

# Converting Colors

YIQ(216.0900, -53.6400,  
-19.0800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(216.0900, -53.6400,  
-19.0800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99F3F3
RGB	153, 243, 243
RGB Percent	60%, 95%, 95%
CMY	0.4002, 0.0469, 0.0473
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	180°, 79%, 78%
HSV	180°, 37%, 95%
XYZ	61.3579, 77.3586, 96.4488
YIQ	216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

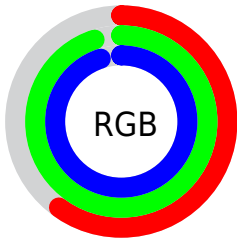
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 198, 243
Decimal	10089459
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.49, -26.86, -8.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 28.170, 197.519
Yxy	77.3586, 0.2609, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288279539 (0xFF99F3F3)
YUV	216.0900, 13.2666, -55.3299
Hunter-Lab	87.9537, -29.3946, -3.4490

# Details

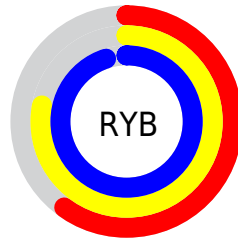
The YIQ color **216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **179.9100, 53.6400, 19.0800**, and the grayscale version is **216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241.8440, -26.2240, -9.3280**, and **159.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208.9140, -67.9440, -24.1680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223.2660, -39.3360, -13.9920**.

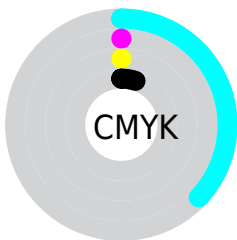
# Distribution



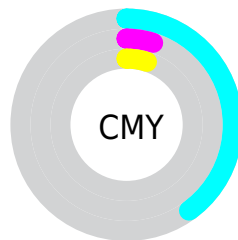
- Red (60%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 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 216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



216.0900,  
-53.6400, -19.0800

216.0900,  
-53.6400, -19.0800

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

187.5030,  
-53.3650, -18.5570

241.8440,  
-26.2240, -9.3280

159.7910,  
-54.2360, -19.2920

250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

131.6060,  
-55.1530, -19.1930

103.5130,  
-59.3250, -20.6770

75.2350, -64.4140,  
-22.0620

58.2970, -49.7890,  
-17.2850

41.5870, -35.8060,

-11.8860

■ 26.1650, -22.6940,  
-7.2220

■ 4.6280, -7.5200,  
4.1280

■ 216.0900,  
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 216.0900,  
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 208.9140,  
-67.9440, -24.1680

■ 223.2660,  
-39.3360, -13.9920

■ 201.4390,  
-82.8440, -29.4680

■ 230.7410,  
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 194.2630,  
-97.1480, -34.5560

■ 237.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 187.0870,  
-111.4520, -39.6440

■ 245.0930, 4.1720,  
1.4840

■ 179.6120,  
-126.3520, -44.9440

■ 246.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

■ 172.4360,  
-140.6560, -50.0320

■ 170.3430,  
-144.8280, -51.5160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

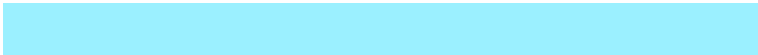
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



217.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370



216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



216.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550

# Triad

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



216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



230.9110, 8.3410, 19.5490



226.6230, 34.4340, -7.3100

# Complementary

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



216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



179.9100, 53.6400, 19.0800

# 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.



223.4090, 32.4610, 0.9170



216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



226.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700

# Square

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



216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



226.0280, -14.3980, 7.6340



223.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960



224.7300, 17.6550, -17.1050

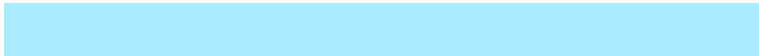


# Rectangle

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



216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



218.4320, -45.4350, -8.0830



223.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960



225.2040, 34.2960, -4.8080

# Sweetspot

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



216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



246.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360



206.1290, -24.1540, -46.8580



122.8030, -9.8110, -3.9150



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.



216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



221.5120, -66.7520, -23.7440



190.2620, -41.5400, 3.9320



118.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



130.3860, -110.8560, -39.4320



41.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080



# Inverse Universe

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



179.9100, 53.6400, 19.0800



176.4880, 66.7520, 23.7440



205.1510, 41.8150, -3.4090



113.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



55.6140, 110.8560, 39.4320

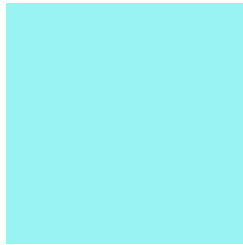


17.6410, 35.1640, 12.5080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

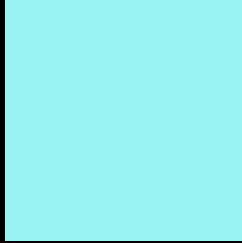
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

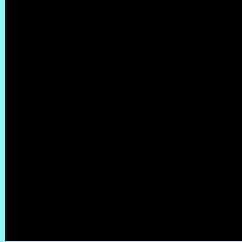
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800.



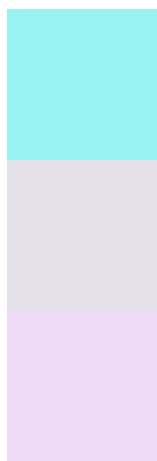
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800.

-19.0800.

# 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

216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800

### Protanopia

226.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250

### Deuteranopia

228.8730, 2.3360, 12.7360



## Tritanopia

219.6060, -45.9850, -9.1290

# Trichromacy



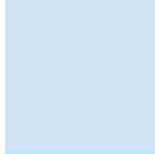
## Original Color

216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



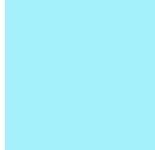
## Protanomaly

223.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280



## Deuteranomaly

224.0720, -17.6980, 1.3580



## Tritanomaly

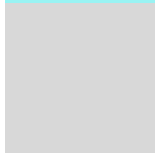
218.5300, -48.8270, -12.6910

# Monochromacy



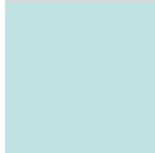
## Original Color

216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800



## Achromatopsia

216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

216.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 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(153, 243, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 243, 243)  
}
```

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(153, 243, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 243, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 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(153, 243, 243) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 243, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 243, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 243, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 243, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 243,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 216.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 243, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
243, 243) }
```

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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