

# Converting Colors

YIQ(206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(206.1220, -38.3300,  
0.8220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAD8FA
RGB	170, 216, 250
RGB Percent	67%, 85%, 98%
CMY	0.3334, 0.1528, 0.0198
CMYK	0.32, 0.14, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	205°, 89%, 82%
HSV	205°, 32%, 98%
XYZ	58.3817, 64.5645, 99.7902
YIQ	206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

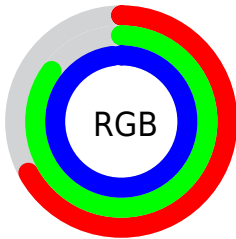
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	170, 199, 250
Decimal	11196666
CIELab	84.26, -7.12, -21.41
CIELCh	84, 22.564, 251.597
Yxy	64.5645, 0.2621, 0.2899
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289386746 (0xFFAAD8FA)
YUV	206.1220, 21.6319, -31.6790
Hunter-Lab	80.3520, -10.9226, -17.3866

# Details

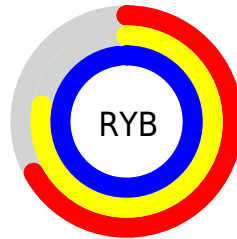
The YIQ color  $206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $213.8780, 38.3300, -0.8220$ , and the grayscale version is  $206.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $246.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360$ , and  $150.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $192.1900, -50.2050, 1.2750$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $220.0540, -26.4550, 0.3690$ .

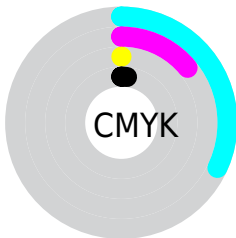
# Distribution



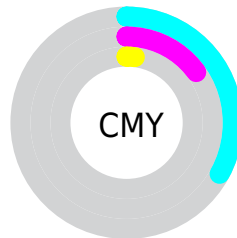
- Red (67%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220 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 206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 206.1220,  
-38.3300, 0.8220

■ 206.1220,  
-38.3300, 0.8220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 178.0080,  
-38.0090, 0.5110

■ 246.6280,  
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 150.8940,  
-37.6880, 0.2000

■ 124.7800,  
-37.3670, -0.1110

■ 99.0680, -38.2380,  
-0.8460

■ 73.0570, -39.7050,  
-1.7930

■ 46.6540, -45.9400,  
-4.4360

■ 31.5910, -32.4610,

-0.9170

■ 16.7560, -19.6240,  
3.2240

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 206.1220,  
-38.3300, 0.8220

■ 206.1220,  
-38.3300, 0.8220

■ 192.1900,  
-50.2050, 1.2750

■ 220.0540,  
-26.4550, 0.3690

■ 178.8450,  
-62.3550, 1.2050

■ 233.3990,  
-14.3050, 0.4390

■ 164.9130,  
-74.2300, 1.6580

■ 247.3310, -2.4300,  
-0.0140

■ 151.5680,  
-86.3800, 1.5880

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

■ 137.6360,  
-98.2550, 2.0410

■ 123.7040,  
-110.1300, 2.4940

■ 113.0280,  
-119.8500, 2.4380

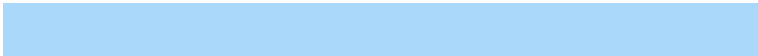
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



202.9050, -45.3890, -8.9170



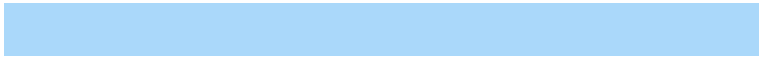
206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220



210.3140, -20.9550, 10.8290

# Triad

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



206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220



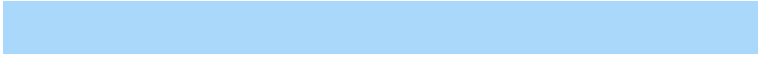
213.5530, 32.5960, 14.9960



206.2640, -1.4640, -17.5280

# Complementary

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



206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220



213.8780, 38.3300, -0.8220

# 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.



208.3050, 17.6540, -11.5780



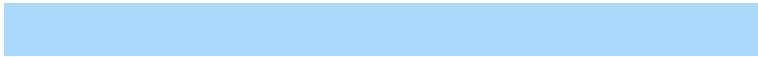
206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220



