

# Converting Colors

YIQ(243.0620, -20.9060,  
-6.5860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(243.0620, -20.9060,  
-6.5860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBFDFF
RGB	219, 253, 255
RGB Percent	86%, 99%, 100%
CMY	0.1412, 0.0078, 0.0001
CMYK	0.14, 0.01, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	183°, 100%, 93%
HSV	183°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	82.3836, 92.5351, 108.1085
YIQ	243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

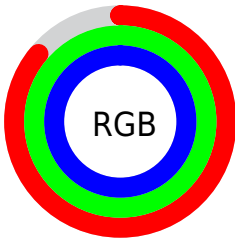
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 236, 255
Decimal	14417407
CIE Lab	97.04, -10.51, -4.63
CIE LCh	97, 11.482, 203.783
Yxy	92.5351, 0.2911, 0.3269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292607487 (0xFFDBFDFF)
YUV	243.0620, 5.8854, -21.1024
Hunter-Lab	96.1952, -15.4703, 0.7038

# Details

The YIQ color  $243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $230.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860$ , and the grayscale version is  $243.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $186.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $234.7010, -36.1270, -11.5750$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $251.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090$ .

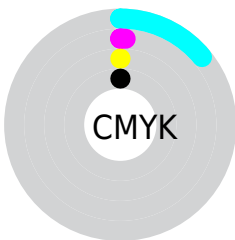
# Distribution



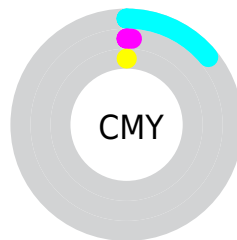
- Red (86%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860 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 243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



243.0620,  
-20.9060, -6.5860

243.0620,  
-20.9060, -6.5860

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

214.3610,  
-20.3100, -6.3740

186.6600,  
-19.7140, -6.1620

159.6600,  
-19.7140, -6.1620

133.6600,  
-19.7140, -6.1620

107.9590,  
-19.1180, -5.9500

83.2580, -18.5220,  
-5.7380

60.2580, -18.5220,

-5.7380

■ 37.2580, -18.5220,  
-5.7380

■ 18.3400, -15.8170,  
-5.2010

■ 243.0620,  
-20.9060, -6.5860

■ 243.0620,  
-20.9060, -6.5860

■ 234.7010,  
-36.1270, -11.5750

■ 251.1240, -6.2810,  
-1.8090

■ 226.0520,  
-50.4770, -15.8290

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 217.6910,  
-65.6980, -20.8180

■ 209.0420,  
-80.0480, -25.0720

■ 200.6810,  
-95.2690, -30.0610

■ 192.6190,  
-109.8940, -34.8380

■ 183.6710,  
-124.8400, -39.3040

■ 175.6090,  
-139.4650, -44.0810

■ 170.5370,  
-148.1300, -46.7380

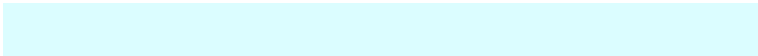
# Harmonies

## Analogous

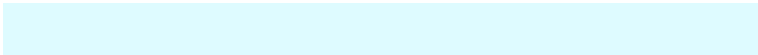
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



243.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590



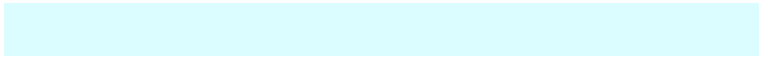
243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860



242.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

# Triad

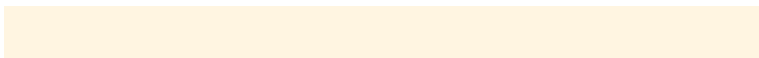
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860



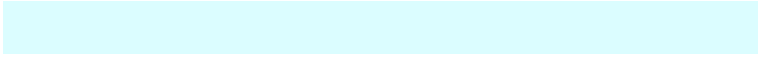
246.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220



245.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000

# Complementary

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



243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860



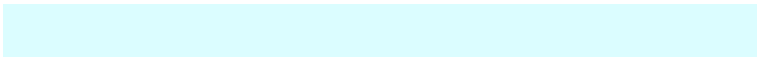
230.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860

