

Converting Colors

YIQ(216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010)
contains.

YIQ(216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(216.3430, -19.8990,
2.7010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7DCF3
RGB	199, 220, 243
RGB Percent	78%, 86%, 95%
CMY	0.2196, 0.1372, 0.0472
CMYK	0.18, 0.09, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	211°, 65%, 87%
HSV	211°, 18%, 95%
XYZ	65.3202, 69.8015, 94.8048
YIQ	216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

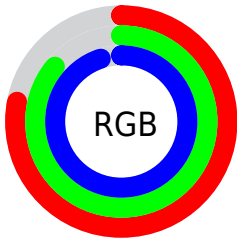
Format	Color
R _{YB}	199, 213, 243
Decimal	13098227
CIE Lab	86.90, -2.29, -13.57
CIE LCh	87, 13.759, 260.404
Yxy	69.8015, 0.2841, 0.3036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291288307 (0xFFC7DCF3)
YUV	216.3430, 13.1419, -15.2098
Hunter-Lab	83.5473, -6.6501, -8.7958

Details

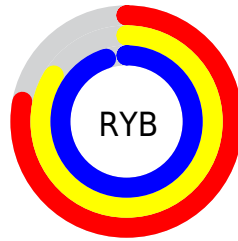
The YIQ color $216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $225.6570, 19.8990, -2.7010$, and the grayscale version is $216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $161.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $201.5360, -30.6280, 4.4120$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $231.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900$.

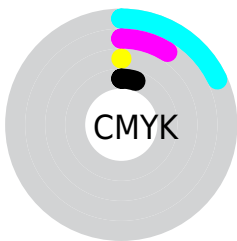
Distribution



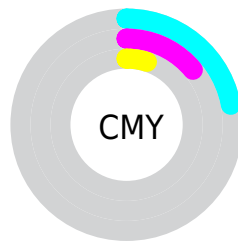
- Red (78%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010 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 216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 216.3430,
-19.8990, 2.7010

■ 216.3430,
-19.8990, 2.7010

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 188.3430,
-19.8990, 2.7010

■ 161.5280,
-18.9820, 2.6020

■ 135.4140,
-18.6610, 2.2910

■ 109.4140,
-18.6610, 2.2910

■ 85.1860, -18.0190,
1.6690

■ 62.0720, -17.6980,
1.3580

■ 39.3600, -18.5690,

0.6230

■ 17.9470, -18.8440,
0.1000

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 216.3430,
-19.8990, 2.7010

■ 216.3430,
-19.8990, 2.7010

■ 201.5360,
-30.6280, 4.4120

■ 231.1500, -9.1700,
0.9900

■ 187.0170,
-42.2280, 5.3880

■ 245.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 172.2100,
-52.9570, 7.0990

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 157.4030,
-63.6860, 8.8100

■ 143.1830,
-74.6900, 9.9980

■ 128.0770,
-86.0150, 11.4970

■ 113.2700,
-96.7440, 13.2080

■ 99.0500,
-107.7480, 14.3960

■ 95.7940,
-109.9030, 14.9050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214.1310, -25.3540, -3.0660



216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010



218.6650, -8.9420, 7.8740

Triad

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



216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010



220.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440



214.8110, -4.2620, -10.8700

Complementary

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



216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010



225.6570, 19.8990, -2.7010

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.



216.6230, 8.0710, -8.6090



216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010



218.7870, 22.6490, 2.5290

Square

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



216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010



220.3490, 15.4950, 11.0390



217.7600, 18.1110, -3.3370



213.4660, -16.4120, -10.9400

Rectangle

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



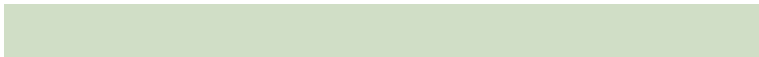
216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010



219.7370, -0.2770, 10.5310



217.7600, 18.1110, -3.3370



215.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320

Sweetspot

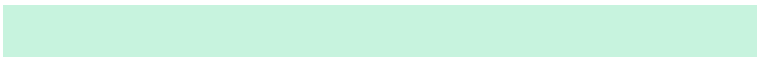
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010



247.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



227.4500, -19.4830, -15.8590



123.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



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.



216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010



221.2330, -25.4010, 3.2950



204.3150, -13.5280, 13.8960



114.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



73.4470, -84.1810, 11.2990



23.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050

Inverse Universe

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



214.5500, 19.4830, 15.8590



218.8220, 24.7090, 20.2690



237.6850, 13.5280, -13.8960



114.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



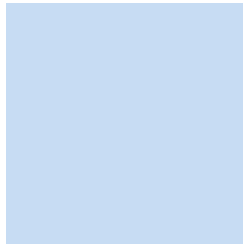
65.7600, 82.2870, 67.1110



20.8330, 26.1760, 21.2160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

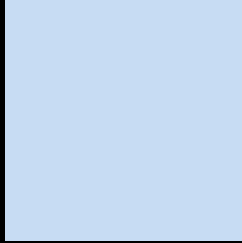
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

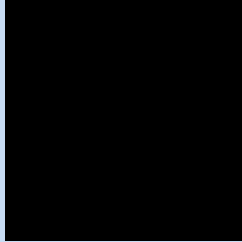
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

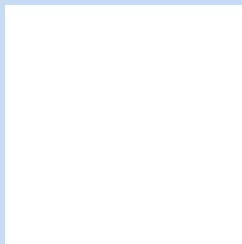
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010.



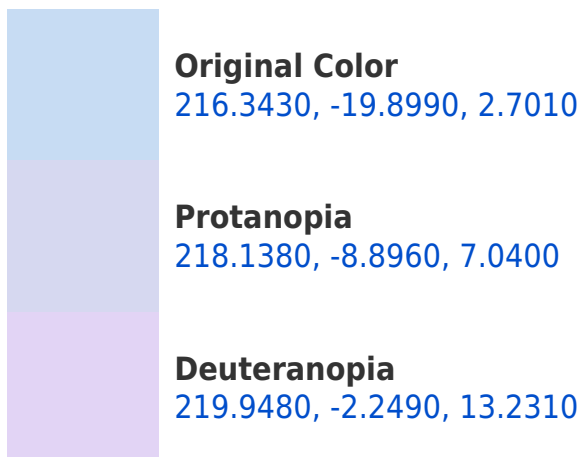
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 216.3430, -19.8990,

2.7010.

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





Tritanopia

216.0610, -19.1650, 0.4110

Trichromacy



Original Color

216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010

Protanomaly

217.3440, -12.4720, 5.7680

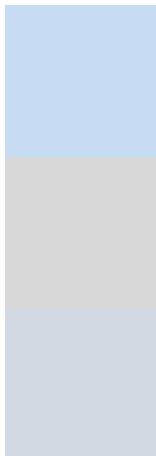
Deuteranomaly

218.6050, -8.7130, 9.2310

Tritanomaly

216.2890, -19.8070, 1.0330

Monochromacy



Original Color

216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010

Achromatopsia

216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

215.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010 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(199, 220, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 220, 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(199, 220, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 220, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010 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(199, 220, 243) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 220, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 220, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 220, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 220, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 220,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 216.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 220, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
220, 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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