

Converting Colors

YIQ(211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(211.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3D3D3
RGB	211, 211, 211
RGB Percent	83%, 83%, 83%
CMY	0.1725, 0.1725, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	0°, 0%, 83%
HSV	121°, 0%, 83%
XYZ	61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381
YIQ	211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R _Y B	211, 211, 211
Decimal	13882323
CIE Lab	84.56, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	85, 0.010, 296.813
Yxy	65.1406, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292072403 (0xFFD3D3D3)
YUV	211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851

Details

The YIQ color $211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`, and the color name is `lightgray`. A complement of this color would be $211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$, 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 $157.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $202.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $219.6730, 5.7750, 10.9830$.

Distribution



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



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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 211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 211.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 183.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 157.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 130.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 105.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 81.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 58.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 37.0000, -0.0000,

0.0000

■ 16.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 202.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 219.6730, 5.7750,
10.9830

■ 193.7680,
-11.8710, -21.6550

■ 228.2320, 11.8710,
21.6550

■ 185.0950,
-17.6460, -32.6380

■ 229.1720, 12.1000,
23.0120

■ 176.5360,
-23.7420, -43.3100

■ 167.5640,
-30.1130, -54.5050

■ 158.8910,
-35.8880, -65.4880

■ 150.3320,
-41.9840, -76.1600

■ 141.6590,
-47.7590, -87.1430

■ 133.1000,
-53.8550, -97.8150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Complementary

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



211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

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.



211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Rectangle

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



211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Sweetspot

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



211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0720, -47.4840, -86.6200



24.1810, -11.5960, -21.1320

Inverse Universe

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



211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



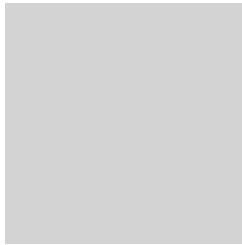
68.9280, 47.4840, 86.6200



16.8190, 11.5960, 21.1320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

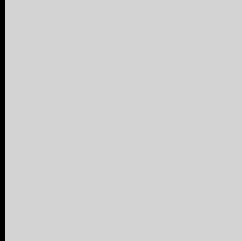
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

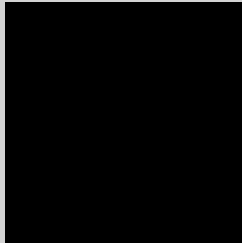
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

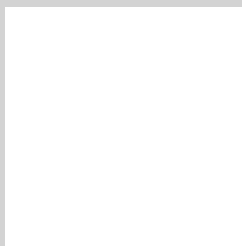
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.



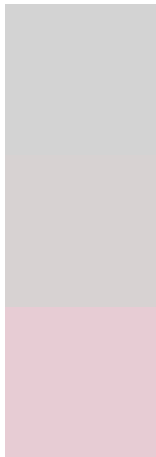
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 211.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000.

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

211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Protanopia

211.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

Deuteranopia

212.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120



Tritanopia

212.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240

Trichromacy



Original Color

211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Protanomaly

211.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

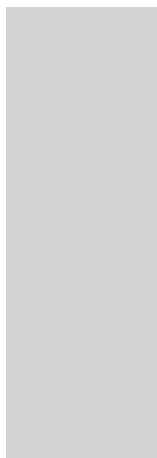
Deuteranomaly

212.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590

Tritanomaly

211.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340

Monochromacy



Original Color

211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatopsia

211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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(211, 211, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 211, 211)  
}
```

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(211, 211, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 211, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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(211, 211, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 211, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 211, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 211, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 211, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 211,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 211, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
211, 211) }
```

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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