

Converting Colors

YIQ(204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(204.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CACECA
RGB	202, 206, 202
RGB Percent	79%, 81%, 79%
CMY	0.2078, 0.1921, 0.2078
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.02, 0.19
HSL	120°, 4%, 80%
HSV	120°, 2%, 81%
XYZ	57.0886, 60.9638, 64.6352
YIQ	204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

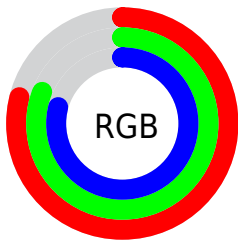
Format	Color
R _Y B	202, 206, 206
Decimal	13291210
CIE Lab	82.36, -2.10, 1.50
CIE LCh	82, 2.577, 144.455
Yxy	60.9638, 0.3125, 0.3337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291481290 (0xFFCACECA)
YUV	204.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592
Hunter-Lab	78.0793, -6.1264, 5.5744

Details

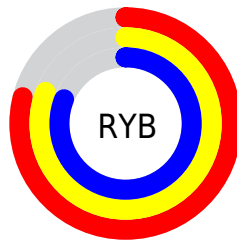
The YIQ color $204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $203.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920$, and the grayscale version is $204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $150.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $195.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $213.0210, 4.6750, 8.8910$.

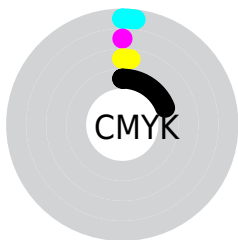
Distribution



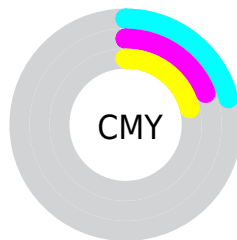
- Red (79%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920 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 204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 204.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 204.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 177.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 150.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 124.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 99.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 75.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 52.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 31.7610, -0.8250,

-1.5690

■ 7.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 204.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 204.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 195.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 213.0210, 4.6750,
8.8910

■ 187.4150,
-12.3750, -23.5350

■ 221.2810, 10.1750,
19.3510

■ 178.7420,
-18.1500, -34.5180

■ 226.2370, 13.4750,
25.6270

■ 170.4820,
-23.6500, -44.9780

■ 161.8090,
-29.4250, -55.9610

■ 153.1360,
-35.2000, -66.9440

■ 144.8760,
-40.7000, -77.4040

■ 136.2030,
-46.4750, -88.3870

■ 127.9430,
-51.9750, -98.8470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550



204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



203.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940

Triad

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



204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



204.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



205.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840

Complementary

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



204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



203.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920

Split Complementary

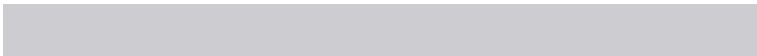
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



205.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



204.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Square

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



204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



204.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



205.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



205.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390

Rectangle

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



204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



203.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



205.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



205.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950

Sweetspot

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



204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



253.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



205.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



127.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



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.



204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



252.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



204.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



101.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



97.4420, -45.6500, -86.8180



22.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740

Inverse Universe

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



203.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



252.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



203.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



100.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



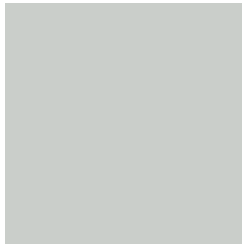
68.5580, 45.6500, 86.8180



15.6940, 10.4500, 19.8740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920 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 204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

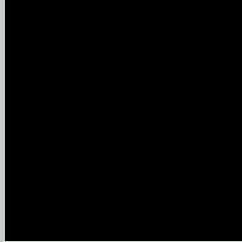
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

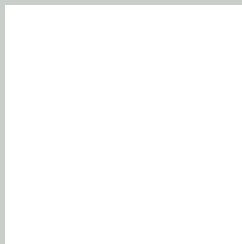
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 204.3480, -1.1000,

-2.0920.

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

204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920

Protanopia

205.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270

Deuteranopia

206.7570, 14.1660, 7.5900



Tritanopia

205.4220, -3.9440, 5.4000

Trichromacy



Original Color

204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920

Protanomaly

204.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320

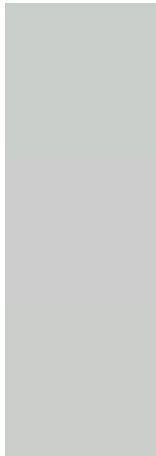
Deuteranomaly

206.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140

Tritanomaly

205.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

Monochromacy



Original Color

204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920

Achromatopsia

204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

204.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920 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(202, 206, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 206, 202)  
}
```

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(202, 206, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 206, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920 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(202, 206, 202) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 206, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 206, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 206, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 206, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 206,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 204.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 206, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
206, 202) }
```

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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