

# Converting Colors

YIQ(215.0000, -18.3360,  
-20.1280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(215.0000, -18.3360,  
-20.1280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B9E9C9
RGB	185, 233, 201
RGB Percent	73%, 91%, 79%
CMY	0.2746, 0.0862, 0.2118
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.14, 0.09
HSL	140°, 52%, 82%
HSV	140°, 21%, 91%
XYZ	59.6851, 72.8157, 66.1599
YIQ	215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

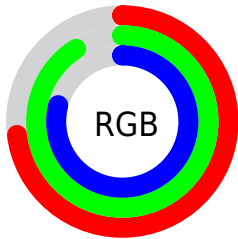
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	185, 221, 233
Decimal	12184009
CIELab	88.36, -21.66, 10.53
CIELCh	88, 24.085, 154.068
Yxy	72.8157, 0.3004, 0.3665
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290374089 (0xFFB9E9C9)
YUV	215.0000, -6.9020, -26.3100
Hunter-Lab	85.3321, -24.4803, 13.7636

# Details

The YIQ color **215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **203.0000, 18.3360, 20.1280**, and the grayscale version is **215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **251.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560**, and **159.8260, -17.7860, -19.0820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206.2990, -26.9080, -29.9800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223.7010, -9.7640, -10.2760**.

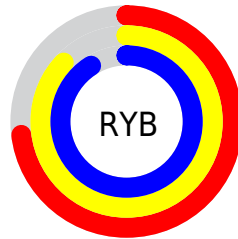
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (91%)

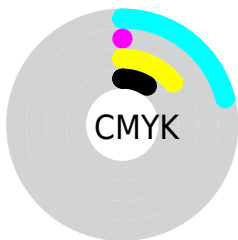
Blue (79%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (91%)

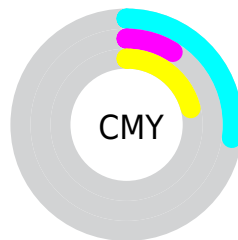


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280 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 215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 215.0000,  
-18.3360, -20.1280

■ 215.0000,  
-18.3360, -20.1280

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 187.4130,  
-18.0610, -19.6050

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

■ 159.8260,  
-17.7860, -19.0820

■ 133.2390,  
-17.5110, -18.5590


■ 107.6520,  
-17.2360, -18.0360


■ 83.1790, -17.2820,  
-17.2020


■ 59.2930, -17.6030,  
-16.8910


■ 35.9230, -19.4370,


-16.6930


 19.2400, -10.0840,  
-15.4920


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 215.0000,  
-18.3360, -20.1280


 215.0000,  
-18.3360, -20.1280


 206.2990,  
-26.9080, -29.9800


 223.7010, -9.7640,  
-10.2760

 197.4130,  
-36.3970, -39.7330

 232.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

 188.7120,  
-44.9690, -49.5850

 241.2880, 8.2970,  
9.3290

 180.1250,  
-53.8620, -59.1260

 242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

■ 171.1250,  
-63.0300, -69.1900

■ 162.5380,  
-71.9230, -78.7310

■ 153.8370,  
-80.4950, -88.5830

■ 145.6630,  
-89.1130, -97.6010

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



217.7870, 4.3130, -17.5990



215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280



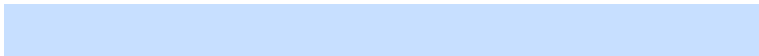
212.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610

# Triad

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



215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280



219.4720, -24.5760, 4.8640



220.7990, 31.5430, 6.5430

# Complementary

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



215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280



203.0000, 18.3360, 20.1280

# 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.



222.1330, 25.0310, 14.4310



215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280



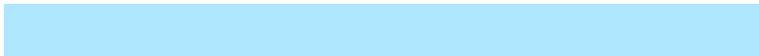
224.0450, -3.9000, 15.6200

# Square

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



215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280



215.5080, -42.5930, -4.5210



225.6300, 16.5020, 20.3260



222.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710



# Rectangle

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



215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280



212.8460, -46.9010, -14.5570



225.6300, 16.5020, 20.3260



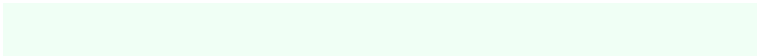
220.4230, 29.8460, 9.7660

# Sweetspot

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



215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280



249.3750, -5.7300, -6.2900



222.7440, 5.8720, -18.3200



124.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

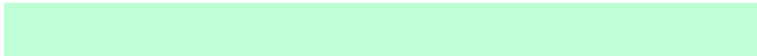


# Same Dimension

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



215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280



231.0760, -24.6620, -26.6300



217.7360, -26.0400, -12.6640



112.7990, -3.9880, -4.8200



113.0870, -69.0350, -76.0030



33.7500, -20.6280, -22.6440



# Inverse Universe

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



203.0000, 18.3360, 20.1280



215.0380, 24.3410, 26.9410



200.2640, 26.0400, 12.6640



110.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



67.9130, 69.0350, 76.0030

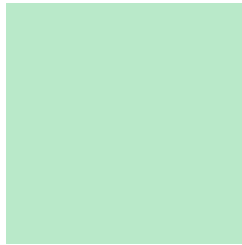


20.2500, 20.6280, 22.6440



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

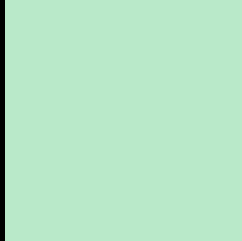
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

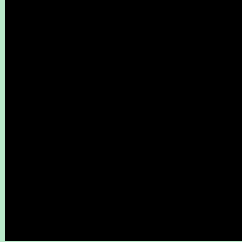
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

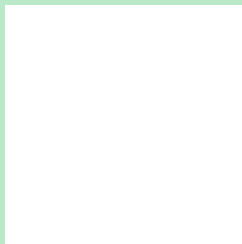
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280.



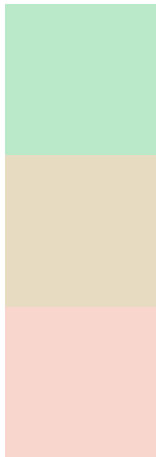
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280.

-20.1280.

# 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

215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280

### Protanopia

220.3250, 14.9020, -5.7540

### Deuteranopia

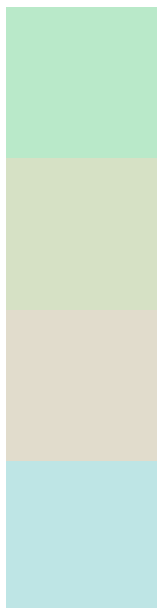
222.5530, 23.4280, 4.9320



## Tritanopia

218.8860, -26.0420, -1.6100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280

## Protanomaly

218.5190, 2.4320, -11.0400

## Deuteranomaly

219.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160

## Tritanomaly

217.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280

## Achromatopsia

215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

215.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280 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(185, 233, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 233, 201)  
}
```

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(185, 233, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 233, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280 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".

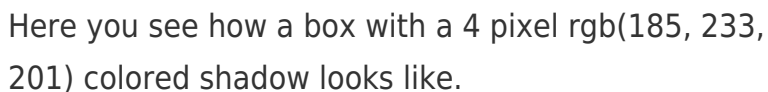
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(185, 233, 201) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 233, 201) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 233, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 233, 201); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 233, 201); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 233, 201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 215.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 233, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185,  
233, 201) }
```

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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