

Converting Colors

YIQ(207.2160, -17.5630,
15.4370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(207.2160, -17.5630,
15.4370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8CAFD
RGB	200, 202, 253
RGB Percent	78%, 79%, 99%
CMY	0.2156, 0.2078, 0.0079
CMYK	0.21, 0.20, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	238°, 93%, 89%
HSV	238°, 21%, 99%
XYZ	62.6672, 61.6119, 101.4946
YIQ	207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

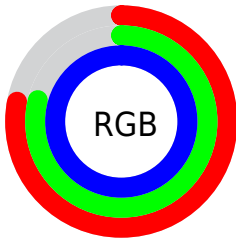
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 202, 253
Decimal	13159165
CIE Lab	82.71, 9.72, -25.19
CIE LCh	83, 26.997, 291.107
Yxy	61.6119, 0.2776, 0.2729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291349245 (0xFFC8CAFD)
YUV	207.2160, 22.5715, -6.3284
Hunter-Lab	78.4932, 5.1471, -21.7188

Details

The YIQ color $207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $245.7840, 17.5630, -15.4370$, and the grayscale version is $207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $152.5750, -17.1960, 14.2920$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $185.6530, -25.8630, 22.6890$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $228.7790, -9.2630, 8.1850$.

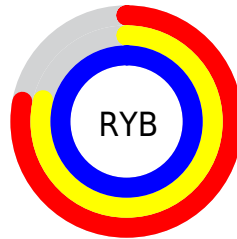
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (79%)

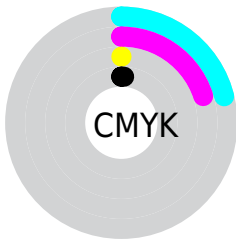
Blue (99%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (99%)

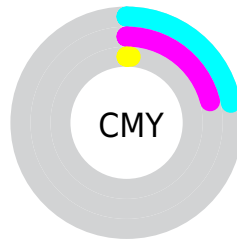


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (1%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370 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 207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 207.2160,
-17.5630, 15.4370

■ 207.2160,
-17.5630, 15.4370

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 179.6890,
-17.5170, 14.6030

■ 152.5750,
-17.1960, 14.2920

■ 126.4610,
-16.8750, 13.9810

■ 101.8200,
-16.5080, 12.8360

■ 77.4070, -16.7830,
12.3130

■ 53.8800, -16.7370,
11.4790

■ 31.3420, -18.1580,

9.6980

■ 8.1790, -16.1410,
11.6910

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 207.2160,
-17.5630, 15.4370

■ 207.2160,
-17.5630, 15.4370

■ 185.6530,
-25.8630, 22.6890

■ 228.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

■ 163.2040,
-34.4840, 30.2520

■ 251.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 141.6410,
-42.7840, 37.5040

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 120.0780,
-51.0840, 44.7560

■ 97.9280, -59.1090,
52.5310

■ 76.0660, -68.0050,
59.5710

■ 54.5030, -76.3050,
66.8230

■ 34.7120, -83.9630,
73.4530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202.2620, -41.5400, 3.9320



207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370



210.0790, 7.9280, 21.5280

Triad

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



207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370



207.9650, 42.6390, 3.6870



196.4480, -34.3370, -21.9930

Complementary

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



207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370



245.7840, 17.5630, -15.4370

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.



199.4370, -9.4410, -21.6410



207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370



205.7260, 32.6460, -7.9460

Square

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



207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370



208.1470, 39.6110, 14.5150



202.8760, 14.3080, -17.0200



194.6280, -52.2190, -17.2990

Rectangle

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



207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370



210.5060, 22.7830, 22.1350



202.8760, 14.3080, -17.0200



197.3410, -26.7260, -22.2620

Sweetspot

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



207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370



241.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



236.8110, -30.6250, -12.1690



120.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



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.



207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370



200.0570, -21.3690, 18.3350



213.2180, -2.7090, 21.5710



116.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



25.8830, -63.2360, 55.7400



8.4700, -21.0940, 18.8580

Inverse Universe

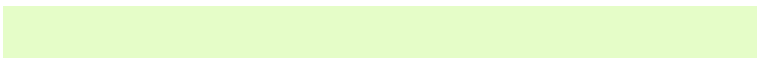
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



216.0750, 30.9460, 11.8580



210.4780, 37.1810, 14.5010



239.7820, 2.7090, -21.5710



118.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



57.9070, 111.5890, 42.6690



19.3640, 37.5020, 14.1900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

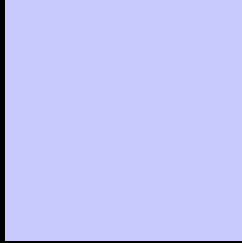
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

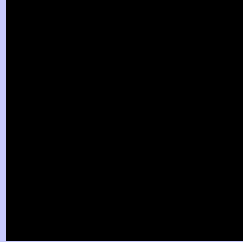
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 207.2160, -17.5630,

15.4370.

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

207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370

Protanopia

206.7100, -22.0100, 13.4300

Deuteranopia

207.2270, -16.0960, 16.3840



Tritanopia

205.3500, -12.6090, 2.7430

Trichromacy



Original Color

207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370

Protanomaly

206.7210, -20.5430, 14.3770

Deuteranomaly

206.9280, -16.6920, 16.1720

Tritanomaly

206.0280, -14.3980, 7.6340

Monochromacy



Original Color

207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370

Achromatopsia

207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

206.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370 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(200, 202, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 202, 253)  
}
```

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(200, 202, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 202, 253) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370 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(200, 202, 253) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 202, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 202, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 202, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 202, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 202,  
253) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 207.2160, -17.5630, 15.4370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 202, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
202, 253) }
```

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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