212.4360, 36.9990, 6.7830

# Square

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



206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220



214.4300, 19.9410, 18.5730



210.5890, 31.7740, -3.1540

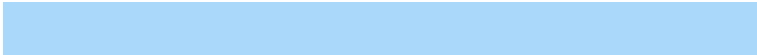


203.2000, -21.7750, -18.3750



# Rectangle

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



206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220



212.0770, -6.9260, 15.3940



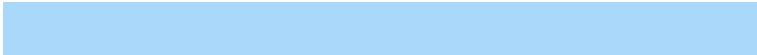
210.5890, 31.7740, -3.1540



207.0260, 5.1380, -16.0300

# Sweetspot

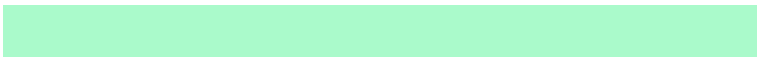
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220



241.0680, -11.8750, 0.4530



220.7220, -32.5930, -31.5770



119.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

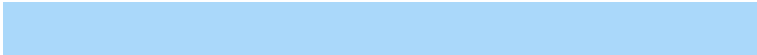


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

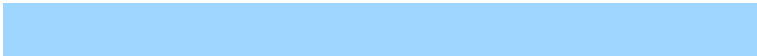


# Same Dimension

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



206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220



201.9300, -46.5370, 0.8790



183.2290, -27.6050, 21.2190



118.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410



85.5290, -90.6440, 1.7720



27.4990, -29.2060, 0.6660



# Inverse Universe

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



199.1640, 32.9140, 31.2660



193.3870, 39.8360, 37.9800



236.7710, 27.6050, -21.2190



116.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



68.9370, 77.6550, 73.9670

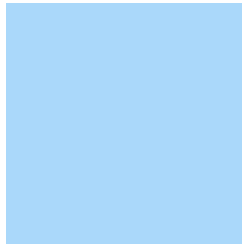


22.2290, 25.1210, 23.8170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

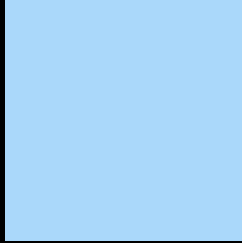
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220 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

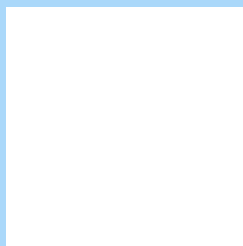
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220.



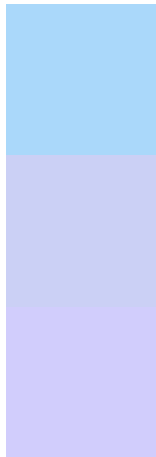
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 206.1220, -38.3300,



# 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

206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220

### Protanopia

210.7230, -14.8570, 10.4470

### Deuteranopia

211.5540, -12.7030, 15.4650



## Tritanopia

204.8030, -36.1740, -5.2140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220

## Protanomaly

209.1240, -23.4760, 6.9560

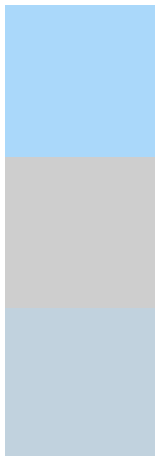
## Deuteranomaly

209.6020, -21.8260, 10.0940

## Tritanomaly

205.0850, -36.9080, -2.9240

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220

## Achromatopsia

206.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

206.2850, -13.9840, 0.1280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220 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(170, 216, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 216, 250)  
}
```

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(170, 216, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 216, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220 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(170, 216, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 216, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 216, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 216, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 216, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 216,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 206.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 216, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
216, 250) }
```

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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