	0.2708, 0.0195, 0.3686
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.36, 0.02
HSL	103°, 90%, 81%
HSV	103°, 36%, 98%
XYZ	60.8644, 81.3937, 46.2245
YIQ	220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

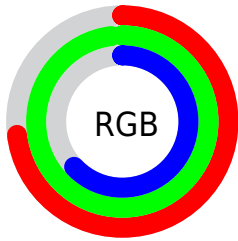
Format	Color
RYB	161, 250, 225
Decimal	12253857
CIELab	92.31, -35.87, 36.42
CIELCh	92, 51.120, 134.564
Yxy	81.3937, 0.3229, 0.4318
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290443937 (0xFFBAFAA1)
YUV	220.7180, -29.4410, -30.4477
Hunter-Lab	90.2185, -37.4602, 32.7750

Details

The YIQ color **220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **190.2820, 9.5750, 41.2470**, and the grayscale version is **221.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247.3790, 5.6420, -14.1500**, and **164.7720, -9.6670, -39.5790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212.4860, -12.2780, -52.8380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228.9500, -6.8720, -29.6560**.

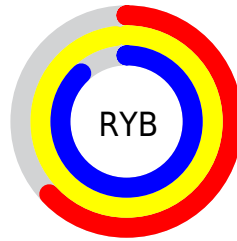
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (98%)

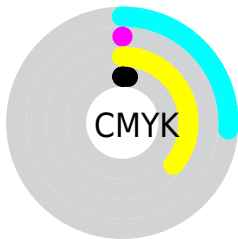
Blue (63%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (88%)

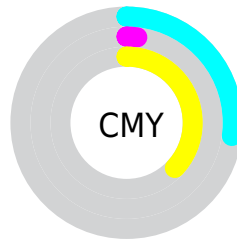


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470 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 220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

220.7180, -9.5750,
-41.2470

220.7180, -9.5750,
-41.2470

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

192.2450, -9.6210,
-40.4130

247.0800, 5.0460,
-14.3620

164.7720, -9.6670,
-39.5790

253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

138.0000,
-10.3090, -38.9570

111.6410,
-10.6760, -37.8120

85.4560, -11.5930,
-37.7130

59.0320, -13.3350,
-39.1830

37.5680, -17.6000,

-33.4720

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 8.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 220.7180, -9.5750,
-41.2470

■ 220.7180, -9.5750,
-41.2470

■ 212.4860,
-12.2780, -52.8380

■ 228.9500, -6.8720,
-29.6560

■ 204.2540,
-14.9810, -64.4290

■ 237.1820, -4.1690,
-18.0650

■ 196.0220,
-17.6840, -76.0200

■ 245.4140, -1.4660,
-6.4740

■ 187.7900,
-20.3870, -87.6110

■ 252.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

■ 179.5580,
-23.0900, -99.2020

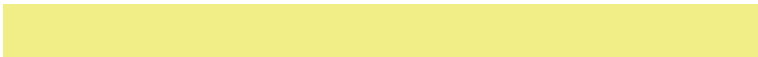
■ 171.3260,
-25.7930, -110.7930

■ 167.6800,
-27.0300, -115.9100

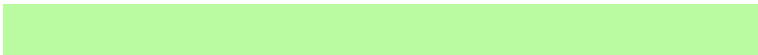
Harmonies

Analogous

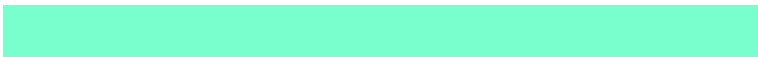
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



227.2690, 34.5300, -31.0860



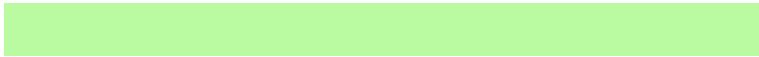
220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470



209.2340, -63.8140, -43.9580

Triad

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



220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470



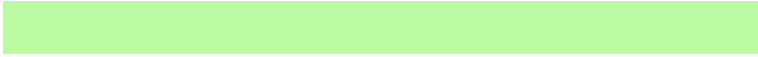
205.1770, -84.8620, -25.9340



214.1770, 30.8990, 18.2190

Complementary

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



220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470



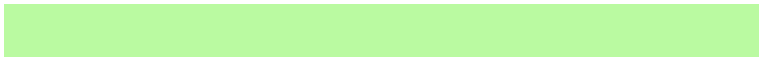
190.2820, 9.5750, 41.2470

Split Complementary

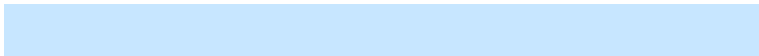
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



