

Converting Colors

YIQ(203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(203.5670, -5.5500,
12.4820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEC5E7
RGB	206, 197, 231
RGB Percent	81%, 77%, 91%
CMY	0.1921, 0.2274, 0.0942
CMYK	0.11, 0.15, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	256°, 41%, 84%
HSV	256°, 15%, 91%
XYZ	59.8441, 58.8230, 83.7920
YIQ	203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

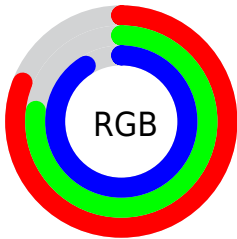
Format	Color
R _Y B	206, 197, 231
Decimal	13551079
CIE Lab	81.19, 9.61, -15.70
CIE LCh	81, 18.407, 301.456
Yxy	58.8230, 0.2956, 0.2905
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291741159 (0xFFCEC5E7)
YUV	203.5670, 13.5245, 2.1337
Hunter-Lab	76.6962, 5.0608, -11.0881

Details

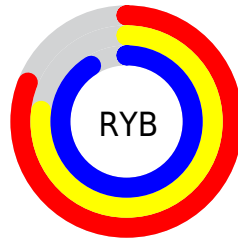
The YIQ color $203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $224.4330, 5.5500, -12.4820$, and the grayscale version is $203.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $254.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230$, and $149.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $184.9830, -9.3570, 20.9070$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $222.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570$.

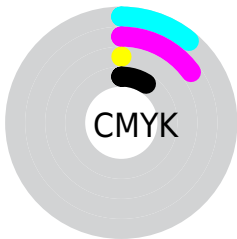
Distribution



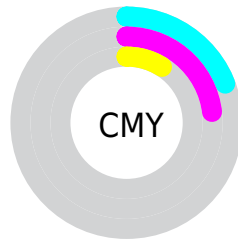
- Red (81%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820 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 203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 203.5670, -5.5500,
12.4820

■ 203.5670, -5.5500,
12.4820

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 176.1540, -5.8250,
11.9590

254.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 149.3390, -4.9080,
11.8600

■ 123.9260, -5.1830,
11.3370

■ 98.5130, -5.4580,
10.8140

■ 74.3990, -5.1370,
10.5030

■ 51.8720, -5.0910,
9.6690

■ 30.3450, -5.0450,

8.8350

■ 6.8230, -3.3950,
11.9730

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 203.5670, -5.5500,
12.4820

■ 203.5670, -5.5500,
12.4820

■ 184.9830, -9.3570,
20.9070

■ 222.1510, -1.7430,
4.0570

■ 166.3990,
-13.1640, 29.3320

■ 240.7350, 2.0640,
-4.3680

■ 147.8150,
-16.9710, 37.7570

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 129.2310,
-20.7780, 46.1820

■ 110.6470,
-24.5850, 54.6070

■ 91.4760, -28.1170,
63.5550

■ 72.8920, -31.9240,
71.9800

■ 54.3080, -35.7310,
80.4050

■ 44.5730, -37.7950,
84.7730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201.0810, -21.9170, 6.2350



203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



204.8310, 11.3220, 15.0820

Triad

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



203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



202.8430, 28.2430, 0.2670



195.6110, -27.1860, -13.9220

Complementary

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



203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



224.4330, 5.5500, -12.4820

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.



196.9840, -12.2390, -14.9830



203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



201.3100, 19.2580, -7.6060

Square

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



203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



204.2550, 30.2590, 7.7870



198.8350, 4.3580, -12.9060



195.4670, -35.3480, -9.1720

Rectangle

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



203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



205.0940, 20.7670, 14.6150



198.8350, 4.3580, -12.9060



195.5360, -22.6010, -14.4170

Sweetspot

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



203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



247.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



215.5510, -17.7890, -2.5010



122.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



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.



203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



217.8320, -7.6140, 16.8500



208.3510, 3.9860, 15.8740



105.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680



34.4590, -29.4470, 65.6330



10.0000, -8.0270, 18.8290

Inverse Universe

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



210.0160, 12.2390, 14.9830



226.6300, 16.5020, 20.3260



219.3500, -4.5820, -16.0860



107.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



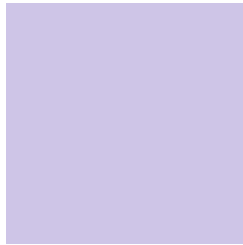
68.4550, 64.6330, 78.6890



19.4670, 18.5190, 22.3190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

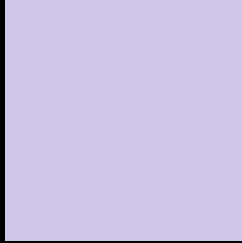
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

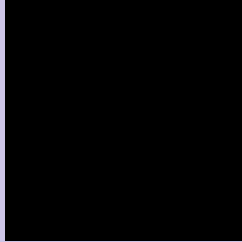
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 203.5670, -5.5500,

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

203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820

Protanopia

202.5660, -12.9770, 9.4150

Deuteranopia

203.8660, -4.9540, 12.6940



Tritanopia

202.6070, -3.0270, 5.3010

Trichromacy



Original Color

203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820

Protanomaly

203.0610, -9.9970, 10.4750

Deuteranomaly

203.8660, -4.9540, 12.6940

Tritanomaly

203.0030, -4.0820, 7.9020

Monochromacy



Original Color

203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820

Achromatopsia

204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

203.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820 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(206, 197, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 197, 231)  
}
```

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(206, 197, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 197, 231) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820 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(206, 197, 231) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 197, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 197, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 197, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 197, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 197,  
231) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 203.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 197, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
197, 231) }
```

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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