

Converting Colors

YIQ(204.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(204.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BFD6BF
RGB	191, 214, 191
RGB Percent	75%, 84%, 75%
CMY	0.2510, 0.1607, 0.2510
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.11, 0.16
HSL	120°, 22%, 79%
HSV	120°, 11%, 84%
XYZ	54.9342, 62.9336, 58.5412
YIQ	204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

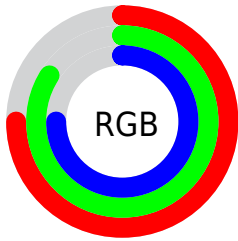
Format	Color
RYB	191, 214, 214
Decimal	12572351
CIELab	83.41, -11.99, 8.76
CIELCh	83, 14.851, 143.837
Yxy	62.9336, 0.3114, 0.3567
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290762431 (0xFFBFD6BF)
YUV	204.5010, -6.6560, -11.8404
Hunter-Lab	79.3307, -15.2227, 11.7791

Details

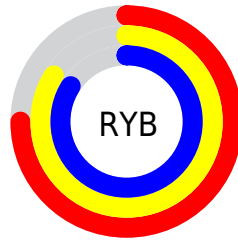
The YIQ color $204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $200.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290$, and the grayscale version is $205.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $251.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840$, and $150.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $195.8280, -12.1000, -23.0120$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $213.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460$.

Distribution



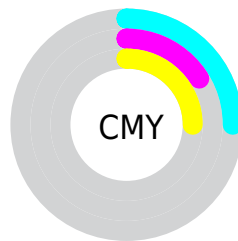
- Red (75%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290 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 204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 204.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 204.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 176.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 251.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 150.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 124.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 99.4410, -6.0960,
-10.6720

■ 75.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 52.2670, -5.5460,
-9.6260

■ 31.3810, -5.8670,

-9.3150

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 204.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 204.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 195.8280,
-12.1000, -23.0120

■ 213.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 186.7420,
-18.1500, -34.5180

■ 222.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

■ 178.0690,
-23.9250, -45.5010

■ 230.9330, 11.2750,
21.4430

■ 168.9830,
-29.9750, -57.0070

■ 160.3100,
-35.7500, -67.9900

■ 151.6370,
-41.5250, -78.9730

■ 142.5510,
-47.5750, -90.4790

■ 133.8780,
-53.3500, -101.4620

■ 125.6180,
-58.8500, -111.9220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



203.2700, -18.7960, -11.7880

Triad

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



204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



206.5710, -20.5410, 3.3230



210.4330, 23.8860, 7.6460

Complementary

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



204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



200.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290

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.



211.1320, 17.6040, 11.3640



204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



208.7900, -7.7960, 9.1320

Square

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



204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



204.4620, -27.7840, -3.0800



210.2000, 5.7290, 11.8170



209.4450, 23.6120, 1.5960

Rectangle

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



204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



202.9150, -24.9860, -9.7380



210.2000, 5.7290, 11.8170



210.4160, 22.5560, 9.7240

Sweetspot

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



204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



251.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



211.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530



125.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



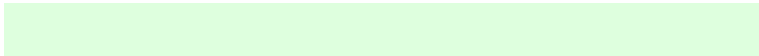
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



241.3710, -9.0750, -17.2590



205.7550, -9.8560, -8.6080



102.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530



100.3770, -47.0250, -89.4330



25.2410, -11.8250, -22.4890

Inverse Universe

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



200.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290



235.6290, 9.0750, 17.2590



199.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970



100.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



70.6230, 47.0250, 89.4330



17.7590, 11.8250, 22.4890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

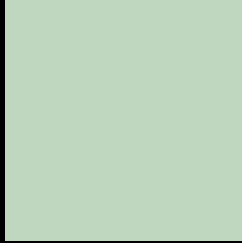
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

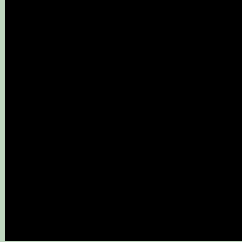
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

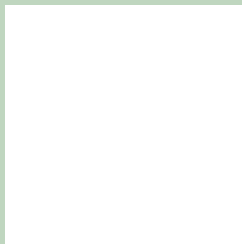
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290.



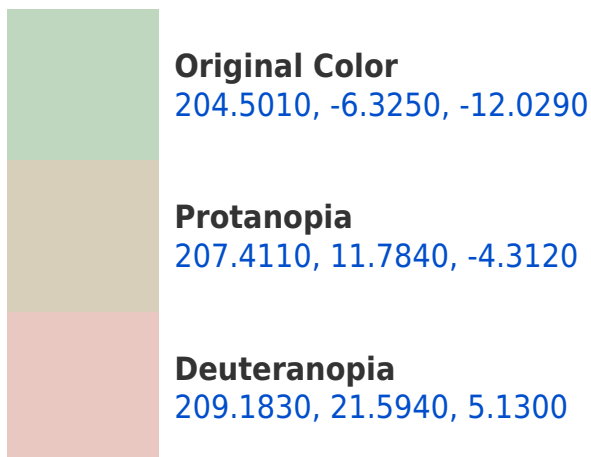
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 204.5010, -6.3250,

-12.0290.

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

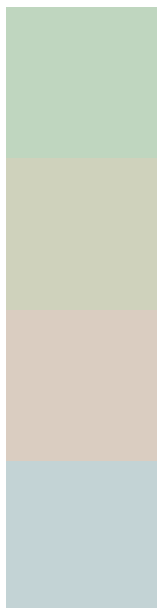




Tritanopia

207.3500, -12.6090, 2.7430

Trichromacy



Original Color

204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290

Protanomaly

206.5950, 5.2740, -7.4780

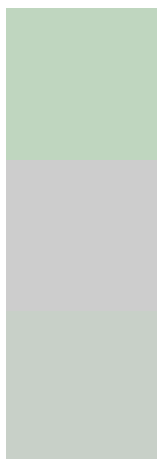
Deuteranomaly

207.5190, 11.6000, -0.9760

Tritanomaly

206.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700

Monochromacy



Original Color

204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290

Achromatopsia

205.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

204.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290 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(191, 214, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 214, 191)  
}
```

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(191, 214, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 214, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290 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(191, 214, 191) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 214, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 214, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 214, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 214, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 214,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 204.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 214, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
214, 191) }
```

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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