

Converting Colors

YIQ(211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(211.9400, -8.9390,
-8.7070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6DCCF
RGB	198, 220, 207
RGB Percent	78%, 86%, 81%
CMY	0.2236, 0.1372, 0.1883
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.06, 0.14
HSL	145°, 24%, 82%
HSV	145°, 10%, 86%
XYZ	60.1420, 67.6996, 68.9248
YIQ	211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

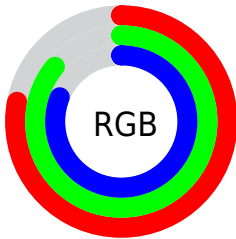
Format	Color
RYB	198, 214, 220
Decimal	13032655
CIELab	85.86, -9.78, 3.89
CIELCh	86, 10.523, 158.316
Yxy	67.6996, 0.3057, 0.3441
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291222735 (0xFFC6DCCF)
YUV	211.9400, -2.4354, -12.2254
Hunter-Lab	82.2798, -13.5160, 7.9293

Details

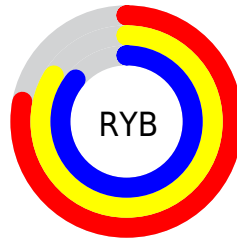
The YIQ color **211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **206.0600, 8.9390, 8.7070**, and the grayscale version is **212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**, and **157.3530, -8.6640, -8.1840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203.8800, -17.8780, -17.4140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

Distribution



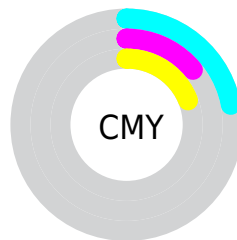
- Red (78%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070 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 211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 211.9400, -8.9390,
-8.7070

■ 211.9400, -8.9390,
-8.7070

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 184.2390, -8.3430,
-8.4950

■ 157.3530, -8.6640,
-8.1840

■ 131.3530, -8.6640,
-8.1840

■ 106.0650, -7.7930,
-7.4490

■ 82.0650, -7.7930,
-7.4490

■ 58.4780, -7.5180,
-6.9260

■ 36.8910, -7.2430,

-6.4030

■ 14.7550, -9.8560,
-8.6080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.9400, -8.9390,
-8.7070

■ 211.9400, -8.9390,
-8.7070

■ 203.8800,
-17.8780, -17.4140

■ 220.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.8200,
-26.8170, -26.1210

■ 228.0600, 8.9390,
8.7070

■ 187.7600,
-35.7560, -34.8280

■ 233.4290, 12.5140,
15.5060

■ 179.7000,
-44.6950, -43.5350

■ 234.4550, 9.6250,
18.3050

■ 171.6400,
-53.6340, -52.2420

■ 163.5800,
-62.5730, -60.9490

■ 155.5200,
-71.5120, -69.6560

■ 147.4600,
-80.4510, -78.3630

■ 139.4000,
-89.3900, -87.0700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213.1430, 0.7350, -7.8170



211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070



211.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040

Triad

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



211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070



215.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250



216.3890, 18.0180, 3.8580

Complementary

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



211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070



206.0600, 8.9390, 8.7070

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.



216.8280, 15.4040, 7.1800



211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070



215.8570, -0.7350, 7.8170

Square

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



211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070



213.4310, -17.3310, 0.2130



216.7610, 8.3430, 8.4950



215.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600

Rectangle

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



211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070



211.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160



216.7610, 8.3430, 8.4950



216.7310, 17.0550, 4.7910

Sweetspot

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



211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070



252.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510



214.8010, 1.6980, -8.7500



125.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



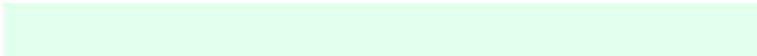
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070



243.6790, -12.6980, -12.1700



213.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860



105.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090



109.6450, -70.3660, -68.3980



29.1680, -18.7490, -18.1490

Inverse Universe

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



206.0600, 8.9390, 8.7070



235.3210, 12.6980, 12.1700



204.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860



102.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



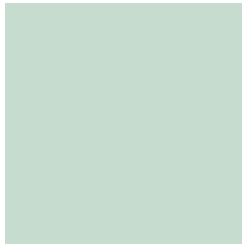
63.3550, 70.3660, 68.3980



16.8320, 18.7490, 18.1490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

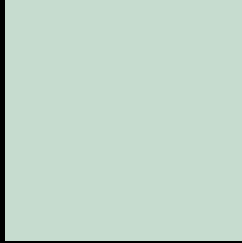
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

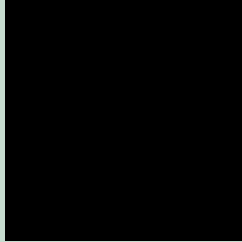
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

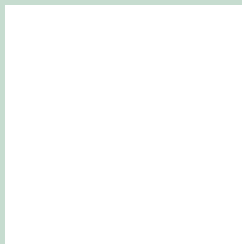
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070.



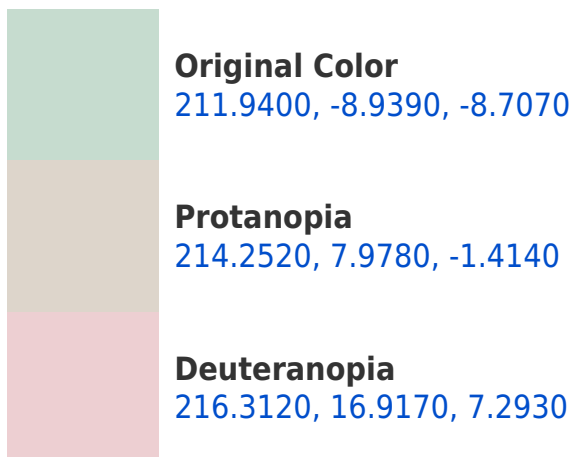
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 211.9400, -8.9390,

-8.7070.

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





Tritanopia

213.7520, -13.8010, 2.3190

Trichromacy



Original Color

211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070

Protanomaly

213.7350, 2.0640, -4.3680

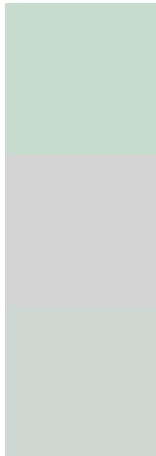
Deuteranomaly

214.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990

Tritanomaly

213.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

Monochromacy



Original Color

211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070

Achromatopsia

212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

212.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070 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(198, 220, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 220, 207)  
}
```

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(198, 220, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 220, 207) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070 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(198, 220, 207) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 220, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 220, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 220, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 220, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 220,  
207) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 211.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 220, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
220, 207) }
```

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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