

Converting Colors

YIQ(220.3050, -44.2400,
-24.2400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400)
contains.

YIQ(220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400)	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(220.3050, -44.2400,
-24.2400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3F8E4
RGB	163, 248, 228
RGB Percent	64%, 97%, 89%
CMY	0.3610, 0.0273, 0.1060
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.08, 0.03
HSL	166°, 86%, 81%
HSV	166°, 34%, 97%
XYZ	62.6693, 80.5367, 85.6112
YIQ	220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

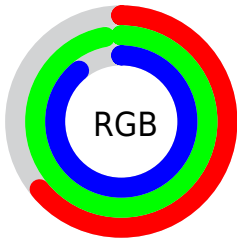
Format	Color
RYB	163, 211, 248
Decimal	10746084
CIELab	91.93, -30.01, 1.48
CIElCh	92, 30.044, 177.171
Yxy	80.5367, 0.2739, 0.3520
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288936164 (0xFFA3F8E4)
YUV	220.3050, 3.7936, -50.2565
Hunter-Lab	89.7422, -32.3977, 6.2588

Details

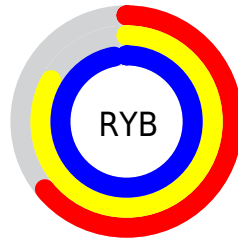
The YIQ color **220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **190.6950, 44.2400, 24.2400**, and the grayscale version is **220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244.5350, -20.8600, -7.4200**, and **163.8320, -44.2860, -23.4060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212.1460, -57.2140, -31.4060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740**.

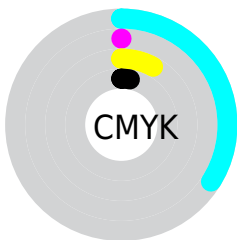
Distribution



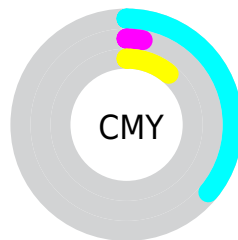
- Red (64%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400 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 220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

220.3050,
-44.2400, -24.2400

220.3050,
-44.2400, -24.2400

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

191.7180,
-43.9650, -23.7170

244.5350,
-20.8600, -7.4200

163.8320,
-44.2860, -23.4060

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

136.8320,
-44.2860, -23.4060

109.3480,
-45.7990, -23.5190

81.4720, -52.0800,
-25.3280

59.2770, -47.0370,
-23.1090

42.6810, -33.3750,

-17.3990

■ 26.7860, -20.3090,
-11.9010

■ 7.9730, -4.5380,
-5.8660

■ 220.3050,
-44.2400, -24.2400

■ 220.3050,
-44.2400, -24.2400

■ 212.1460,
-57.2140, -31.4060

■ 228.4640,
-31.2660, -17.0740

■ 203.9870,
-70.1880, -38.5720

■ 236.6230,
-18.2920, -9.9080

■ 196.1270,
-82.5660, -45.5260

■ 244.4830, -5.9140,
-2.9540

■ 188.0820,
-95.8610, -52.3810

■ 250.4350, 3.2090,
2.4170

■ 179.9230,
-108.8350, -59.5470

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

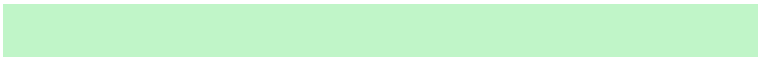
■ 171.7640,
-121.8090, -66.7130

■ 167.2360,
-129.1900, -70.6140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



224.0230, -17.1430, -25.2310



220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400



218.8980, -61.8470, -19.0230

Triad

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



220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400



230.8120, -4.8620, 11.0260



225.7740, 32.6910, -3.2530

Complementary

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



220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400



190.6950, 44.2400, 24.2400

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.



