

Converting Colors

YIQ(206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(206.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3C8E0
RGB	211, 200, 224
RGB Percent	83%, 78%, 88%
CMY	0.1725, 0.2157, 0.1216
CMYK	0.06, 0.11, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	268°, 28%, 83%
HSV	268°, 11%, 88%
XYZ	60.9739, 60.5384, 78.9882
YIQ	206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

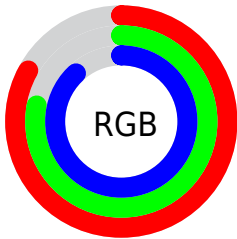
Format	Color
R _Y B	211, 200, 224
Decimal	13879520
CIE Lab	82.13, 8.25, -10.52
CIE LCh	82, 13.368, 308.120
Yxy	60.5384, 0.3041, 0.3019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292069600 (0xFFD3C8E0)
YUV	206.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631
Hunter-Lab	77.8064, 3.7225, -5.7261

Details

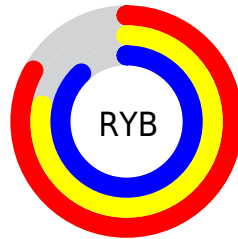
The YIQ color $206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $217.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960$, and the grayscale version is $206.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $151.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $189.5230, -2.2500, 18.7580$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $222.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340$.

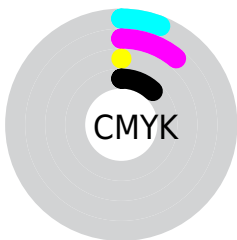
Distribution



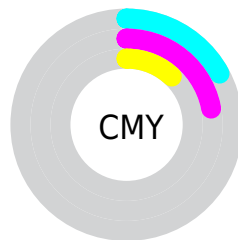
- Red (83%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960 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 206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 206.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960

■ 206.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 178.6120, -1.4230,
9.2730

■ 151.6120, -1.4230,
9.2730

■ 125.4980, -1.1020,
8.9620

■ 101.0850, -1.3770,
8.4390

■ 76.9710, -1.0560,
8.1280

■ 53.9710, -1.0560,
8.1280

■ 32.4440, -1.0100,

7.2940

■ 8.9220, 0.6400,
10.4320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960

■ 206.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960

■ 189.5230, -2.2500,
18.7580

■ 222.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 172.4340, -3.0770,
28.2430

■ 239.6160, 0.7810,
-8.6510

■ 155.9320, -4.1790,
37.2050

■ 249.0740, 5.1830,
-11.3370

■ 138.8430, -5.0060,
46.6900

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,
-9.6410

■ 122.0420, -6.7040,
55.4400

■ 105.5400, -7.8060,
64.4020

■ 88.4510, -8.6330,
73.8870

■ 71.9490, -9.7350,
82.8490

■ 56.3330, -10.5160,
91.5000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204.1590, -13.3890, 5.8670



206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



207.0110, 10.6350, 11.0110

Triad

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



206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



204.7110, 19.8070, -1.0330



200.0680, -21.0430, -9.6110

Complementary

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



206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



217.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960

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.



200.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120



206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



203.3570, 11.8760, -5.9800

Square

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



206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



205.9550, 22.2360, 4.5080



201.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960



200.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680

Rectangle

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



206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



207.0070, 16.4580, 10.1060



201.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960



200.2100, -18.5670, -10.4310

Sweetspot

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



206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



249.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



210.3670, -11.2790, 0.6650



123.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



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.



206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



230.2470, -1.6530, 13.4430



209.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400



103.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



44.2830, -8.2200, 71.9080



12.0500, -2.2960, 19.5920

Inverse Universe

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



208.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310



233.9190, 13.8900, 12.5940



214.3870, -6.0040, -12.3400



104.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



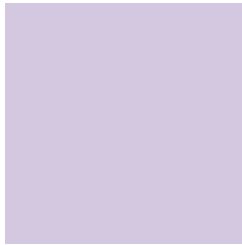
63.4540, 74.4010, 66.8570



17.3160, 20.2620, 18.2620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

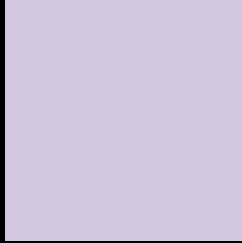
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

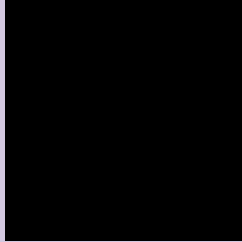
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 206.0250, -1.1480,

9.7960.

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

206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960

Protanopia

205.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410

Deuteranopia

206.6340, 1.5110, 11.1670



Tritanopia

205.5150, 0.2280, 6.8840

Trichromacy



Original Color

206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960

Protanomaly

205.5190, -5.5950, 7.7890

Deuteranomaly

206.3350, 0.9150, 10.9550

Tritanomaly

205.8570, -0.7350, 7.8170

Monochromacy



Original Color

206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960

Achromatopsia

206.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

206.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960 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(211, 200, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 200, 224)  
}
```

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(211, 200, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 200, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960 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(211, 200, 224) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 200, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 200, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 200, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 200, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 200,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 206.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 200, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
200, 224) }
```

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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