

Converting Colors

YIQ(210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(210.6920, -13.5720,
3.6760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8D4E8
RGB	200, 212, 232
RGB Percent	78%, 83%, 91%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1686, 0.0903
CMYK	0.14, 0.09, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	217°, 41%, 85%
HSV	217°, 14%, 91%
XYZ	61.9261, 65.1935, 85.6505
YIQ	210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

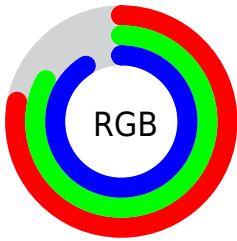
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 209, 232
Decimal	13161704
CIE Lab	84.58, -0.09, -11.20
CIE LCh	85, 11.204, 269.542
Yxy	65.1935, 0.2910, 0.3064
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291351784 (0xFFC8D4E8)
YUV	210.6920, 10.5048, -9.3769
Hunter-Lab	80.7425, -4.3975, -6.3743

Details

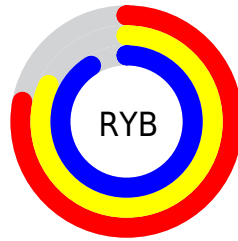
The YIQ color **210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **221.3080, 13.5720, -3.6760**, and the grayscale version is **211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**, and **155.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195.5970, -23.4300, 6.1220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300**.

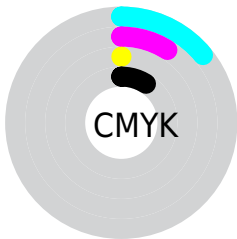
Distribution



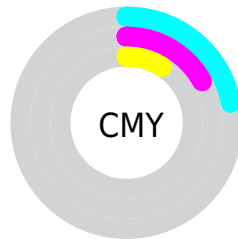
- Red (78%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760 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 210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 210.6920,
-13.5720, 3.6760

■ 210.6920,
-13.5720, 3.6760

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 182.9910,
-12.9760, 3.8880

■ 155.8770,
-12.6550, 3.5770

■ 129.8770,
-12.6550, 3.5770

■ 104.7630,
-12.3340, 3.2660

■ 80.6490, -12.0130,
2.9550

■ 57.5350, -11.6920,
2.6440

■ 36.0080, -11.6460,

1.8100

■ 14.4100, -12.8380,
1.3860

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 210.6920,
-13.5720, 3.6760

■ 210.6920,
-13.5720, 3.6760

■ 195.5970,
-23.4300, 6.1220

■ 225.7870, -3.7140,
1.2300

■ 179.9150,
-33.0130, 9.0910

■ 241.4690, 5.8690,
-1.7390

■ 164.5210,
-43.4670, 11.3250

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,
-7.1530

■ 148.8390,
-53.0500, 14.2940

■ 133.7440,
-62.9080, 16.7400

■ 118.0620,
-72.4910, 19.7090

■ 102.9670,
-82.3490, 22.1550

■ 86.9860, -92.5280,
24.9120

■ 77.5170, -98.3970,
26.6510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580



210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760



211.8890, -3.7610, 7.5910

Triad

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



210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760



213.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040



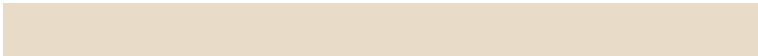
208.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160

Complementary

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



210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760



221.3080, 13.5720, -3.6760

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.



209.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030



210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760



212.2810, 18.2020, 0.5220

Square

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



210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760



213.5830, 14.7160, 8.6360



210.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000



207.6450, -15.3580, -8.0140

Rectangle

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



210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760



212.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890



210.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000



209.0500, -3.4370, -9.3010

Sweetspot

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



210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760



248.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



221.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160



123.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



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.



210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760



226.2940, -18.2030, 5.0050



204.8440, -7.8880, 10.8000



107.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



59.7350, -75.8840, 20.6280



16.9670, -21.5960, 5.9240

Inverse Universe

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



210.9360, 15.2200, 10.5160



226.6810, 20.4920, 14.0920



227.1560, 7.8880, -10.8000



107.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



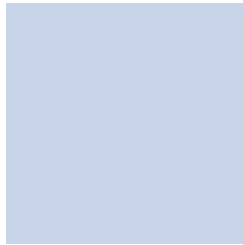
61.1590, 85.1770, 58.7850



17.4150, 24.2970, 16.7210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

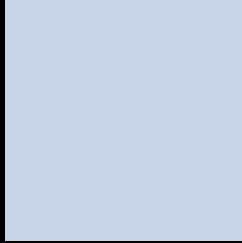
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

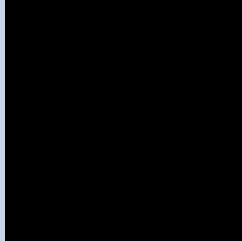
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 210.6920, -13.5720,

3.6760.

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

210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760

Protanopia

211.3940, -6.7410, 6.5310

Deuteranopia

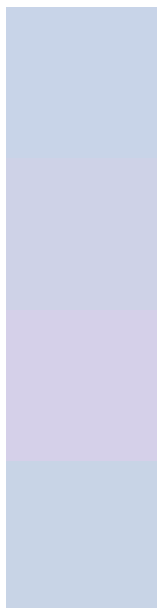
212.9760, 0.5480, 12.1000



Tritanopia

210.3500, -12.6090, 2.7430

Trichromacy



Original Color

210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760

Protanomaly

211.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830

Deuteranomaly

212.3450, -5.0450, 8.8350

Tritanomaly

210.4640, -12.9300, 3.0540

Monochromacy



Original Color

210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760

Achromatopsia

211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

210.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760 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(200, 212, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 212, 232)  
}
```

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(200, 212, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 212, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760 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(200, 212, 232) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 212, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(200, 212, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 212, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 212, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 212,  
232) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 210.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 212, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
212, 232) }
```

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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