224.8740, 26.9580, 7.0380



220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400



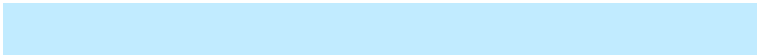
232.1070, 10.7250, 20.3970

Square

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



220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400



224.7220, -31.4520, -2.6840



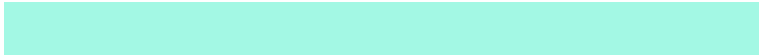
227.0060, 18.1990, 17.1030



230.5040, 33.1510, -11.5930

Rectangle

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



220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400



218.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940



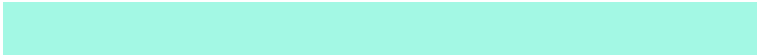
227.0060, 18.1990, 17.1030



225.3980, 30.9940, -0.0300

Sweetspot

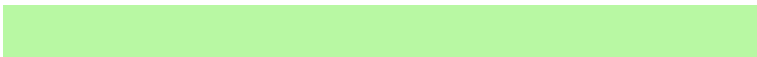
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400



246.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660



219.1740, -10.8590, -40.0030



122.7600, -8.2520, -4.6360



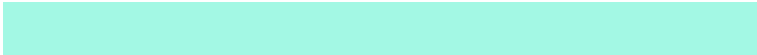
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



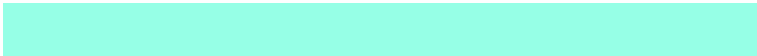
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400



220.7550, -54.5550, -30.0350



210.2580, -44.8850, -7.0370



120.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890



127.3590, -98.1990, -54.0630



41.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860

Inverse Universe

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



190.6950, 44.2400, 24.2400



184.2450, 54.5550, 30.0350



200.7420, 44.8850, 7.0370



116.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



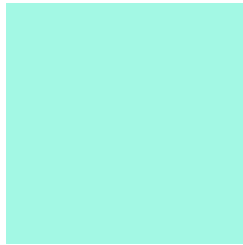
61.6410, 98.1990, 54.0630



19.8350, 31.8620, 17.2860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

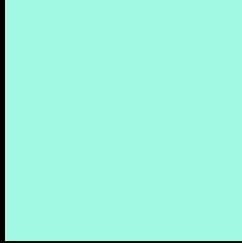
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

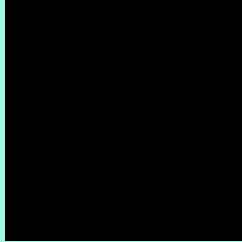
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

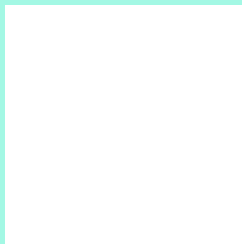
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400.



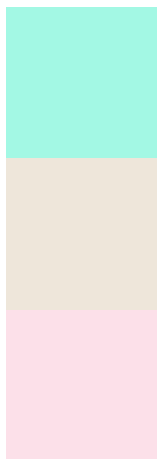
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400.

-24.2400.

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

220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400

Protanopia

231.0240, 8.6200, -2.0360

Deuteranopia

233.3980, 13.7990, 8.7350



Tritanopia

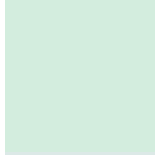
226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590

Trichromacy



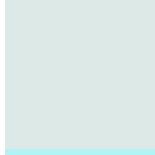
Original Color

220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400



Protanomaly

227.5160, -10.6810, -10.1770



Deuteranomaly

228.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



Tritanomaly

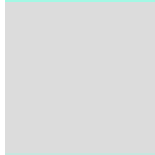
224.0920, -38.7860, -12.9460

Monochromacy



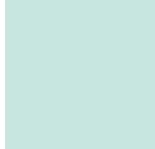
Original Color

220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400



Achromatopsia

220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

219.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400 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(163, 248, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 248, 228)  
}
```

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(163, 248, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 248, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400 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(163, 248, 228) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 248, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 248, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 248, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 248, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 248,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 220.3050, -44.2400, -24.2400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 248, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
248, 228) }
```

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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