

# Converting Colors

YIQ(211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(211.5680, 0.7360,  
-13.3440)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CCDCBC
RGB	204, 220, 188
RGB Percent	80%, 86%, 74%
CMY	0.2001, 0.1372, 0.2627
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.15, 0.14
HSL	90°, 31%, 80%
HSV	90°, 15%, 86%
XYZ	59.5706, 67.6563, 57.5002
YIQ	211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

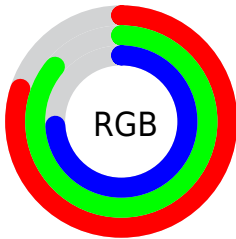
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	188, 220, 204
Decimal	13425852
CIE Lab	85.83, -11.05, 13.92
CIE LCh	86, 17.770, 128.445
Yxy	67.6563, 0.3225, 0.3663
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291615932 (0xFFCCDCBC)
YUV	211.5680, -11.6190, -6.6371
Hunter-Lab	82.2535, -14.6681, 16.1301

# Details

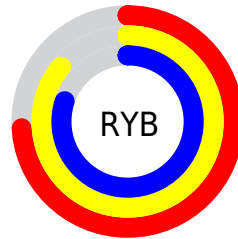
The YIQ color  $211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCC99`. A complement of this color would be  $196.4320, -0.7360, 13.3440$ , and the grayscale version is  $212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $253.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210$ , and  $157.0950, 0.6900, -12.5100$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $205.7710, 1.2420, -22.5180$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $217.3650, 0.2300, -4.1700$ .

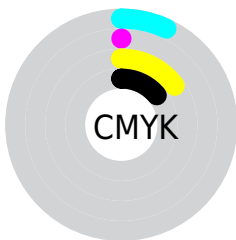
# Distribution



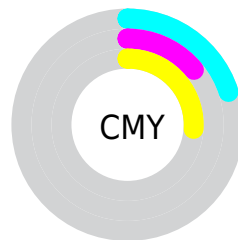
- Red (80%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440 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 211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 211.5680, 0.7360,  
-13.3440

 211.5680, 0.7360,  
-13.3440

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 183.6820, 0.4150,  
-13.0330


 253.7460, 3.5310,  
-3.4210

 157.0950, 0.6900,  
-12.5100

 131.0950, 0.6900,  
-12.5100

 105.6220, 0.6440,  
-11.6760

 81.7360, 0.3230,  
-11.3650

 58.2630, 0.2770,  
-10.5310

 36.3770, -0.0440,

-10.2200

■ 14.6970, -3.9410,  
-11.1810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 211.5680, 0.7360,  
-13.3440

■ 211.5680, 0.7360,  
-13.3440

■ 205.7710, 1.2420,  
-22.5180

■ 217.3650, 0.2300,  
-4.1700

■ 199.9740, 1.7480,  
-31.6920

■ 223.1620, -0.2760,  
5.0040

■ 194.1770, 2.2540,  
-40.8660

■ 228.9590, -0.7820,  
14.1780

■ 188.3800, 2.7600,  
-50.0400

■ 232.3620, 5.4530,  
16.8210

■ 182.5830, 3.2660,  
-59.2140

■ 234.4550, 9.6250,  
18.3050

■ 176.7860, 3.7720,  
-68.3880

■ 170.9890, 4.2780,  
-77.5620

■ 165.1920, 4.7840,  
-86.7360

■ 162.0300, 5.0600,  
-91.7400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



213.5160, 15.6820, -8.8780



211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440



209.5430, -15.3110, -14.3750

# Triad

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



211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440



211.7870, -30.0770, -0.0690



217.8510, 25.7650, 12.1410

# Complementary

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



211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440



196.4320, -0.7360, 13.3440

# 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.



217.6850, 14.6690, 14.9970



211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440



214.2880, -18.0660, 8.0300

# Square

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



211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440



209.1190, -34.2480, -7.0800



217.1330, -1.3320, 13.1320



216.9020, 29.7550, 5.9070



# Rectangle

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



211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440



208.3940, -25.0770, -13.5970



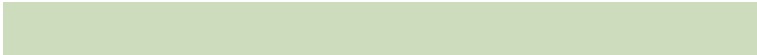
217.1330, -1.3320, 13.1320



217.9370, 22.6470, 13.5830

# Sweetspot

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



211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440



252.3650, 0.2300, -4.1700



206.9600, 14.6720, -1.5840



126.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

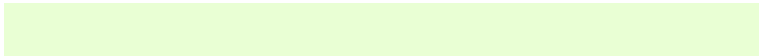


# Same Dimension

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



211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440



243.5200, 0.6910, -18.0370



206.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360



106.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



127.5640, 4.2770, -72.0350



33.8790, 1.0580, -19.1820



# Inverse Universe

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



196.4320, -0.7360, 13.3440



223.1810, -1.2870, 17.8250



201.2160, 8.8000, 16.7360



101.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



45.7350, -3.6810, 72.2470

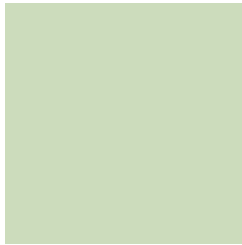


12.1210, -1.0580, 19.1820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

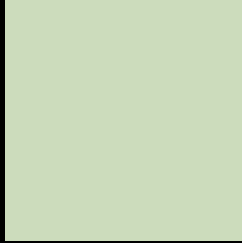
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

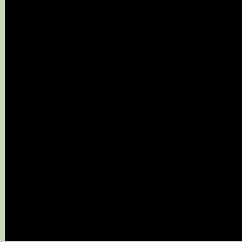
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 211.5680, 0.7360,

-13.3440.

# 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

211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440

### Protanopia

213.9830, 15.8650, -6.6870

### Deuteranopia

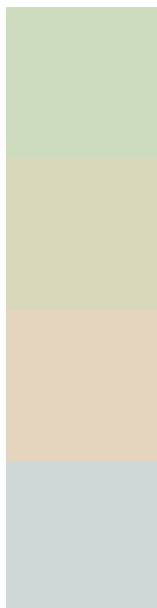
216.2390, 27.1880, 2.8680



## Tritanopia

214.7420, -7.8410, 4.4390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440

## Protanomaly

212.8790, 10.2260, -9.1180

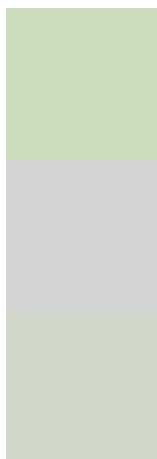
## Deuteranomaly

214.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380

## Tritanomaly

213.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440

## Achromatopsia

212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

211.8380, 0.2760, -5.0040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440 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(204, 220, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 220, 188)  
}
```

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(204, 220, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 220, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440 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(204, 220, 188) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 220, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 220, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 220, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 220, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 220,  
188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 211.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 220, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
220, 188) }
```

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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