

# Converting Colors

YIQ(204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(204.3300, 16.5060,  
-1.7820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DBC9B7
RGB	219, 201, 183
RGB Percent	86%, 79%, 72%
CMY	0.1411, 0.2118, 0.2823
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.16, 0.14
HSL	30°, 33%, 79%
HSV	30°, 16%, 86%
XYZ	58.6501, 60.2508, 53.3492
YIQ	204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

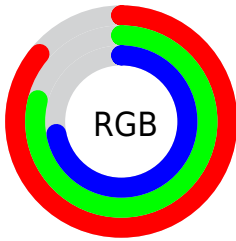
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 219, 183
Decimal	14404023
CIE Lab	81.97, 3.37, 11.25
CIE LCh	82, 11.745, 73.307
Yxy	60.2508, 0.3405, 0.3498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292594103 (0xFFDBC9B7)
YUV	204.3300, -10.5157, 12.8656
Hunter-Lab	77.6214, -0.9643, 13.5850

# Details

The YIQ color  $204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $197.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820$ , and the grayscale version is  $204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $253.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760$ , and  $150.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $195.3650, 26.5930, -2.8710$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $213.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930$ .

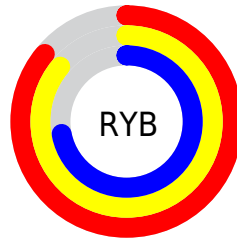
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (79%)

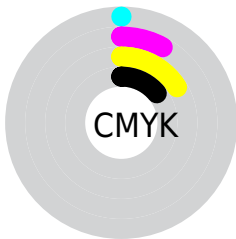
Blue (72%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (72%)

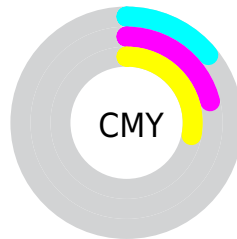


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (21%)


Yellow (28%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820 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 204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 204.3300, 16.5060,  
-1.7820


 204.3300, 16.5060,  
-1.7820


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 177.0310, 15.9100,  
-1.9940


 253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

 150.1450, 15.5890,  
-1.6830

 123.9600, 14.6720,  
-1.5840

 99.6610, 14.0760,  
-1.7960

 75.4760, 13.1590,  
-1.6970

 52.2910, 12.2420,  
-1.5980

 30.9920, 11.6460,

-1.8100

■ 7.7300, 9.6280,  
1.7240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 204.3300, 16.5060,  
-1.7820

■ 204.3300, 16.5060,  
-1.7820

■ 195.3650, 26.5930,  
-2.8710

■ 213.2950, 6.4190,  
-0.6930

■ 186.4000, 36.6800,  
-3.9600

■ 222.2600, -3.6680,  
0.3960

■ 177.4350, 46.7670,  
-5.0490

■ 231.2250,  
-13.7550, 1.4850

■ 168.4700, 56.8540,  
-6.1380

■ 238.3660,  
-18.7060, -2.4020

■ 159.6190, 66.6200,  
-6.9160

■ 244.2360,  
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 150.6540, 76.7070,  
-8.0050

■ 141.6890, 86.7940,  
-9.0940

■ 132.7240, 96.8810,  
-10.1830

■ 129.4640,  
100.5490, -10.5790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



205.3460, 19.5770, 3.1370



204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



203.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170

# Triad

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



204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



199.9050, -19.0260, -7.6180



205.8680, 0.7320, 8.7640

# Complementary

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



204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



197.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820

# 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.



204.0130, -10.0420, 5.7820



204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



200.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730

# Square

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



204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



200.7440, -11.3230, -9.5550



202.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460



206.2560, 11.3230, 9.5550



# Rectangle

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



204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



202.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380



202.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460



205.4870, -2.5690, 8.0150

# Sweetspot

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



204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



249.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



195.9300, 15.3570, 13.5410



124.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

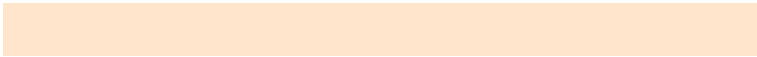


# Same Dimension

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



204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



233.9240, 23.5210, -2.2630



214.3090, 11.8310, -10.6730



105.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



102.7960, 79.1830, -8.8250



27.2550, 21.0910, -2.2770

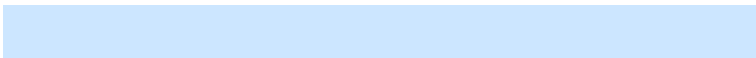


# Inverse Universe

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



197.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820



225.0760, -23.5210, 2.2630



187.6910, -11.8310, 10.6730



103.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



70.7910, -79.4580, 8.3020

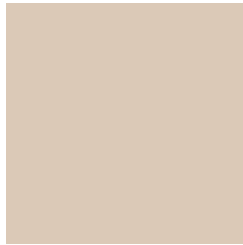


18.7450, -21.0910, 2.2770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

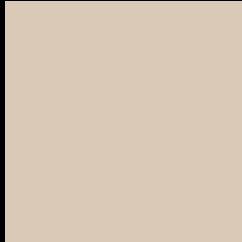
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

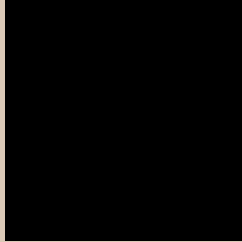
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 204.3300, 16.5060,

-1.7820.

# 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

204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820

### Protanopia

203.5250, 11.4630, -4.0010

### Deuteranopia

205.6840, 24.4370, 3.1650



## Tritanopia

206.4840, 10.6810, 10.1770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820

## Protanomaly

203.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420

## Deuteranomaly

205.0750, 21.7780, 1.7940

## Tritanomaly

205.5180, 13.3410, 6.0210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820

## Achromatopsia

204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

203.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820 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, 201, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 201, 183)  
}
```

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, 201, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 201, 183) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820 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, 201, 183) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 201, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 201, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 201, 183); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 201, 183); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 201, 183) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 204.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 201, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
201, 183) }
```

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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