

Converting Colors

YIQ(220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(220.2070, -22.5120,
0.4960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7E2F6
RGB	199, 226, 246
RGB Percent	78%, 89%, 96%
CMY	0.2196, 0.1137, 0.0354
CMYK	0.19, 0.08, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	205°, 72%, 87%
HSV	205°, 19%, 96%
XYZ	67.3796, 73.1914, 97.7433
YIQ	220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

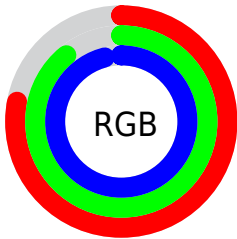
Format	Color
RYB	199, 216, 246
Decimal	13099766
CIELab	88.54, -4.77, -12.69
CIElCh	89, 13.560, 249.398
Yxy	73.1914, 0.2827, 0.3071
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291289846 (0xFFC7E2F6)
YUV	220.2070, 12.7159, -18.5985
Hunter-Lab	85.5520, -9.1317, -7.8526

Details

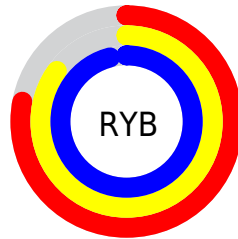
The YIQ color $220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $224.7930, 22.5120, -0.4960$, and the grayscale version is $220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $165.3920, -21.5950, 0.3970$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $206.8620, -34.6620, 0.4260$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $233.5520, -10.3620, 0.5660$.

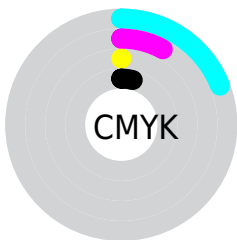
Distribution



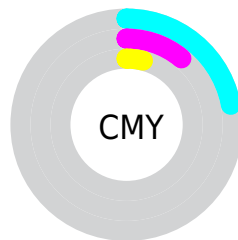
- Red (78%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (4%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960 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 220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220.2070,
-22.5120, 0.4960

■ 220.2070,
-22.5120, 0.4960

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 192.0930,
-22.1910, 0.1850

■ 165.3920,
-21.5950, 0.3970

■ 138.3920,
-21.5950, 0.3970

■ 113.1640,
-20.9530, -0.2250

■ 88.4630, -20.3570,
-0.0130

■ 64.4630, -20.3570,
-0.0130

■ 41.6370, -20.9070,

-1.0590

■ 20.5230, -20.5860,
-1.3700

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 220.2070,
-22.5120, 0.4960

■ 220.2070,
-22.5120, 0.4960

■ 206.8620,
-34.6620, 0.4260

■ 233.5520,
-10.3620, 0.5660

■ 193.2290,
-45.9410, 1.0910

■ 247.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 179.8840,
-58.0910, 1.0210

■ 253.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

■ 166.2510,
-69.3700, 1.6860

■ 152.9060,
-81.5200, 1.6160

■ 138.9740,
-93.3950, 2.0690

■ 125.9280,
-104.9490, 2.2110

■ 111.9960,
-116.8240, 2.6640

■ 110.8110,
-117.7410, 2.7630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



218.6640, -25.5370, -5.2570



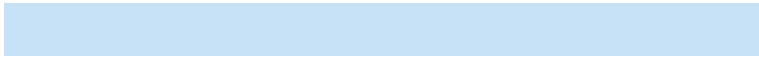
220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960



222.4580, -12.7930, 6.0790

Triad

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



220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960



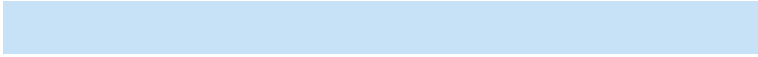
225.2200, 20.1720, 8.8760



220.2630, 0.2770, -10.5310

Complementary

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



220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960



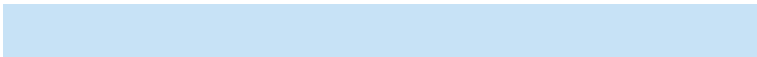
224.7930, 22.5120, -0.4960

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.