220.9540, 15.9500, 30.3340



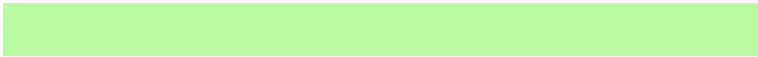
220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470



223.5810, -26.5010, 1.2030

Square

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



220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



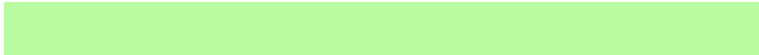
229.1720, 12.1000, 23.0120



214.9170, 42.5940, -1.0060

Rectangle

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



220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470



195.7680, -109.2960, -45.6800



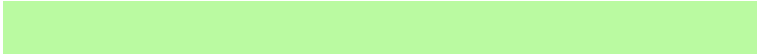
229.1720, 12.1000, 23.0120



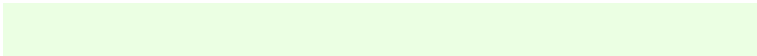
216.0010, 25.7630, 23.1950

Sweetspot

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



220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470



245.8280, -2.9320, -12.9480



225.1790, 35.4440, -14.6040



122.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310



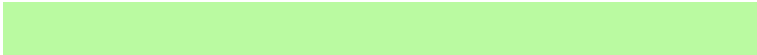
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



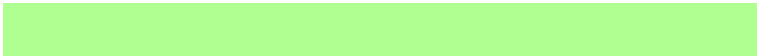
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

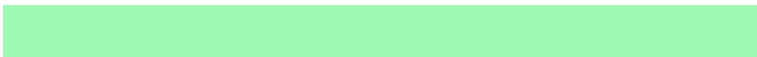
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470



218.8390, -11.7740, -50.9580



215.4090, -30.5740, -40.6380



120.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510



126.7900, -20.3870, -87.6110



40.8900, -6.6430, -28.2990

Inverse Universe

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



190.2820, 9.5750, 41.2470



181.1610, 11.7740, 50.9580



195.5910, 30.5740, 40.6380



116.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



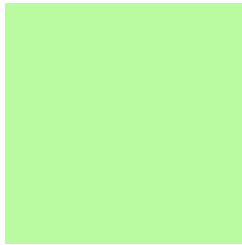
62.2100, 20.3870, 87.6110



20.1100, 6.6430, 28.2990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470 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 220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

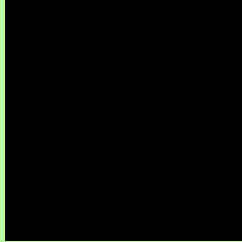
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470.



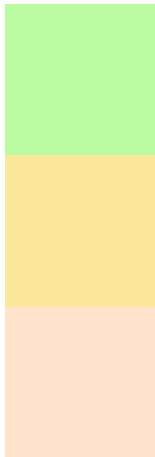
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.7180, -9.5750,

-41.2470.

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

220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470

Protanopia

229.0880, 36.9580, -20.0180

Deuteranopia

232.6360, 24.3920, -1.5280



Tritanopia

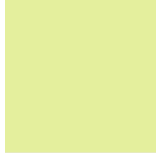
230.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090

Trichromacy



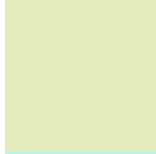
Original Color

220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470



Protanomaly

226.3630, 19.7660, -27.8340



Deuteranomaly

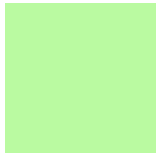
228.1470, 12.1070, -15.6770



Tritanomaly

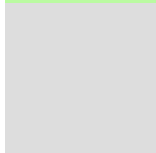
226.4500, -19.4830, -15.8590

Monochromacy



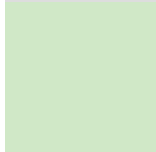
Original Color

220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470



Achromatopsia

221.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

221.0620, -3.7110, -15.3510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470 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(186, 250, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 250, 161)  
}
```

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(186, 250, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 250, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470 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(186, 250, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 250, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 250, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 250, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 250, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 250,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 220.7180, -9.5750, -41.2470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 250, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
250, 161) }
```

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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