

# Converting Colors

YIQ(217.3490, -29.2040,  
-10.3880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880)</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(217.3490, -29.2040,  
-10.3880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7E8E8
RGB	183, 232, 232
RGB Percent	72%, 91%, 91%
CMY	0.2825, 0.0901, 0.0903
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	180°, 52%, 81%
HSV	180°, 21%, 91%
XYZ	62.9451, 73.6130, 87.2131
YIQ	217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

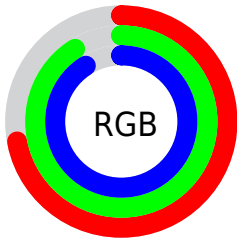
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	183, 208, 232
Decimal	12052712
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	88.74, -15.64, -5.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	89, 16.466, 198.242
Yxy	73.6130, 0.2813, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290242792 (0xFFB7E8E8)
YUV	217.3490, 7.2229, -30.1241
Hunter-Lab	85.7980, -19.1913, -0.2093

# Details

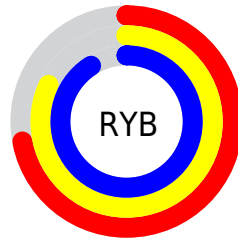
The YIQ color **217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **197.6510, 29.2040, 10.3880**, and the grayscale version is **217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800**, and **161.9470, -28.0120, -9.9640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **224.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120**.

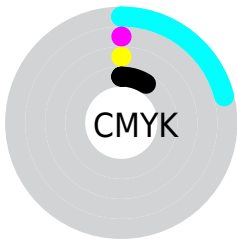
# Distribution



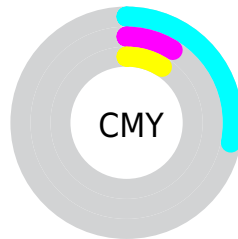
- Red (72%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880 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 217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 217.3490,  
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 217.3490,  
-29.2040, -10.3880

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 189.6480,  
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

■ 161.9470,  
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 135.9470,  
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 109.9470,  
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 85.2460, -27.4160,  
-9.7520

■ 60.6480, -28.6080,  
-10.1760

■ 36.5660, -31.3130,

-10.7130

■ 21.7310, -18.4760,  
-6.5720

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 217.3490,  
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 217.3490,  
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 210.4720,  
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 224.2260,  
-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 203.5950,  
-56.6200, -20.1400

■ 231.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 196.4190,  
-70.9240, -25.2280

■ 238.2790, 12.5160,  
4.4520

■ 189.5420,  
-84.6320, -30.1040

■ 238.8770, 13.7080,  
4.8760

■ 182.6650,  
-98.3400, -34.9800

■ 175.7880,  
-112.0480, -39.8560

■ 168.9110,  
-125.7560, -44.7320

■ 162.6320,  
-138.2720, -49.1840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



217.9170, -19.3000, -13.6680



217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880



218.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640

# Triad

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



217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880



225.4710, 3.5280, 13.1600



223.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440

# Complementary

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



217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880



197.6510, 29.2040, 10.3880

# 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.



224.6520, 27.4630, 3.3910



217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880



226.3000, 17.1910, 13.3430

# Square

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



217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880



223.6370, -11.7390, 9.0050



225.0850, 24.9860, 9.7380



221.3520, 10.2720, -9.9520

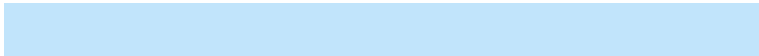


# Rectangle

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



217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880



220.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670



225.0850, 24.9860, 9.7380



223.6360, 24.3920, -1.5280

# Sweetspot

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



217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880



250.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800



212.0620, -12.8790, -25.4150



125.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



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.



217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880



235.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680



203.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640



111.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



125.3650, -106.3630, -38.2590



35.7510, -30.3960, -10.8120



# Inverse Universe

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



197.6510, 29.2040, 10.3880



210.1360, 38.1440, 13.5680



211.7390, 22.6040, -2.1640



106.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



53.5210, 106.6840, 37.9480

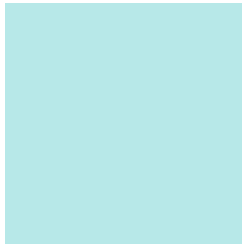


15.2490, 30.3960, 10.8120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

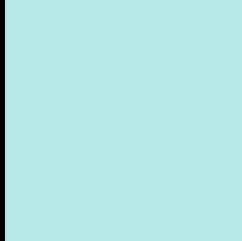
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

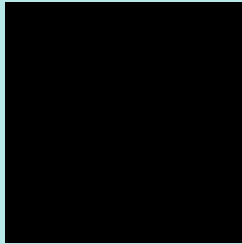
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880.



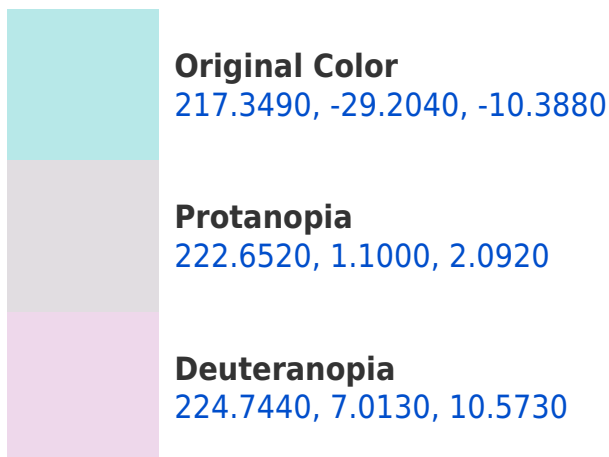
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880.

-10.3880.

# 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

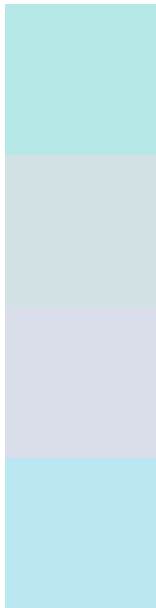




## Tritanopia

218.8960, -32.0020, -3.7300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880

## Protanomaly

220.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

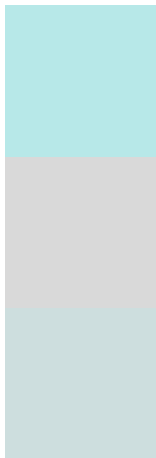
## Deuteranomaly

222.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

## Tritanomaly

218.5000, -30.9470, -6.3310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880

## Achromatopsia

217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

216.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880 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(183, 232, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 232, 232)  
}
```

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(183, 232, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 232, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880 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(183, 232, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 232, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 232, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 232, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 232, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 232,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 217.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 232, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
232, 232) }
```

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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