

Converting Colors

YIQ(220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(220.7610, -18.0200,
7.1960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0DDFD
RGB	208, 221, 253
RGB Percent	82%, 87%, 99%
CMY	0.1843, 0.1333, 0.0079
CMYK	0.18, 0.13, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	223°, 92%, 90%
HSV	223°, 18%, 99%
XYZ	69.5953, 72.2156, 103.1789
YIQ	220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

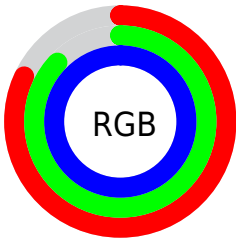
Format	Color
R _Y B	208, 218, 253
Decimal	13688317
CIE Lab	88.07, 2.07, -17.01
CIE LCh	88, 17.136, 276.952
Yxy	72.2156, 0.2841, 0.2948
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291878397 (0xFFD0DDFD)
YUV	220.7610, 15.8938, -11.1914
Hunter-Lab	84.9798, -2.5297, -12.5016

Details

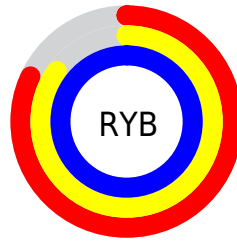
The YIQ color $220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $240.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960$, and the grayscale version is $221.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $165.5330, -17.3780, 6.5740$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $202.7200, -27.9700, 11.3100$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $238.8020, -8.0700, 3.0820$.

Distribution



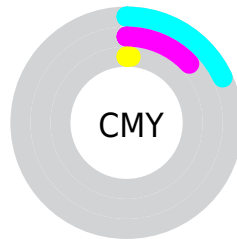
- Red (82%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (1%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960 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 220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220.7610,
-18.0200, 7.1960

■ 220.7610,
-18.0200, 7.1960

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 192.6470,
-17.6990, 6.8850

■ 165.5330,
-17.3780, 6.5740

■ 139.4190,
-17.0570, 6.2630

■ 113.4190,
-17.0570, 6.2630

■ 89.1910, -16.4150,
5.6410

■ 65.0770, -16.0940,
5.3300

■ 42.6640, -16.3690,

4.8070

■ 21.1260, -17.7900,
3.0260

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 220.7610,
-18.0200, 7.1960

■ 220.7610,
-18.0200, 7.1960

■ 202.7200,
-27.9700, 11.3100

■ 238.8020, -8.0700,
3.0820

■ 184.3800,
-38.5160, 15.2120

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 166.3390,
-48.4660, 19.3260

■ 148.2980,
-58.4160, 23.4400

■ 130.2570,
-68.3660, 27.5540

■ 111.9170,
-78.9120, 31.4560

■ 93.8760, -88.8620,
35.5700

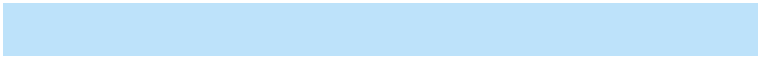
■ 75.8350, -98.8120,
39.6840

■ 71.6930,
-101.2880, 40.5040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217.6730, -29.7560, -0.3800



220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



223.4210, -2.2030, 12.3970

Triad

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



220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



223.1300, 29.1130, 6.5290



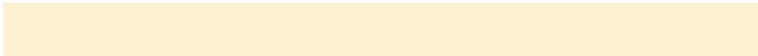
216.1410, -14.1190, -13.9510

Complementary

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



220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



240.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960

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.



218.2800, 1.6070, -12.6090



220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



222.1200, 25.9050, -1.4150

Square

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



220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



224.3670, 24.2520, 12.0280



220.0430, 15.6360, -8.0440



215.2520, -27.5530, -12.7770

Rectangle

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



220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



223.7490, 8.6170, 14.5450



220.0430, 15.6360, -8.0440



216.4790, -9.2590, -13.9230

Sweetspot

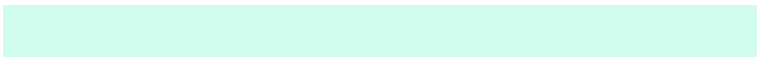
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



245.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



237.9490, -22.3260, -13.8940



122.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



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.



220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



216.5480, -21.7340, 8.4260



215.8210, -9.0810, 15.9030



118.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740



54.0590, -76.4360, 30.6360



17.8620, -25.4940, 10.4900

Inverse Universe

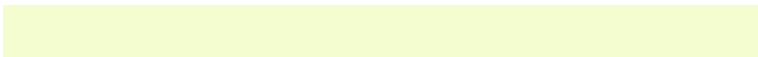
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



222.9370, 22.6470, 13.5830



218.9700, 27.0480, 16.4240



245.1790, 9.0810, -15.9030



119.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



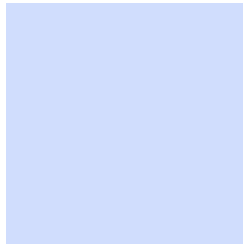
63.3790, 96.1810, 57.5970



21.1880, 32.3660, 19.1660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

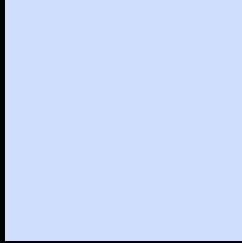
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

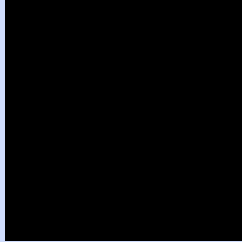
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.7610, -18.0200,

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

220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

Protanopia

221.5660, -12.9770, 9.4150

Deuteranopia

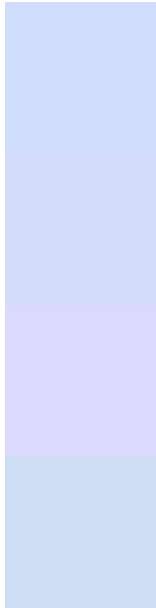
222.7350, -5.9630, 14.4610



Tritanopia

219.9690, -15.9100, 1.9940

Trichromacy



Original Color

220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

Protanomaly

221.2560, -15.0400, 8.2560

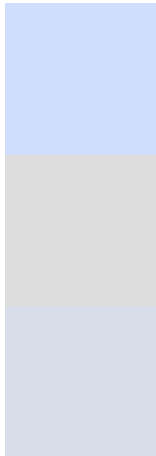
Deuteranomaly

221.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310

Tritanomaly

220.1370, -16.3230, 3.9730

Monochromacy



Original Color

220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

Achromatopsia

221.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

220.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960 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(208, 221, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 221, 253)  
}
```

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(208, 221, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 221, 253) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960 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(208, 221, 253) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 221, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 221, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 221, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 221, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 221,  
253) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 220.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 221, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
221, 253) }
```

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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