

# Converting Colors

YIQ(236.7150, -21.5470,  
-11.4910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(236.7150, -21.5470,  
-11.4910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1FAF1
RGB	209, 250, 241
RGB Percent	82%, 98%, 95%
CMY	0.1805, 0.0195, 0.0550
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.04, 0.02
HSL	167°, 80%, 90%
HSV	167°, 16%, 98%
XYZ	76.3522, 88.2831, 96.2195
YIQ	236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

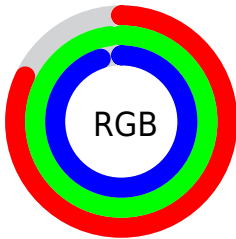
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	209, 232, 250
Decimal	13761265
CIE Lab	95.28, -14.86, -0.06
CIE LCh	95, 14.857, 180.242
Yxy	88.2831, 0.2927, 0.3384
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291951345 (0xFFD1FAF1)
YUV	236.7150, 2.1125, -24.3061
Hunter-Lab	93.9591, -19.3772, 5.0549

# Details

The YIQ color **236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **222.2850, 21.5470, 11.4910**, and the grayscale version is **237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**, and **180.4270, -20.6760, -10.7560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **244.7600, -8.2520, -4.6360**.

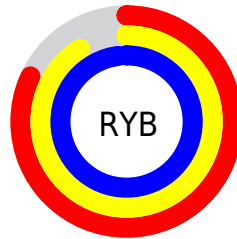
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (98%)

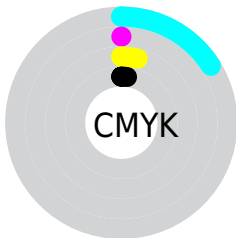
Blue (95%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (98%)

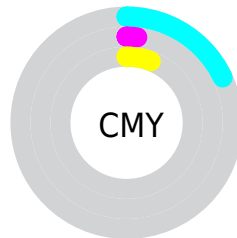


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910 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 236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 236.7150,  
-21.5470, -11.4910

■ 236.7150,  
-21.5470, -11.4910

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 208.1280,  
-21.2720, -10.9680

■ 180.4270,  
-20.6760, -10.7560

■ 153.7260,  
-20.0800, -10.5440

■ 127.7260,  
-20.0800, -10.5440

■ 102.1390,  
-19.8050, -10.0210

■ 78.1390, -19.8050,  
-10.0210

■ 54.5520, -19.5300,

-9.4980

■ 31.9540, -20.7220,  
-9.9220

■ 16.0260, -12.0570,  
-7.2650

■ 236.7150,  
-21.5470, -11.4910

■ 236.7150,  
-21.5470, -11.4910

■ 228.5560,  
-34.5210, -18.6570

■ 244.7600, -8.2520,  
-4.6360

■ 220.5110,  
-47.8160, -25.5120

■ 251.7230, 2.3380,  
1.6820

■ 212.3520,  
-60.7900, -32.6780

■ 252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

■ 204.3070,  
-74.0850, -39.5330

■ 196.1480,  
-87.0590, -46.6990

■ 188.1030,  
-100.3540, -53.5540

■ 179.9440,  
-113.3280, -60.7200

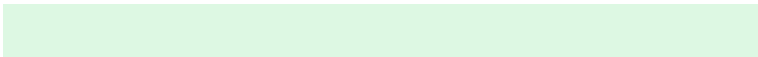
■ 171.8990,  
-126.6230, -67.5750

■ 168.9800,  
-131.3450, -70.1050

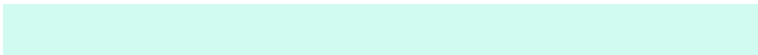
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



237.5330, -9.3510, -12.2550



236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910



236.5280, -28.1500, -7.4620

# Triad

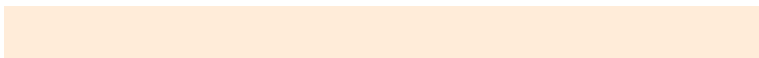
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910



242.0310, -1.2850, 6.7710



239.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810

# Complementary

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



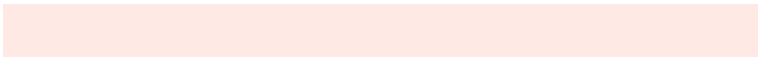
236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910



