

Converting Colors

YIQ(213.2250, -49.2860,
-9.8780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(213.2250, -49.2860,
-9.8780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0E9FB
RGB	160, 233, 251
RGB Percent	63%, 91%, 98%
CMY	0.3727, 0.0861, 0.0159
CMYK	0.36, 0.07, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	192°, 92%, 81%
HSV	192°, 36%, 98%
XYZ	61.0407, 72.7262, 102.0430
YIQ	213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

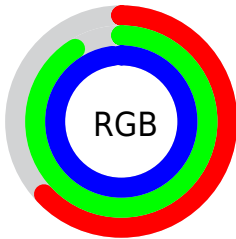
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 201, 251
Decimal	10545659
CIE _{Lab}	88.32, -18.26, -15.86
CIE _{LCh}	88, 24.188, 220.987
Yxy	72.7262, 0.2589, 0.3084
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288735739 (0xFFA0E9FB)
YUV	213.2250, 18.6231, -46.6783
Hunter-Lab	85.2797, -21.4743, -11.2488

Details

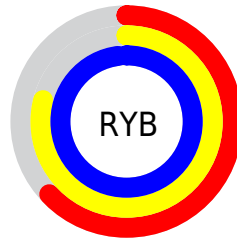
The YIQ color **213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **197.7750, 49.2860, 9.8780**, and the grayscale version is **213.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560**, and **157.1110, -48.9650, -10.1890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **202.8150, -62.8110, -12.5630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223.6350, -35.7610, -7.1930**.

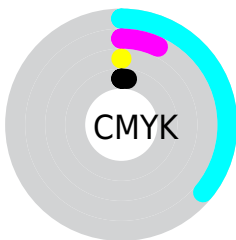
Distribution



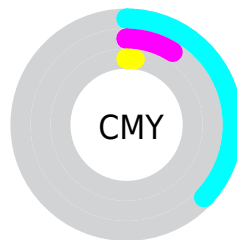
- Red (63%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780 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 213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

213.2250,
-49.2860, -9.8780

213.2250,
-49.2860, -9.8780

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

185.1110,
-48.9650, -10.1890

243.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

157.1110,
-48.9650, -10.1890

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

129.8120,
-49.5610, -10.4010

102.6160,
-51.9450, -11.2490

72.1200, -62.3520,
-15.3760

54.3990, -49.8360,
-10.9240

38.1620, -35.8070,

-6.3590

■ 23.9140, -23.2450,
-2.7410

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 213.2250,
-49.2860, -9.8780

■ 213.2250,
-49.2860, -9.8780

■ 202.8150,
-62.8110, -12.5630

■ 223.6350,
-35.7610, -7.1930

■ 192.4050,
-76.3360, -15.2480

■ 234.0450,
-22.2360, -4.5080

■ 181.9950,
-89.8610, -17.9330

■ 244.4550, -8.7110,
-1.8230

■ 171.5850,
-103.3860, -20.6180

■ 253.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 160.8760, 254.5440, 1.2840,
-117.5070, -23.5150 -1.2440

■ 150.4660,
-131.0320, -26.2000

■ 147.1880,
-136.1210, -27.5850

Harmonies

Analogous

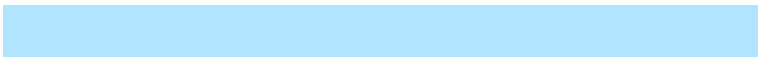
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



212.4890, -41.5820, -17.3420



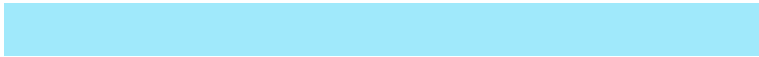
213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780



215.8290, -39.0630, -2.4150

Triad

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



213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780



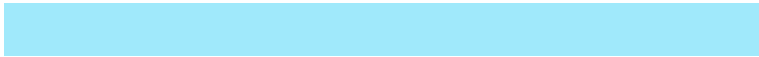
224.7720, 18.9780, 19.5060



220.0340, 19.8550, -12.9210

Complementary

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



213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780



197.7750, 49.2860, 9.8780

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.



222.2580, 34.2040, -3.1400



213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780



220.9760, 26.9110, 13.3990

Square

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



213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780



224.6650, 0.2260, 17.9380



220.8160, 32.8730, 4.4650



216.6230, -1.0970, -18.6730

Rectangle

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



213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780



218.5750, -26.3640, 4.2280



220.8160, 32.8730, 4.4650



220.6650, 25.4480, -9.6560

Sweetspot

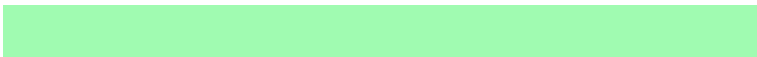
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780



243.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980



215.3550, -30.4820, -42.3060



120.5690, -9.0320, -1.5120



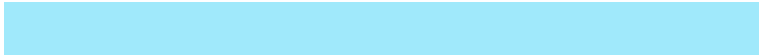
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



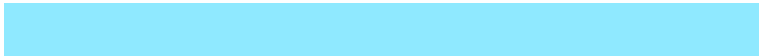
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780



208.5980, -60.7020, -12.2380



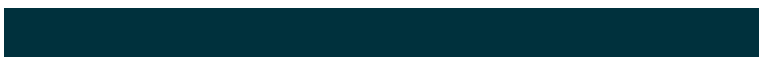
187.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340



119.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



110.7700, -102.4690, -20.7170



35.7170, -33.0560, -6.6560

Inverse Universe

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



195.5310, 30.8030, 41.9950



186.7480, 37.8620, 51.7340



223.6030, 37.1860, -13.1340



117.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



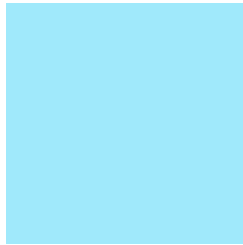
73.8390, 63.8520, 87.3400



23.8250, 20.6270, 28.1710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

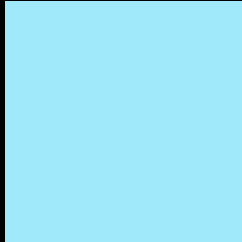
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780 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 213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780.



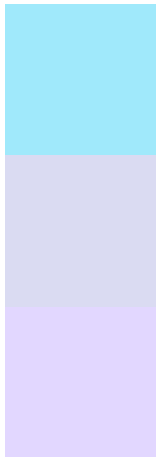
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780.

-9.8780.

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

213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780

Protanopia

221.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410

Deuteranopia

222.8490, -6.2840, 14.7720



Tritanopia

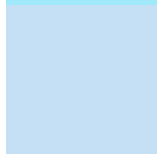
213.3390, -49.6070, -9.5670

Trichromacy



Original Color

213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780



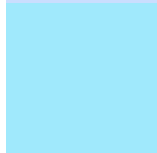
Protanomaly

218.3210, -22.8330, 0.8070



Deuteranomaly

219.6680, -22.1920, 5.7120



Tritanomaly

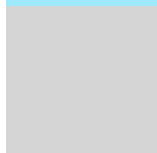
213.3390, -49.6070, -9.5670

Monochromacy



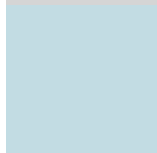
Original Color

213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780



Achromatopsia

213.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

213.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780 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(160, 233, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 233, 251)  
}
```

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(160, 233, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 233, 251) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780 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(160, 233, 251) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 233, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 233, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 233, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 233, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 233,  
251) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 213.2250, -49.2860, -9.8780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 233, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
233, 251) }
```

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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