221.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140



220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960



224.1400, 23.1530, 4.4090

Square

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



220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960



225.3100, 11.2310, 11.2230



222.5970, 20.1280, -1.3440



218.5050, -12.1480, -11.1240

Rectangle

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



220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960



223.7580, -4.7700, 9.3580



222.5970, 20.1280, -1.3440



220.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470

Sweetspot

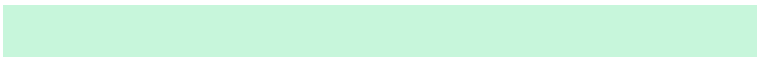
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960



246.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420



228.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610



122.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



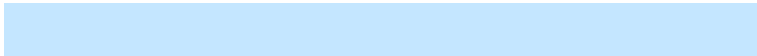
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960



222.6840, -28.2890, 0.5670



206.7060, -16.1870, 12.5250



115.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



84.0130, -89.1310, 1.8850



26.6840, -28.2890, 0.5670

Inverse Universe

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



216.1310, 19.3450, 18.3610



217.5170, 24.2500, 23.0820



238.2940, 16.1870, -12.5250



114.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



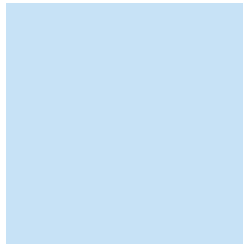
67.8120, 76.5090, 72.7090



21.5170, 24.2500, 23.0820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

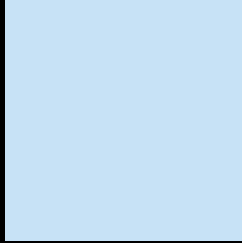
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

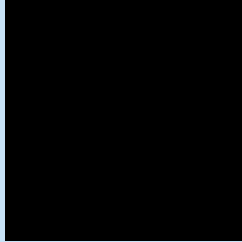
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

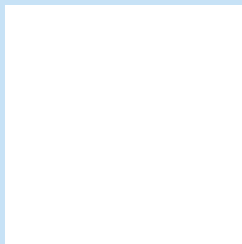
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960.



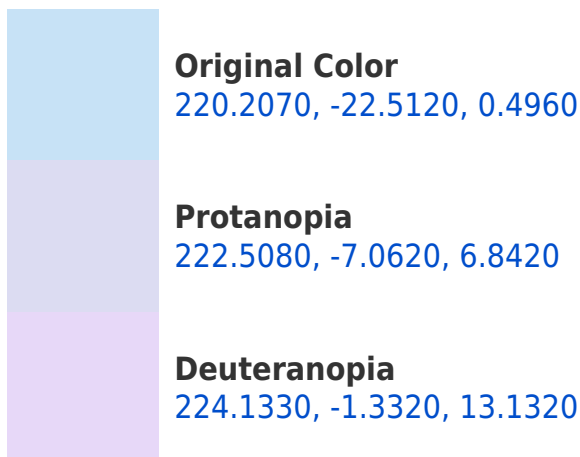
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.2070, -22.5120,

0.4960.

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

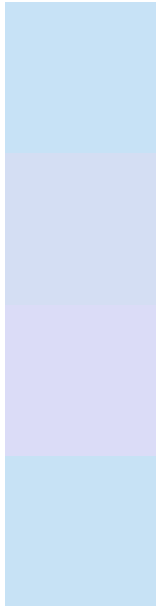




Tritanopia

219.9790, -21.8700, -0.1260

Trichromacy



Original Color

220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960

Protanomaly

221.4040, -12.7010, 4.4110

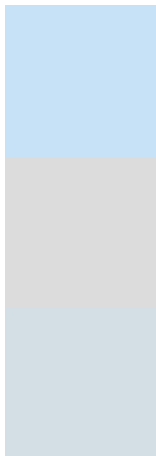
Deuteranomaly

222.7790, -9.2630, 8.1850

Tritanomaly

220.0930, -22.1910, 0.1850

Monochromacy



Original Color

220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960

Achromatopsia

220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

219.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960 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, 226, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 226, 246)  
}
```

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, 226, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 226, 246) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960 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, 226, 246) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 226, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 226, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 226, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 226, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 226,  
246) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 220.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 226, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
226, 246) }
```

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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