

Converting Colors

YIQ(210.1150, -46.7610,
-28.1130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(210.1150, -46.7610,
-28.1130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94F1D6
RGB	148, 241, 214
RGB Percent	58%, 95%, 84%
CMY	0.4198, 0.0547, 0.1609
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.11, 0.05
HSL	163°, 77%, 76%
HSV	163°, 39%, 95%
XYZ	55.8008, 74.0768, 74.9475
YIQ	210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

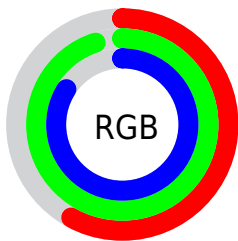
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 202, 241
Decimal	9761238
CIE _{Lab}	88.96, -33.74, 4.37
CIE _{LCh}	89, 34.022, 172.612
Yxy	74.0768, 0.2724, 0.3617
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287951318 (0xFF94F1D6)
YUV	210.1150, 1.9153, -54.4749
Hunter-Lab	86.0679, -34.8910, 8.6181

Details

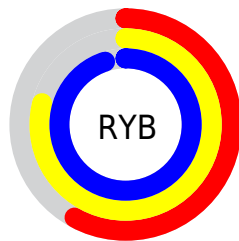
The YIQ color **210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **178.8850, 46.7610, 28.1130**, and the grayscale version is **210.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000**, and **153.6420, -46.8070, -27.2790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **202.1410, -58.8180, -35.3780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218.0890, -34.7040, -20.8480**.

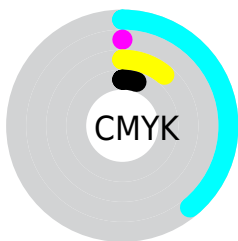
Distribution



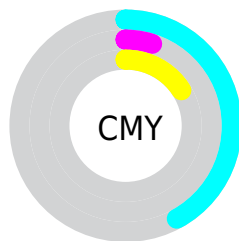
- Red (58%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130 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 210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 210.1150,
-46.7610, -28.1130

■ 210.1150,
-46.7610, -28.1130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 181.5280,
-46.4860, -27.5900

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 154.2290,
-47.0820, -27.8020

■ 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 126.1580,
-48.3200, -27.3920

■ 98.4780, -52.2170,
-28.3530

■ 71.2110, -55.8390,
-28.7910

■ 53.9140, -41.5810,
-22.8690

■ 37.9050, -28.1940,

-17.6820

■ 23.1840, -15.6780,
-13.2300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.1150,
-46.7610, -28.1130

■ 210.1150,
-46.7610, -28.1130

■ 202.1410,
-58.8180, -35.3780

■ 218.0890,
-34.7040, -20.8480

■ 194.1670,
-70.8750, -42.6430

■ 226.0630,
-22.6470, -13.5830

■ 186.1930,
-82.9320, -49.9080

■ 234.0370,
-10.5900, -6.3180

■ 178.2190,
-94.9890, -57.1730

■ 242.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 169.9460,
-107.6420, -64.6500

■ 246.0980, 5.7760,
5.4560

■ 161.9720,
-119.6990, -71.9150

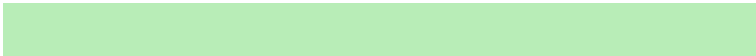
■ 246.7820, 3.8500,
7.3220

■ 160.9610,
-121.1660, -72.8620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214.9970, -14.2540, -28.0300



210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130



207.0000, -71.0620, -22.7260

Triad

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



210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130



221.9190, -12.4730, 11.2950



218.0630, 39.2470, -0.9210

Complementary

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



210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130



178.8850, 46.7610, 28.1130

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.



217.0320, 32.5050, 11.1370



210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130



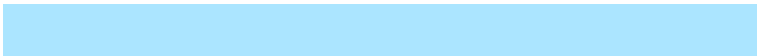
226.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040

Square

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



210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130



214.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100



220.2070, 22.1870, 21.9230



222.6250, 40.1200, -11.2400

Rectangle

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



210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130



207.0370, -72.4840, -18.9800



220.2070, 22.1870, 21.9230



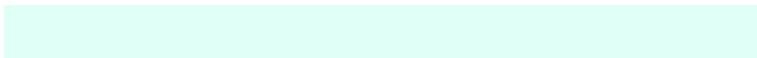
217.2140, 37.5040, 3.1360

Sweetspot

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



210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130



244.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710



210.9630, -8.8870, -42.7030



121.9340, -8.8020, -5.6820



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



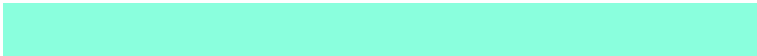
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130



216.1410, -58.8180, -35.3780



202.0400, -50.2030, -9.7790



115.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880



122.8280, -92.3300, -55.8020



37.4320, -28.2400, -16.8480

Inverse Universe

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



178.8850, 46.7610, 28.1130



176.8590, 58.8180, 35.3780



186.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790



111.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



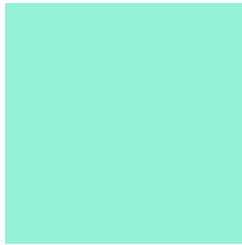
61.0580, 92.6510, 55.4910



18.5680, 28.2400, 16.8480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

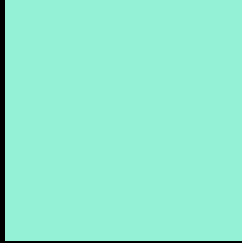
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

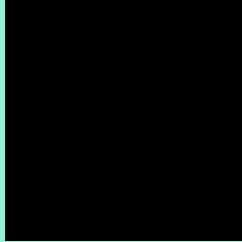
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130.



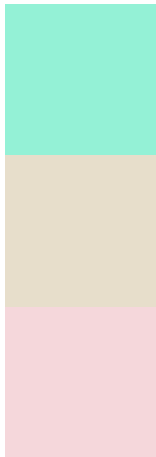
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130.

-28.1130.

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

210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130

Protanopia

222.5250, 11.4630, -4.0010

Deuteranopia

224.4260, 16.5960, 7.6040



Tritanopia

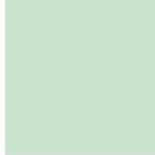
214.1430, -51.9910, -10.4150

Trichromacy



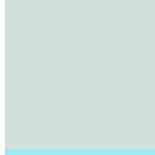
Original Color

210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130



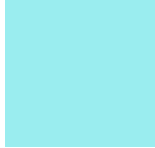
Protanomaly

218.1200, -9.6260, -12.7780



Deuteranomaly

219.0160, -6.0970, -5.1450



Tritanomaly

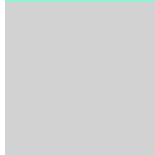
212.4110, -50.1100, -16.9740

Monochromacy



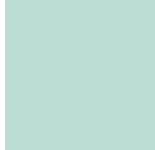
Original Color

210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130



Achromatopsia

210.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

209.6940, -17.0540, -10.3180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130 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(148, 241, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 241, 214)  
}
```

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(148, 241, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 241, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130 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(148, 241, 214) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 241, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 241, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 241, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 241, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 241,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 210.1150, -46.7610, -28.1130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 241, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
241, 214) }
```

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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