

Converting Colors

YIQ(204.9900, -11.2350,
10.8850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(204.9900, -11.2350,
10.8850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C9C9EC
RGB	201, 201, 236
RGB Percent	79%, 79%, 93%
CMY	0.2117, 0.2117, 0.0746
CMYK	0.15, 0.15, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	240°, 48%, 86%
HSV	240°, 15%, 93%
XYZ	60.1132, 60.2467, 87.8034
YIQ	204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

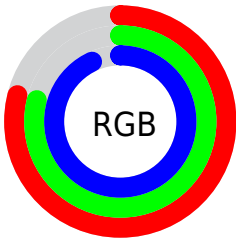
Format	Color
R _Y B	201, 201, 236
Decimal	13224428
CIE Lab	81.97, 6.89, -17.24
CIE LCh	82, 18.567, 291.796
Yxy	60.2467, 0.2888, 0.2894
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291414508 (0xFFC9C9EC)
YUV	204.9900, 15.2879, -3.4992
Hunter-Lab	77.6187, 2.4097, -12.7366

Details

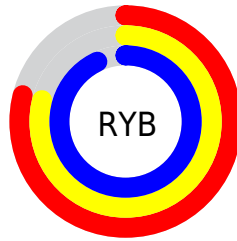
The YIQ color $204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $232.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850$, and the grayscale version is $205.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $150.7620, -10.5930, 10.2630$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $183.7260, -18.9390, 18.3490$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $226.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210$.

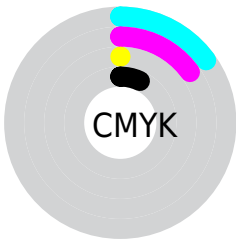
Distribution



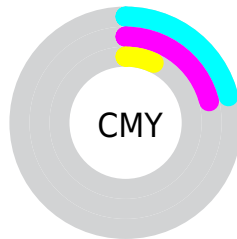
- Red (79%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850 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 204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 204.9900,
-11.2350, 10.8850

■ 204.9900,
-11.2350, 10.8850

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 177.5770,
-11.5100, 10.3620

■ 150.7620,
-10.5930, 10.2630

■ 124.6480,
-10.2720, 9.9520

■ 100.1210,
-10.2260, 9.1180

■ 75.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 52.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 31.0670, -10.1340,

7.4500

■ 7.4200, -9.6300,
9.3300

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 204.9900,
-11.2350, 10.8850

■ 204.9900,
-11.2350, 10.8850

■ 183.7260,
-18.9390, 18.3490

■ 226.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 163.3480,
-26.3220, 25.5020

■ 246.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 142.0840,
-34.0260, 32.9660

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

■ 121.7060,
-41.4090, 40.1190

■ 100.4420,
-49.1130, 47.5830

■ 79.1780, -56.8170,
55.0470

■ 58.8000, -64.2000,
62.2000

■ 37.5360, -71.9040,
69.6640

■ 26.9040, -75.7560,
73.3960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050



204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850



207.1940, 5.8660, 14.8420

Triad

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



204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850



205.7940, 29.9390, 2.5710



198.1230, -22.8760, -14.9400

Complementary

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



204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850



232.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850

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.



199.6210, -6.7830, -14.7430



204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850



203.7450, 22.4670, -5.1890

Square

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



204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850



206.6510, 29.2040, 10.3880



201.9990, 9.7680, -11.8320



197.4840, -34.0180, -11.2500

Rectangle

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



204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850



207.1690, 16.1820, 15.1100



201.9990, 9.7680, -11.8320



198.3470, -17.6950, -15.2230

Sweetspot

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



204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850



246.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



225.5350, -20.8600, -7.4200



121.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



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.



204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850



214.2440, -14.7660, 14.3060



210.0730, -1.1030, 14.4890



107.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



20.6340, -58.1010, 56.2910



6.1560, -17.3340, 16.7940

Inverse Universe

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



215.4550, 9.6250, 18.3050



227.9980, 12.6500, 24.0580



226.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010



110.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



74.7530, 49.7750, 94.6630



22.3020, 14.8500, 28.2420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

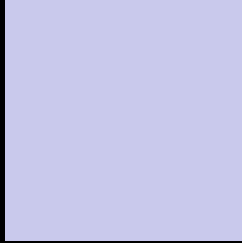
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

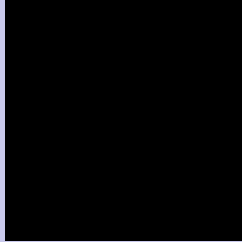
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 204.9900, -11.2350,

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

204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850

Protanopia

204.4950, -14.2150, 9.8250

Deuteranopia

205.9090, -6.5130, 13.4150



Tritanopia

204.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Trichromacy



Original Color

204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850

Protanomaly

204.7940, -13.6190, 10.0370

Deuteranomaly

205.5990, -8.5760, 12.2560

Tritanomaly

204.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050

Monochromacy



Original Color

204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850

Achromatopsia

205.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

205.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850 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(201, 201, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(201, 201, 236)  
}
```

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(201, 201, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(201, 201, 236) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850 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(201, 201, 236) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(201, 201, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(201, 201, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(201, 201, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 201, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 201,  
236) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 204.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(201, 201, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(201,  
201, 236) }
```

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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