

Converting Colors

YIQ(216.6050, -36.2170,
-20.9610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(216.6050, -36.2170,
-20.9610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9F0DD
RGB	169, 240, 221
RGB Percent	66%, 94%, 87%
CMY	0.3374, 0.0587, 0.1335
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.08, 0.06
HSL	164°, 70%, 80%
HSV	164°, 30%, 94%
XYZ	60.5679, 75.9863, 79.8582
YIQ	216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

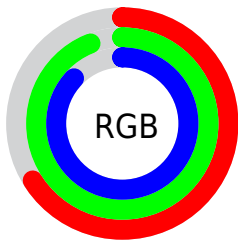
Format	Color
RYB	169, 210, 240
Decimal	11137245
CIELab	89.85, -26.00, 2.14
CIELCh	90, 26.084, 175.291
Yxy	75.9863, 0.2799, 0.3511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289327325 (0xFFA9F0DD)
YUV	216.6050, 2.1667, -41.7496
Hunter-Lab	87.1701, -28.5217, 6.7024

Details

The YIQ color **216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **192.3950, 36.2170, 20.9610**, and the grayscale version is **217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480**, and **161.3170, -35.3460, -20.2260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208.7450, -48.5950, -27.9150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **224.4650, -23.8390, -14.0070**.

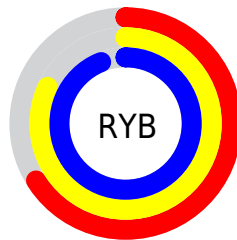
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (94%)

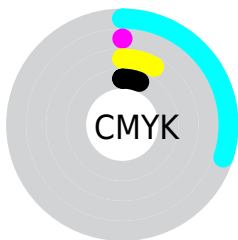
Blue (87%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (94%)

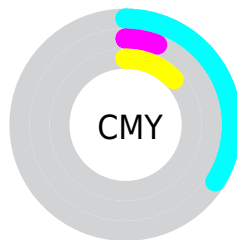


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610 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 216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 216.6050,
-36.2170, -20.9610

■ 216.6050,
-36.2170, -20.9610

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 188.6050,
-36.2170, -20.9610

■ 246.3290,
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 161.0180,
-35.9420, -20.4380

■ 134.4310,
-35.6670, -19.9150

■ 107.5450,
-35.9880, -19.6040

■ 82.0610, -37.5010,
-19.7170

■ 54.4840, -43.1860,
-21.3140

■ 38.4750, -29.7990,

-16.1270

■ 23.8680, -17.6040,
-11.3640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 216.6050,
-36.2170, -20.9610

■ 216.6050,
-36.2170, -20.9610

■ 208.7450,
-48.5950, -27.9150

■ 224.4650,
-23.8390, -14.0070

■ 200.7710,
-60.6520, -35.1800

■ 232.4390,
-11.7820, -6.7420

■ 192.9110,
-73.0300, -42.1340

■ 240.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 184.9370,
-85.0870, -49.3990

■ 245.2830, 6.6930,
5.3570

■ 177.0770,
-97.4650, -56.3530

■ 245.9670, 4.7670,
7.2230

■ 169.1030,
-109.5220, -63.6180

■ 246.1950, 4.1250,
7.8450

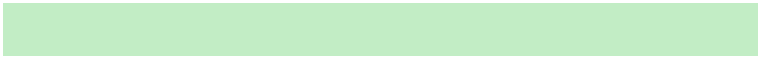
■ 161.2430,
-121.9000, -70.5720

■ 160.9440,
-122.4960, -70.7840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219.5830, -12.7880, -21.5560



216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610



215.8670, -51.3940, -15.7300

Triad

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



216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610



226.0720, -8.5300, 11.4220



223.6540, 33.1490, -0.5390

Complementary

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



216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610



192.3950, 36.2170, 20.9610

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.



222.4120, 28.3790, 8.8190



216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610



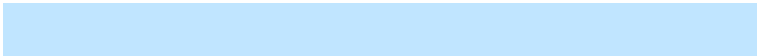
230.3460, 11.5500, 21.9660

Square

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



216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610



220.9010, -30.3980, 0.2420



225.2620, 20.3540, 16.5940



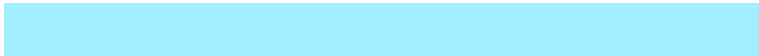
225.5300, 30.2620, -8.7940

Rectangle

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



216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610



216.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490



225.2620, 20.3540, 16.5940



223.1640, 31.7730, 2.3730

Sweetspot

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



216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610



247.4390, -11.7820, -6.7420



216.6570, -7.6050, -32.8930



123.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



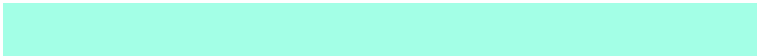
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610



224.6420, -46.8070, -27.2790



209.9660, -38.1910, -7.2070



116.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770



123.2840, -93.6140, -54.5580



37.5460, -28.5610, -16.5370

Inverse Universe

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



192.3950, 36.2170, 20.9610



193.3580, 46.8070, 27.2790



199.0340, 38.1910, 7.2070



111.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



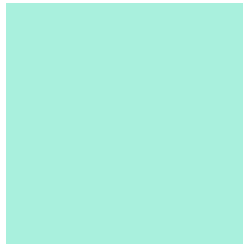
60.6020, 93.9350, 54.2470



18.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

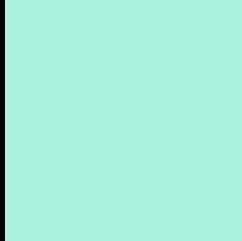
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

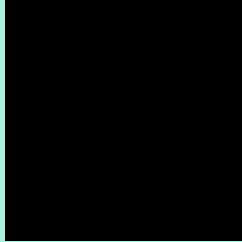
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

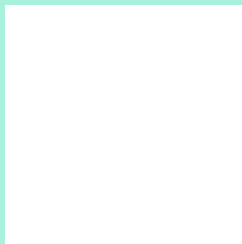
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610.



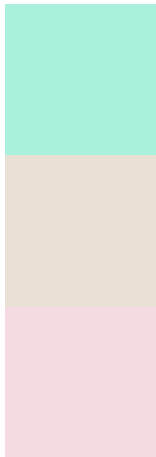
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610.

-20.9610.

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

216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610

Protanopia

225.0240, 8.6200, -2.0360

Deuteranopia

227.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240



Tritanopia

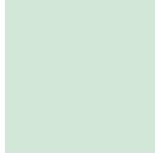
219.5250, -41.2630, -6.5990

Trichromacy



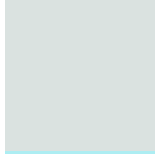
Original Color

216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610



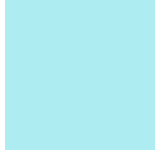
Protanomaly

222.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170



Deuteranomaly

223.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



Tritanomaly

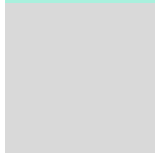
218.4340, -39.7490, -12.0130

Monochromacy



Original Color

216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610



Achromatopsia

217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

216.7270, -12.6530, -7.4770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610 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(169, 240, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 240, 221)  
}
```

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(169, 240, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 240, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610 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(169, 240, 221) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 240, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 240, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 240, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 240, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 240,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 216.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 240, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
240, 221) }
```

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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