

Converting Colors

YIQ(206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(206.1860, -18.0190,
1.6690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BED2E5
RGB	190, 210, 229
RGB Percent	75%, 82%, 90%
CMY	0.2549, 0.1764, 0.1020
CMYK	0.17, 0.08, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	209°, 43%, 82%
HSV	209°, 17%, 90%
XYZ	58.4214, 62.6993, 83.1357
YIQ	206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

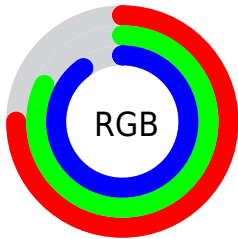
Format	Color
R _Y B	190, 203, 229
Decimal	12505829
CIE Lab	83.28, -2.82, -11.62
CIE LCh	83, 11.958, 256.335
Yxy	62.6993, 0.2860, 0.3070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290695909 (0xFFBED2E5)
YUV	206.1860, 11.2473, -14.1951
Hunter-Lab	79.1829, -6.8721, -6.8218

Details

The YIQ color $206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $212.8140, 18.0190, -1.6690$, and the grayscale version is $206.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $252.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960$, and $152.0720, -17.6980, 1.3580$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $192.8520, -28.7020, 2.5460$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $219.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920$.

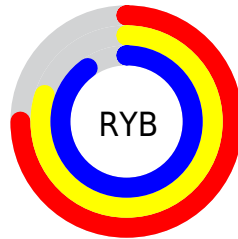
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (82%)

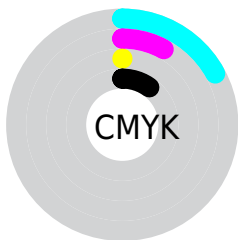
Blue (90%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (90%)

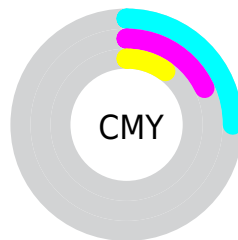


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690 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 206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 206.1860,
-18.0190, 1.6690

■ 206.1860,
-18.0190, 1.6690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 178.4850,
-17.4230, 1.8810

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 152.0720,
-17.6980, 1.3580

■ 126.2570,
-16.7810, 1.2590

■ 100.5560,
-16.1850, 1.4710

■ 76.4420, -15.8640,
1.1600

■ 54.0290, -16.1390,
0.6370

■ 31.6160, -16.4140,

0.1140

■ 12.1110, -13.4340,
1.1740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.1860,
-18.0190, 1.6690

■ 206.1860,
-18.0190, 1.6690

■ 192.8520,
-28.7020, 2.5460

■ 219.5200, -7.3360,
0.7920

■ 179.5180,
-39.3850, 3.4230

■ 232.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 166.1840,
-50.0680, 4.3000

■ 244.9920, 11.6460,
-1.8100

■ 152.2630,
-60.4760, 5.7000

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,
-8.0860

■ 139.2280,
-70.5630, 6.7890

■ 125.8940,
-81.2460, 7.6660

■ 112.5600,
-91.9290, 8.5430

■ 99.2260,
-102.6120, 9.4200

■ 95.3720,
-105.9590, 9.5050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204.5720, -22.2820, -3.6740



206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690



207.7250, -9.1710, 6.5170

Triad

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



206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690



209.7960, 18.4300, 7.4060



205.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000

Complementary

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



206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690



212.8140, 18.0190, -1.6690

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.



206.6770, 7.9790, -6.9410



206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690



209.2320, 19.8980, 2.8260

Square

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



206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690



209.5550, 11.9190, 9.7670



207.9170, 16.2310, -2.3050



204.2600, -12.8360, -9.6680

Rectangle

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



206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690



209.1990, -1.6980, 8.7500



207.9170, 16.2310, -2.3050



205.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620

Sweetspot

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



206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690



247.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



215.0590, -16.8240, -14.4880



123.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



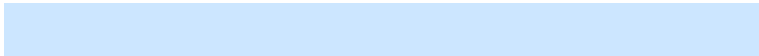
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690



225.0760, -23.5210, 2.2630



195.0330, -12.7940, 11.6060



107.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



74.4100, -82.7590, 7.5530



21.0760, -23.5210, 2.2630

Inverse Universe

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



203.9410, 16.8240, 14.4880



222.2130, 22.0500, 18.8980



223.9670, 12.7940, -11.6060



107.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



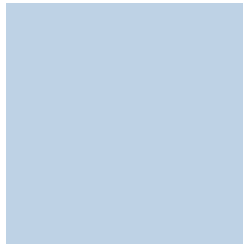
64.0090, 77.1520, 66.5600



18.2130, 22.0500, 18.8980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

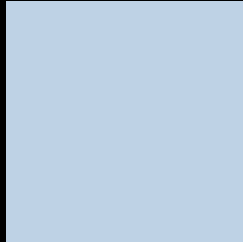
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

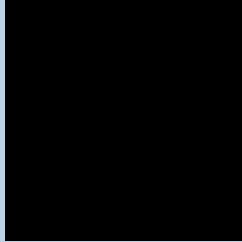
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

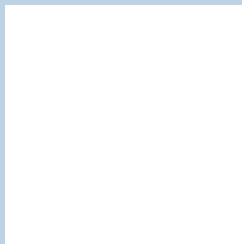
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690.



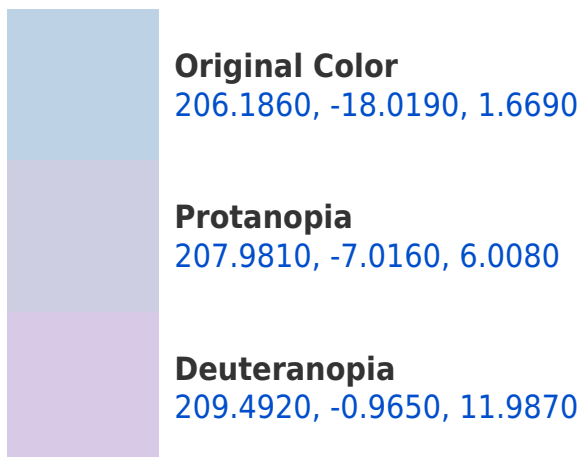
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 206.1860, -18.0190,

1.6690.

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

205.9580, -17.3770, 1.0470

Trichromacy



Original Color

206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690

Protanomaly

207.1870, -10.5920, 4.7360

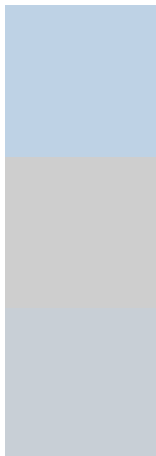
Deuteranomaly

208.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990

Tritanomaly

206.0720, -17.6980, 1.3580

Monochromacy



Original Color

206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690

Achromatopsia

206.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

205.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690 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(190, 210, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 210, 229)  
}
```

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(190, 210, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 210, 229) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690 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(190, 210, 229) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 210, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 210, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 210, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 210, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 210,  
229) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 206.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 210, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
210, 229) }
```

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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