

# Converting Colors

YIQ(212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(212.0280, 1.6560,  
-30.0240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C3E79F
RGB	195, 231, 159
RGB Percent	76%, 91%, 62%
CMY	0.2354, 0.0940, 0.3764
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.31, 0.09
HSL	90°, 60%, 76%
HSV	90°, 31%, 91%
XYZ	57.3366, 71.2616, 43.5410
YIQ	212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

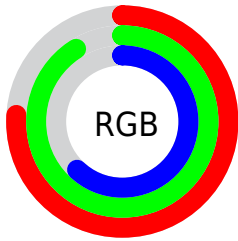
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	159, 231, 195
Decimal	12838815
CIELab	87.61, -24.13, 31.29
CIELCh	88, 39.515, 127.633
Yxy	71.2616, 0.3331, 0.4140
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291028895 (0xFFC3E79F)
YUV	212.0280, -26.1428, -14.9336
Hunter-Lab	84.4166, -26.4901, 28.5106

# Details

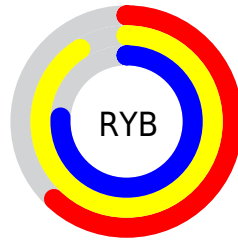
The YIQ color **212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **177.9720, -1.6560, 30.0240**, and the grayscale version is **212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249.4290, 11.3730, -13.3870**, and **156.7830, 0.9680, -28.5680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **205.8180, 1.8870, -39.7210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218.2380, 1.4250, -20.3270**.

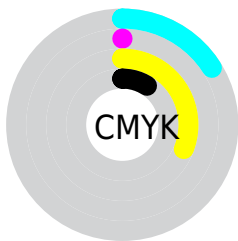
# Distribution



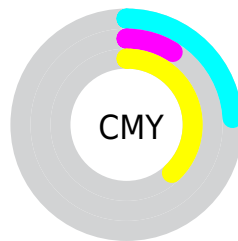
- Red (76%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240 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 212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 212.0280, 1.6560,  
-30.0240

 212.0280, 1.6560,  
-30.0240

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 184.2560, 1.0140,  
-29.4020


 249.4290, 11.3730,  
-13.3870


 156.7830, 0.9680,  
-28.5680

 253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

 130.8970, 0.6470,  
-28.2570

 105.4240, 0.6010,  
-27.4230

 80.6520, -0.0410,  
-26.8010

 56.6520, -0.0410,  
-26.8010

 35.3190, -3.2970,

-22.8570

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,  
-16.2130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 212.0280, 1.6560,  
-30.0240

■ 212.0280, 1.6560,  
-30.0240

■ 205.8180, 1.8870,  
-39.7210

■ 218.2380, 1.4250,  
-20.3270

■ 199.9070, 2.7140,  
-49.2060

■ 224.1490, 0.5980,  
-10.8420

■ 193.6970, 2.9450,  
-58.9030

■ 230.3590, 0.3670,  
-1.1450

■ 187.7860, 3.7720,  
-68.3880

■ 236.2700, -0.4600,  
8.3400

■ 181.5760, 4.0030,  
-78.0850

■ 240.3140, 5.4080,  
12.1280

■ 175.5510, 5.1510,  
-87.8810

■ 240.9120, 6.6000,  
12.5520

■ 169.9820, 5.0150,  
-96.4330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



216.2340, 33.6110, -19.9330



212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240



206.2160, -37.0400, -33.5840

# Triad

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



212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240



202.3410, -70.2840, -14.7960



212.4160, 31.7240, 19.7880

# Complementary

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



212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240



177.9720, -1.6560, 30.0240

# Split Complementary

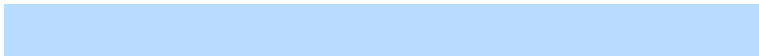
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



219.0960, 18.4260, 29.5140



212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240



213.2260, -32.6910, 3.2530

# Square

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



212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240



195.9850, -93.0690, -25.8770



220.8550, 2.7470, 21.8110



211.3610, 41.5840, 6.2880



# Rectangle

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



212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240



201.5690, -62.8990, -33.0030



220.8550, 2.7470, 21.8110



213.8980, 27.5510, 23.8310

# Sweetspot

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



212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240



249.0890, 0.8270, -9.4850



201.6600, 33.0120, -3.5640



123.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

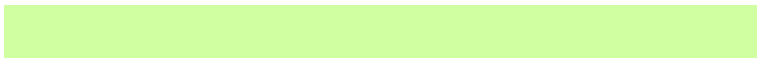


# Same Dimension

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



212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240



230.2310, 2.1620, -39.1980



201.2640, -19.8000, -37.6560



111.8380, 0.2760, -5.0040



131.6840, 3.8190, -74.7490



37.4120, 0.8750, -21.3730



# Inverse Universe

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



177.9720, -1.6560, 30.0240



185.7690, -2.1620, 39.1980



188.7360, 19.8000, 37.6560



106.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



47.0170, -4.4150, 74.5370

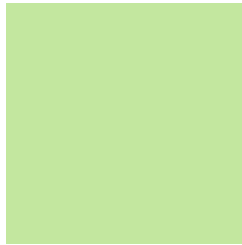


13.5880, -0.8750, 21.3730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

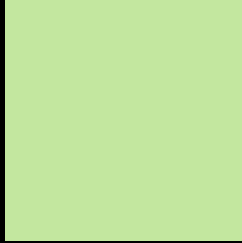
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

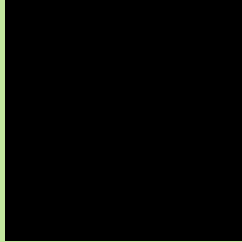
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240.

-30.0240.

# 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

212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240

### Protanopia

216.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110

### Deuteranopia

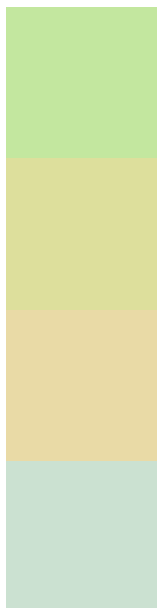
219.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230



## **Tritanopia**

218.7520, -13.8010, 2.3190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240

## Protanomaly

214.7640, 20.3150, -21.2610

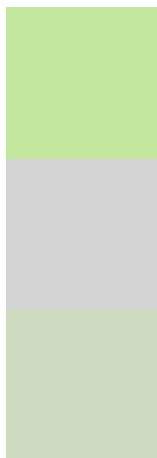
## Deuteranomaly

216.5570, 25.6320, -12.9920

## Tritanomaly

216.5980, -7.9760, -9.6400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240

## Achromatopsia

212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

212.1490, 0.5980, -10.8420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240 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(195, 231, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 231, 159)  
}
```

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(195, 231, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 231, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240 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(195, 231, 159) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 231, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(195, 231, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 231, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 231, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 231,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 212.0280, 1.6560, -30.0240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 231, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
231, 159) }
```

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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