

Converting Colors

YIQ(207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(207.5400, -10.0880,
6.6160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CACEE6
RGB	202, 206, 230
RGB Percent	79%, 81%, 90%
CMY	0.2078, 0.1921, 0.0981
CMYK	0.12, 0.10, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	231°, 36%, 85%
HSV	231°, 12%, 90%
XYZ	60.7100, 62.4125, 83.6990
YIQ	207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

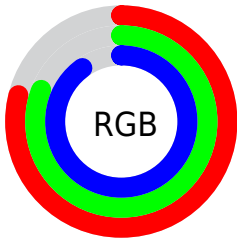
Format	Color
R _Y B	202, 206, 230
Decimal	13291238
CIE Lab	83.13, 3.31, -12.29
CIE LCh	83, 12.730, 285.066
Yxy	62.4125, 0.2935, 0.3018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291481318 (0xFFCACEE6)
YUV	207.5400, 11.0728, -4.8586
Hunter-Lab	79.0016, -1.0816, -7.5142

Details

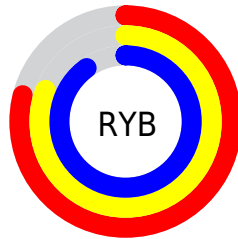
The YIQ color $207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $224.4600, 10.0880, -6.6160$, and the grayscale version is $207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $153.3120, -9.4460, 5.9940$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $188.9230, -18.2960, 12.2000$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $226.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320$.

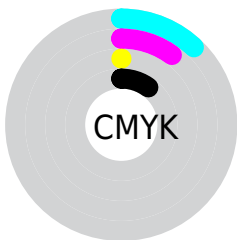
Distribution



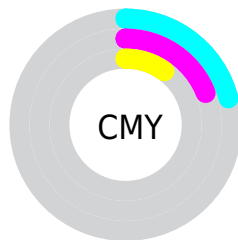
- Red (79%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160 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 207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 207.5400,
-10.0880, 6.6160

■ 207.5400,
-10.0880, 6.6160

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 180.4260, -9.7670,
6.3050

■ 153.3120, -9.4460,
5.9940

■ 127.3120, -9.4460,
5.9940

■ 102.1980, -9.1250,
5.6830

■ 78.0840, -8.8040,
5.3720

■ 54.9700, -8.4830,
5.0610

■ 33.5570, -8.7580,

4.5380

■ 10.7850, -9.4000,
5.1600

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 207.5400,
-10.0880, 6.6160

■ 207.5400,
-10.0880, 6.6160

■ 188.9230,
-18.2960, 12.2000

■ 226.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 170.8930,
-26.7790, 17.2610

■ 244.1870, 6.6030,
-4.0290

■ 152.2760,
-34.9870, 22.8450

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,
-7.7750

■ 133.6590,
-43.1950, 28.4290

■ 115.0420,
-51.4030, 34.0130

■ 97.0120, -59.8860,
39.0740

■ 78.3950, -68.0940,
44.6580

■ 59.7780, -76.3020,
50.2420

■ 45.5910, -82.9050,
54.2710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205.7020, -19.5320, 1.5560



207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



208.9930, 1.8780, 10.0220

Triad

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



207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



208.8300, 21.0900, 3.2500



203.4340, -13.3860, -10.7140

Complementary

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



207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



224.4600, 10.0880, -6.6160

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.



205.0070, -1.8780, -10.0220



207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



207.4010, 17.7440, -2.1920

Square

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



207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



209.3940, 19.6220, 7.8300



205.8620, 8.8960, -7.0400



203.1220, -21.1350, -7.9430

Rectangle

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



207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



209.4130, 9.4430, 10.5870



205.8620, 8.8960, -7.0400



203.7010, -9.7640, -10.2760

Sweetspot

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



207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



246.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870



221.1720, -15.4040, -7.1800



122.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



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.



207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



224.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030



208.1820, -3.0280, 10.8280



105.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



35.6680, -64.6090, 42.0710



9.9230, -18.2960, 12.2000

Inverse Universe

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



210.8280, 15.4040, 7.1800



228.9320, 21.0430, 9.6110



223.8180, 3.0280, -10.8280



106.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



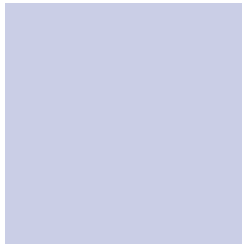
56.4850, 98.3380, 46.0340



16.0470, 28.1490, 12.9890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

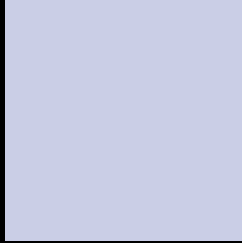
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

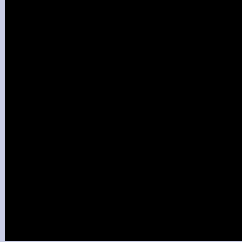
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160.

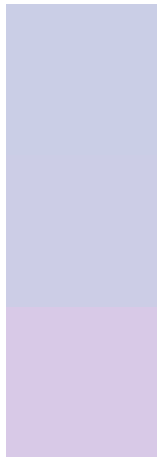


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 207.5400, -10.0880,

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

207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Protanopia

207.5510, -8.6210, 7.5630

Deuteranopia

208.9050, -0.6900, 12.5100



Tritanopia

207.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Trichromacy



Original Color

207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Protanomaly

207.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510

Deuteranomaly

208.5840, -4.2200, 10.4040

Tritanomaly

207.3720, -9.6750, 4.6370

Monochromacy



Original Color

207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Achromatopsia

208.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

207.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160 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(202, 206, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 206, 230)  
}
```

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(202, 206, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 206, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160 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(202, 206, 230) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 206, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(202, 206, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 206, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 206, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 206,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 207.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 206, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
206, 230) }
```

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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