

Converting Colors

YIQ(205.7550, -17.8830,
10.2210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(205.7550, -17.8830,
10.2210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3CCF3
RGB	195, 204, 243
RGB Percent	76%, 80%, 95%
CMY	0.2353, 0.2000, 0.0472
CMYK	0.20, 0.16, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	229°, 67%, 86%
HSV	229°, 20%, 95%
XYZ	60.2734, 61.2593, 93.4211
YIQ	205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

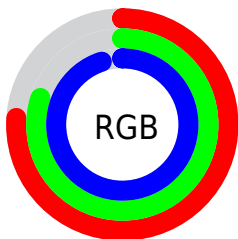
Format	Color
R _Y B	195, 203, 243
Decimal	12831987
CIE Lab	82.52, 4.92, -20.19
CIE LCh	83, 20.779, 283.703
Yxy	61.2593, 0.2804, 0.2850
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291022067 (0xFFC3CCF3)
YUV	205.7550, 18.3618, -9.4321
Hunter-Lab	78.2683, 0.4910, -15.9807

Details

The YIQ color $205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $232.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210$, and the grayscale version is $206.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $254.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360$, and $151.5270, -17.2410, 9.5990$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $186.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $224.6710, -9.0790, 4.8490$.

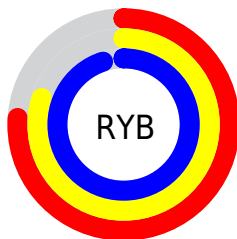
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (80%)

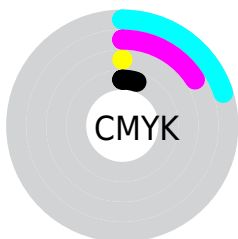
Blue (95%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (95%)

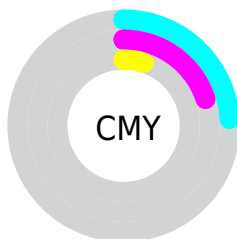


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210 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 205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 205.7550,
-17.8830, 10.2210

■ 205.7550,
-17.8830, 10.2210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 178.6410,
-17.5620, 9.9100

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 151.5270,
-17.2410, 9.5990

■ 125.4130,
-16.9200, 9.2880

■ 100.1850,
-16.2780, 8.6660

■ 76.3590, -16.8280,
7.6200

■ 53.2450, -16.5070,
7.3090

■ 31.0060, -17.3320,

5.7400

■ 9.1420, -14.7190,
7.9450

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 205.7550,
-17.8830, 10.2210

■ 205.7550,
-17.8830, 10.2210

■ 186.8390,
-26.6870, 15.5930

■ 224.6710, -9.0790,
4.8490

■ 168.2110,
-36.3620, 20.2300

■ 243.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 149.2950,
-45.1660, 25.6020

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 130.3790,
-53.9700, 30.9740

■ 111.4630,
-62.7740, 36.3460

■ 92.8350, -72.4490,
40.9830

■ 73.9190, -81.2530,
46.3550

■ 55.0030, -90.0570,
51.7270

■ 54.7040, -90.6530,
51.5150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201.6880, -34.1120, 1.4720



205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210



208.0950, 1.8310, 16.3830

Triad

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



205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210



207.5280, 33.7440, 5.2000



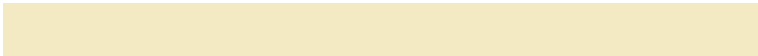
199.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180

Complementary

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



205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210



232.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210

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.



201.1330, -2.4730, -15.7610



205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210



205.6210, 28.7480, -3.3800

Square

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



205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210



208.7160, 30.5790, 13.0030



203.6360, 15.2240, -11.5920



198.1200, -35.9890, -14.0770

Rectangle

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



205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210



208.9670, 13.9350, 17.2870



203.6360, 15.2240, -11.5920



199.8480, -14.8520, -17.1880

Sweetspot

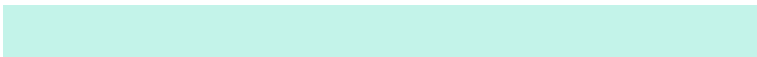
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210



243.4710, -5.6400, 3.0960



227.5080, -25.3980, -13.2860



120.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



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.



205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210



207.4110, -22.6060, 13.2180



204.6580, -7.0640, 17.8960



112.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



41.7490, -69.3310, 39.5410



13.1830, -21.9640, 12.5960

Inverse Universe

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



210.3780, 25.7190, 12.9750



213.4930, 32.8250, 16.3530



233.3420, 7.0640, -17.8960



113.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



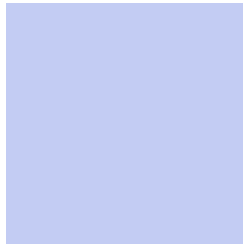
59.6040, 99.6210, 50.3170



18.8950, 31.6330, 15.9290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

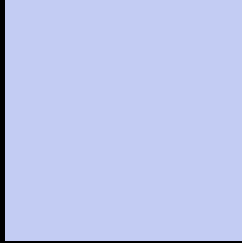
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

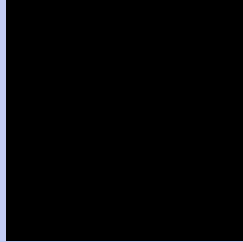
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 205.7550, -17.8830,

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

205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210

Protanopia

205.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680

Deuteranopia

206.8100, -10.5480, 14.9560



Tritanopia

204.1540, -14.9930, 1.8950

Trichromacy



Original Color

205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210

Protanomaly

205.4670, -17.0120, 10.9560

Deuteranomaly

206.2010, -13.2070, 13.5850

Tritanomaly

204.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070

Monochromacy



Original Color

205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210

Achromatopsia

206.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

205.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210 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(195, 204, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 204, 243)  
}
```

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(195, 204, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 204, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210 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(195, 204, 243) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 204, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 204, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 204, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 204, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 204,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 205.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 204, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
204, 243) }
```

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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