

Converting Colors

YIQ(215.6380, -31.8160,
-18.1200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(215.6380, -31.8160,
-18.1200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AEECDC
RGB	174, 236, 220
RGB Percent	68%, 93%, 86%
CMY	0.3178, 0.0744, 0.1374
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.07, 0.07
HSL	164°, 62%, 80%
HSV	164°, 26%, 93%
XYZ	60.3640, 74.1657, 78.8239
YIQ	215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

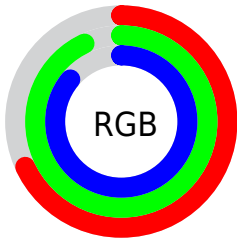
Format	Color
RYB	174, 210, 236
Decimal	11463900
CIELab	89.00, -22.81, 1.45
CIElCh	89, 22.852, 176.352
Yxy	74.1657, 0.2829, 0.3476
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289653980 (0xFFFAEECDC)
YUV	215.6380, 2.1505, -36.5165
Hunter-Lab	86.1195, -25.5927, 6.0164

Details

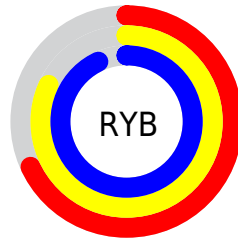
The YIQ color **215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **194.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200**, and the grayscale version is **216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880**, and **160.3500, -30.9450, -17.3850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207.7780, -44.1940, -25.0740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223.4980, -19.4380, -11.1660**.

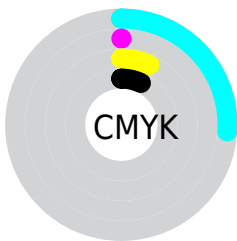
Distribution



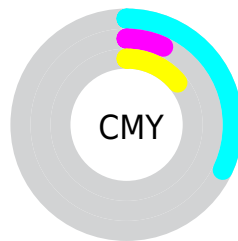
- Red (68%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200 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 215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 215.6380,
-31.8160, -18.1200

■ 215.6380,
-31.8160, -18.1200

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 187.9370,
-31.2200, -17.9080

■ 247.8240,
-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 160.3500,
-30.9450, -17.3850

■ 133.7630,
-30.6700, -16.8620

■ 107.7630,
-30.6700, -16.8620

■ 82.5780, -31.5870,
-16.7630

■ 56.6100, -34.6130,
-16.9890

■ 36.7140, -28.9740,

-14.5580

■ 21.9930, -16.4580,
-10.1060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 215.6380,
-31.8160, -18.1200

■ 215.6380,
-31.8160, -18.1200

■ 207.7780,
-44.1940, -25.0740

■ 223.4980,
-19.4380, -11.1660

■ 200.2170,
-55.9760, -31.8160

■ 231.0590, -7.6560,
-4.4240

■ 192.3570,
-68.3540, -38.7700

■ 238.9190, 4.7220,
2.5300

■ 184.7960,
-80.1360, -45.5120

■ 242.5930, 8.7560,
6.5160

■ 176.8220,
-92.1930, -52.7770

■ 243.3910, 6.5090,
8.6930

■ 168.9620,
-104.5710, -59.7310

■ 243.8470, 5.2250,
9.9370

■ 161.4010,
-116.3530, -66.4730

■ 158.4820,
-121.0750, -69.0030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217.7620, -11.7340, -18.6300



215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200



215.4550, -44.2420, -13.1860

Triad

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



215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200



224.5990, -8.5760, 12.2560



223.2950, 32.7820, 0.6060

Complementary

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



215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200



194.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200

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.



222.2980, 28.7000, 8.5080



215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200



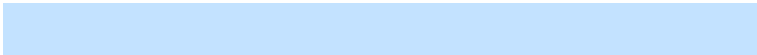
227.1670, 10.4960, 19.0400

Square

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



215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200



220.0370, -27.7850, 2.4470



224.2190, 21.9130, 15.8730



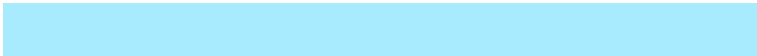
222.9040, 26.2730, -8.0870

Rectangle

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



215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200



216.5460, -45.7560, -7.7720



224.2190, 21.9130, 15.8730



222.6910, 31.7270, 3.2070

Sweetspot

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



215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200



248.4500, -10.3150, -5.7950



215.4770, -6.9180, -28.8220



123.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



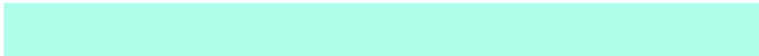
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200



228.0880, -42.1310, -23.9150



209.2440, -33.1020, -5.8220



113.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



121.5230, -92.7890, -52.9890



36.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020

Inverse Universe

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



194.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200



200.0260, 41.8100, 24.2260



200.7560, 33.1020, 5.8220



109.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



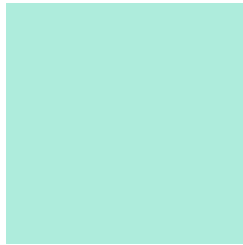
59.4770, 92.7890, 52.9890



17.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

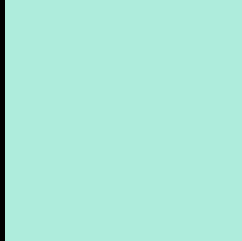
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200 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

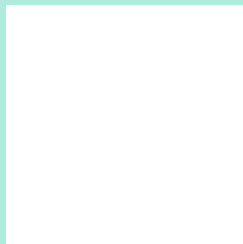
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200.



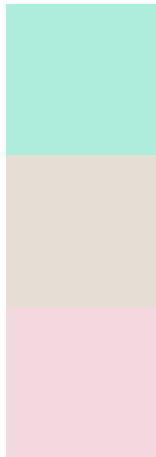
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200.

-18.1200.

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

215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200

Protanopia

222.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260

Deuteranopia

224.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120



Tritanopia

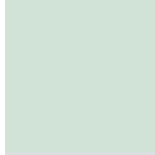
218.5040, -36.7700, -5.4260

Trichromacy



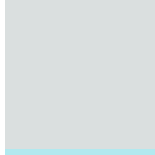
Original Color

215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200



Protanomaly

220.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480



Deuteranomaly

221.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



Tritanomaly

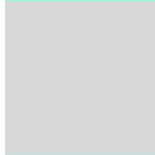
217.2390, -34.7060, -9.7940

Monochromacy



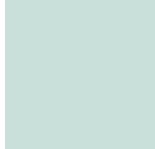
Original Color

215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200



Achromatopsia

216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

215.7380, -11.1860, -6.5300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200 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(174, 236, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 236, 220)  
}
```

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(174, 236, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 236, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200 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(174, 236, 220) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 236, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 236, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 236, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 236, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 236,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 215.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 236, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
236, 220) }
```

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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