

# Converting Colors

YIQ(215.3500, -57.3080,  
-18.6840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(215.3500, -57.3080,  
-18.6840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95F3F7
RGB	149, 243, 247
RGB Percent	58%, 95%, 97%
CMY	0.4159, 0.0469, 0.0316
CMYK	0.40, 0.02, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	182°, 86%, 78%
HSV	182°, 40%, 97%
XYZ	61.2260, 77.2209, 99.6263
YIQ	215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

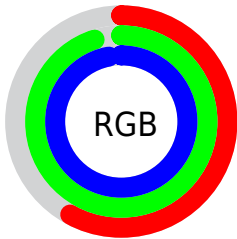
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	149, 197, 247
Decimal	9827319
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.42, -26.90, -10.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 28.942, 201.645
Yxy	77.2209, 0.2572, 0.3244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288017399 (0xFF95F3F7)
YUV	215.3500, 15.6035, -58.1889
Hunter-Lab	87.8754, -29.4145, -5.7056

# Details

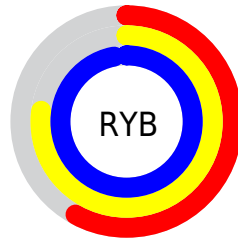
The YIQ color **215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **180.6500, 57.3080, 18.6840**, and the grayscale version is **215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240.6480, -28.6080, -10.1760**, and **158.7520, -58.5000, -19.1080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207.2880, -71.9330, -23.4610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223.4120, -42.6830, -13.9070**.

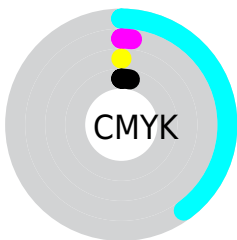
# Distribution



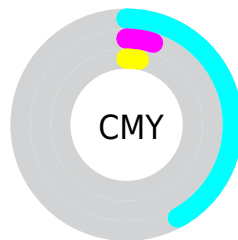
- Red (58%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840 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 215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



215.3500,  
-57.3080, -18.6840

215.3500,  
-57.3080, -18.6840

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

186.3500,  
-57.3080, -18.6840

240.6480,  
-28.6080, -10.1760

158.7520,  
-58.5000, -19.1080

249.6180,  
-10.7280, -3.8160

130.2680,  
-60.0130, -19.2210

100.5660,  
-66.8440, -22.0760

75.5770, -65.3770,  
-21.1290

58.7530, -51.0730,  
-16.0410

41.9290, -36.7690,

-10.9530

■ 26.5070, -23.6570,  
-6.2890

■ 4.9700, -8.4830,  
5.0610

■ 215.3500,  
-57.3080, -18.6840

■ 215.3500,  
-57.3080, -18.6840

■ 207.2880,  
-71.9330, -23.4610

■ 223.4120,  
-42.6830, -13.9070

■ 199.5250,  
-85.9620, -28.0260

■ 231.1750,  
-28.6540, -9.3420

■ 191.4630,  
-100.5870, -32.8030

■ 239.2370,  
-14.0290, -4.5650

■ 183.4010,  
-115.2120, -37.5800

■ 247.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 175.3390,  
-129.8370, -42.3570

■ 249.9790, 4.4930,  
1.1730

■ 167.5760,  
-143.8660, -46.9220

■ 250.5660, 4.2180,  
0.6500

■ 167.2770,  
-144.4620, -47.1340

■ 251.1530, 3.9430,  
0.1270

■ 251.7400, 3.6680,  
-0.3960

■ 252.3270, 3.3930,  
-0.9190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

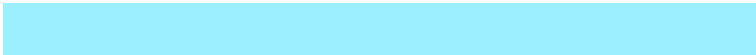
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



217.2410, -38.1880, -23.7880



215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840



215.7080, -55.2000, -12.8320

# Triad

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



215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840



230.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



226.8680, 35.1220, -8.7660

# Complementary

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



215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840



180.6500, 57.3080, 18.6840

# 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.



222.9530, 33.7450, -0.3270



215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840



225.2450, 19.0240, 18.6720

# Square

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



215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840



226.3490, -10.8680, 9.7400



222.0530, 28.0120, 9.9640



224.1210, 14.9960, -18.4760

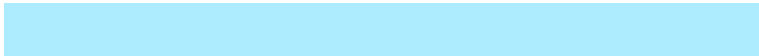


# Rectangle

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



215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840



218.7420, -43.3720, -6.9240



222.0530, 28.0120, 9.9640



225.4490, 34.9840, -6.2640

# Sweetspot

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



215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840



245.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490



206.8680, -27.9130, -50.3210



122.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

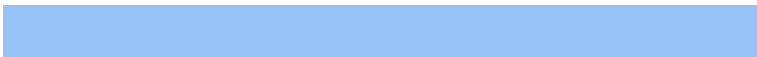
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840



215.5870, -71.3370, -23.2490



187.1740, -44.1080, 6.4200



118.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



126.2770, -108.9310, -35.7710



39.5980, -34.3390, -10.9390



# Inverse Universe

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



189.0180, 28.2340, 50.0100



182.8160, 35.1550, 62.2510



208.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200



114.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



76.0200, 53.3970, 95.1010

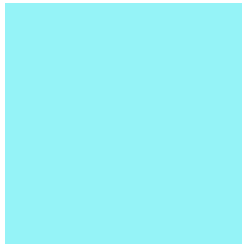


24.0250, 17.1880, 29.9240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

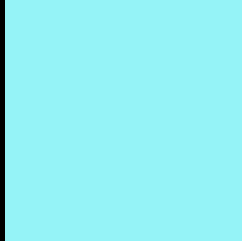
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

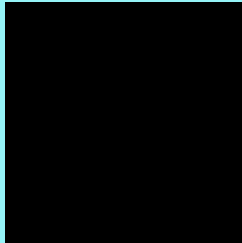
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

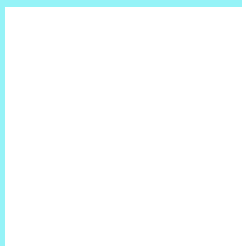
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840.



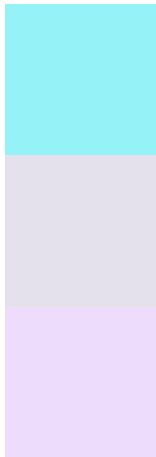
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840.

-18.6840.

# 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

215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840

### Protanopia

227.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570

### Deuteranopia

228.7310, -0.1400, 13.5560



## Tritanopia

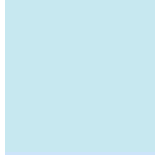
219.5950, -47.4520, -10.0760

# Trichromacy



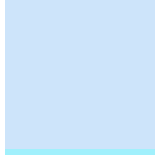
## Original Color

215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840



## Protanomaly

223.0450, -22.2360, -4.5080



## Deuteranomaly

223.6310, -20.7700, 1.9660



## Tritanomaly

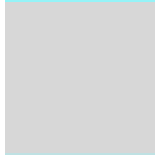
217.7470, -50.9360, -13.0160

# Monochromacy



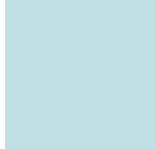
## Original Color

215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840



## Achromatopsia

215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

215.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840 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(149, 243, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 243, 247)  
}
```

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(149, 243, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 243, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840 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(149, 243, 247) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 243, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 243, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 243, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 243, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 243,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 215.3500, -57.3080, -18.6840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 243, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
243, 247) }
```

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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