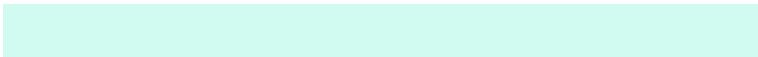
222.2850, 21.5470, 11.4910

# 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.



239.0080, 14.7170, 3.1090



236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910



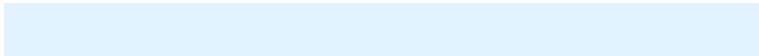
242.6730, 5.7750, 10.9830

# Square

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



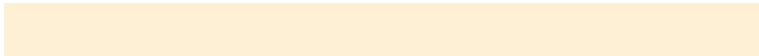
236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910



239.2850, -13.9840, 0.1280



240.0170, 10.4980, 7.9860

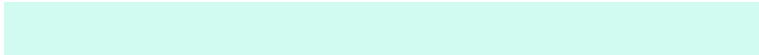


240.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410

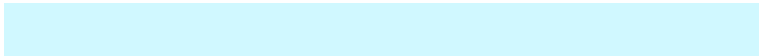


# Rectangle

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



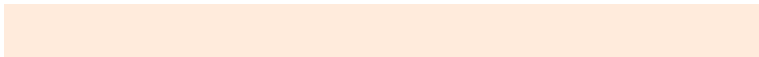
236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910



236.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030



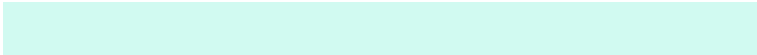
240.0170, 10.4980, 7.9860



239.2700, 16.7350, -0.4250

# Sweetspot

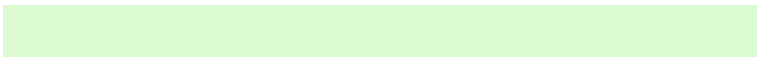
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910



250.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890



236.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230



125.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

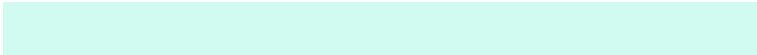


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

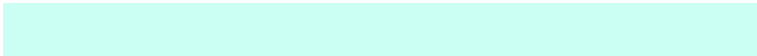


# Same Dimension

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



236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910



238.4970, -26.8650, -14.2330



231.2840, -21.4110, -2.9390



120.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890



127.7010, -99.1620, -53.1300



41.2790, -32.1830, -16.9750



# Inverse Universe

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



222.2850, 21.5470, 11.4910



220.5030, 26.8650, 14.2330



227.7160, 21.4110, 2.9390



116.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



61.2990, 99.1620, 53.1300



19.7210, 32.1830, 16.9750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

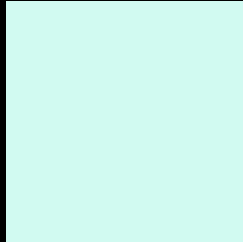
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

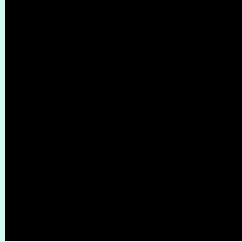
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

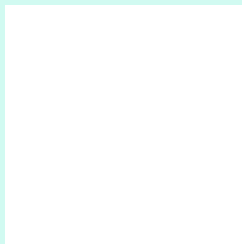
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910.



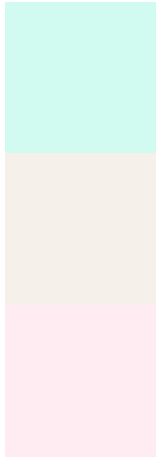
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910.

-11.4910.

# 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

236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910

### Protanopia

241.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830

### Deuteranopia

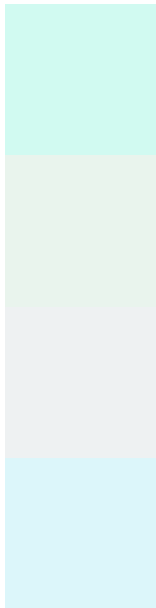
242.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050



## Tritanopia

239.8720, -14.2590, -0.3950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910

## Protanomaly

239.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090

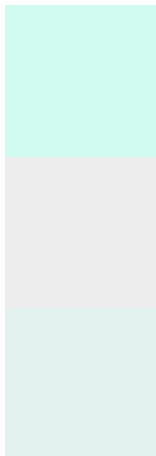
## Deuteranomaly

240.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

## Tritanomaly

238.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910

## Achromatopsia

237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

237.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910 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(209, 250, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 250, 241)  
}
```

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(209, 250, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 250, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910 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(209, 250, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 250, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 250, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 250, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 250, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 250,  
241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 236.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 250, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
250, 241) }
```

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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