# 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.



243.8180, 12.1960, -0.7640



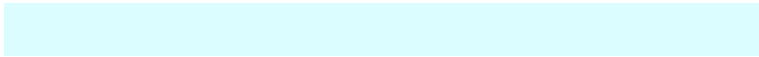
243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860



244.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020

# Square

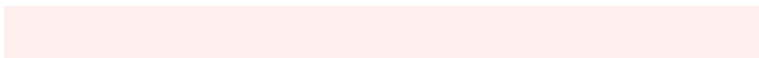
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



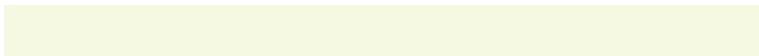
243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860



245.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450



243.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810



245.4810, 5.5950, -7.7890

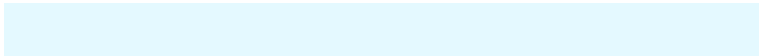


# Rectangle

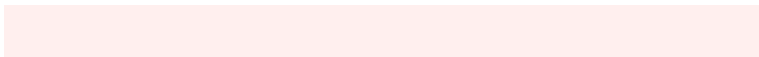
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860



243.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860



243.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810



245.1230, 12.6550, -3.5770

# Sweetspot

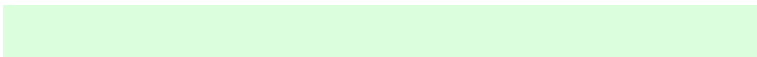
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860



251.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



240.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060



125.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

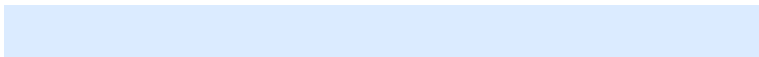
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860



240.9690, -25.0780, -8.0700



232.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280



123.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



128.0210, -111.0860, -35.2620



42.5160, -37.0440, -11.4760



# Inverse Universe

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



233.6400, 10.5420, 18.2060



229.5310, 12.4670, 21.8670



241.5040, 15.9560, -2.8280



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



77.7430, 55.7350, 96.7830



25.9760, 18.8840, 32.2280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

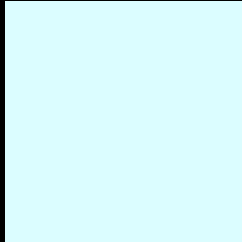
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

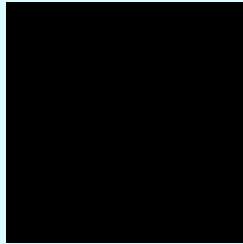
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

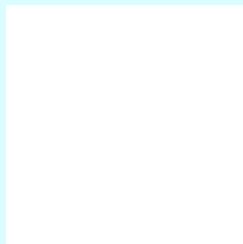
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860.



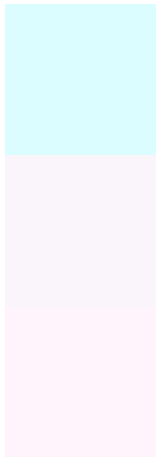
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 243.0620, -20.9060,

-6.5860.

# 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

243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860

### Protanopia

246.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

### Deuteranopia

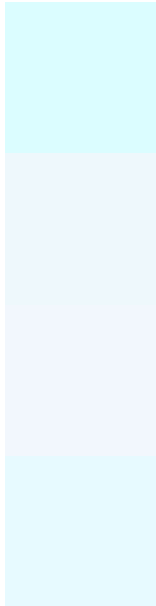
247.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



## Tritanopia

245.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860

## Protanomaly

245.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

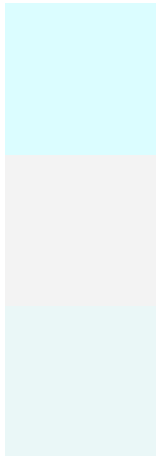
## Deuteranomaly

246.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

## Tritanomaly

244.8890, -12.9290, -2.4730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860

## Achromatopsia

243.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

243.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860 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(219, 253, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 253, 255)  
}
```

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(219, 253, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 253, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860 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(219, 253, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 253, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 253, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 253, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 253, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 253,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 243.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 253, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
253, 255) }
```

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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