

Converting Colors

YIQ(201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(201.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CDC5D6
RGB	205, 197, 214
RGB Percent	80%, 77%, 84%
CMY	0.1960, 0.2274, 0.1608
CMYK	0.04, 0.08, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	268°, 17%, 81%
HSV	268°, 8%, 84%
XYZ	57.2815, 57.7660, 71.7465
YIQ	201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

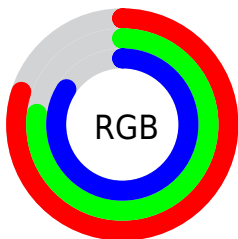
Format	Color
R _Y B	205, 197, 214
Decimal	13485526
CIE Lab	80.61, 5.92, -7.47
CIE LCh	81, 9.535, 308.409
Yxy	57.7660, 0.3067, 0.3092
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291675606 (0xFFCDC5D6)
YUV	201.3300, 6.2463, 3.2186
Hunter-Lab	76.0040, 1.5222, -2.7660

Details

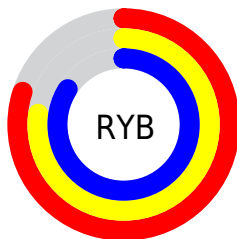
The YIQ color $201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $209.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830$, and the grayscale version is $201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $254.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230$, and $147.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $185.7140, -1.4700, 15.6340$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $216.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680$.

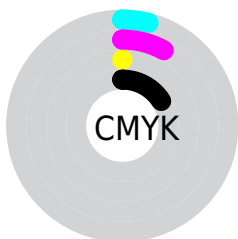
Distribution



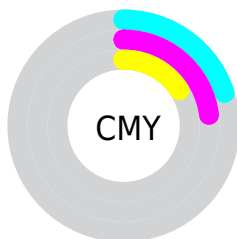
- Red (80%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 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 201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 201.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 201.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 174.2160, -0.3680,
6.6720

254.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 147.2160, -0.3680,
6.6720

■ 121.8030, -0.6430,
6.1490

■ 96.8030, -0.6430,
6.1490

■ 72.8030, -0.6430,
6.1490

■ 50.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

■ 29.2760, -0.5970,

5.3150

■ 4.7430, -0.4140,
7.5060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 201.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 201.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 185.7140, -1.4700,
15.6340

■ 216.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

■ 169.2120, -2.5720,
24.5960

■ 233.4480, 1.1940,
-10.6300

■ 153.5960, -3.3530,
33.2470

■ 245.5420, 3.6250,
-16.1430

■ 137.3930, -3.8590,
42.4210

■ 248.8310, 10.1810,
-13.8110

■ 121.4780, -5.2360,
50.8600

■ 250.3260, 13.1610,
-12.7510

■ 105.8620, -6.0170,
59.5110

■ 89.6590, -6.5230,
68.6850

■ 73.7440, -7.9000,
77.1240

■ 57.5410, -8.4060,
86.2980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200.1440, -9.0330, 4.0150



201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



202.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600

Triad

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



201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



200.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390



196.8840, -14.5330, -6.4450

Complementary

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



201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



209.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830

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.



197.6520, -8.0680, -7.9720



201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



199.4430, 8.7580, -4.5380

Square

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



201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



201.4920, 16.2300, 3.2220



198.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830



197.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460

Rectangle

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



201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



201.9740, 12.0570, 7.2650



198.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830



197.1400, -12.3780, -6.9540

Sweetspot

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



201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



251.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



204.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800



125.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



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.



201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



236.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190



203.7220, 4.0790, 8.6790



98.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



43.4140, -7.2110, 70.1410



10.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130

Inverse Universe

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



203.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



238.9570, 10.7270, 9.3430



207.2780, -4.0790, -8.6790



99.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



61.3890, 73.0260, 64.2420



15.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

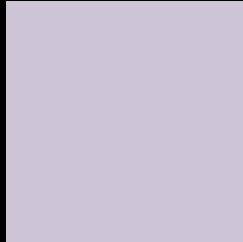
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

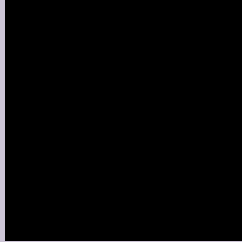
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830.



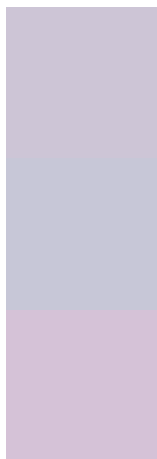
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 201.3300, -0.6890,

6.9830.

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

201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

Protanopia

200.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760

Deuteranopia

202.0750, 4.5830, 10.5590



Tritanopia

201.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720

Trichromacy



Original Color

201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

Protanomaly

200.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230

Deuteranomaly

201.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000

Tritanomaly

201.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720

Monochromacy



Original Color

201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

Achromatopsia

201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

201.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 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(205, 197, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 197, 214)  
}
```

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(205, 197, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 197, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 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(205, 197, 214) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 197, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 197, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 197, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 197, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 197,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 201.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 197, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
197, 214) }
```

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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