

# Converting Colors

YIQ(208.3890, -26.6810,  
-17.5690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690)</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(208.3890, -26.6810,  
-17.5690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACE3D0
RGB	172, 227, 208
RGB Percent	67%, 89%, 82%
CMY	0.3256, 0.1097, 0.1844
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.08, 0.11
HSL	159°, 50%, 78%
HSV	159°, 24%, 89%
XYZ	55.8630, 68.2703, 69.8927
YIQ	208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

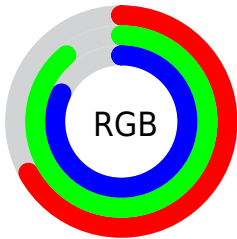
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	172, 205, 227
Decimal	11330512
CIE Lab	86.14, -21.44, 3.58
CIE LCh	86, 21.737, 170.520
Yxy	68.2703, 0.2879, 0.3519
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289520592 (0xFFACE3D0)
YUV	208.3890, -0.1918, -31.9132
Hunter-Lab	82.6258, -23.9121, 7.6850

# Details

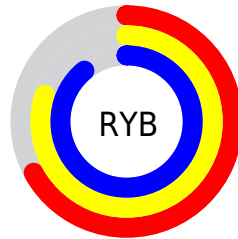
The YIQ color **208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **190.6110, 26.6810, 17.5690**, and the grayscale version is **208.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246.9270, -16.0920, -5.7240**, and **153.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200.6000, -37.8210, -24.9330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216.1780, -15.5410, -10.2050**.

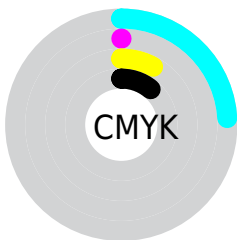
# Distribution



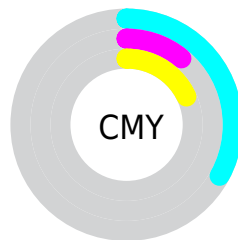
- Red (67%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690 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 208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 208.3890,  
-26.6810, -17.5690

■ 208.3890,  
-26.6810, -17.5690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 180.6880,  
-26.0850, -17.3570

■ 246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 153.2150,  
-26.1310, -16.5230

■ 127.5140,  
-25.5350, -16.3110

■ 101.9270,  
-25.2600, -15.7880

■ 77.0410, -25.5810,  
-15.4770

■ 52.2580, -27.6900,  
-15.8020

■ 31.4650, -23.8390,

-14.0070

■ 17.9180, -11.8730,  
-10.6010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 208.3890,  
-26.6810, -17.5690

■ 208.3890,  
-26.6810, -17.5690

■ 200.6000,  
-37.8210, -24.9330

■ 216.1780,  
-15.5410, -10.2050

■ 193.1100,  
-48.3650, -32.0850

■ 223.6680, -4.9970,  
-3.0530

■ 185.3210,  
-59.5050, -39.4490

■ 231.4570, 6.1430,  
4.3110

■ 177.6460,  
-70.9660, -46.5020

■ 236.7400, 12.8360,  
9.6680

■ 169.8570,  
-82.1060, -53.8660

■ 237.6520, 10.2680,  
12.1560

■ 162.3670,  
-92.6500, -61.0180

■ 238.5640, 7.7000,  
14.6440

■ 154.5780,  
-103.7900, -68.3820

■ 150.1210,  
-109.9330, -72.6930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



210.7410, -7.2410, -17.4570



208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690



207.4940, -39.9780, -13.3700

# Triad

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



208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690



216.4890, -14.0780, 12.8500



217.0720, 35.0280, 3.9560

# Complementary

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



208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690



190.6110, 26.6810, 17.5690

# 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.



217.8470, 31.5880, 11.2360



208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690



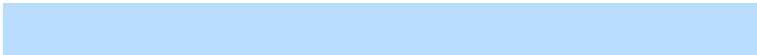
219.0740, 6.3240, 17.5560

# Square

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



208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690



212.6390, -32.4160, 3.7760



219.6430, 23.6550, 17.3430



215.5560, 27.3730, -5.9950



# Rectangle

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



208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690



208.2750, -43.5550, -9.1150



219.6430, 23.6550, 17.3430



217.6530, 34.8900, 6.4580

# Sweetspot

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



208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690



248.9340, -8.8020, -5.6820



209.9660, -3.8010, -24.7370



124.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

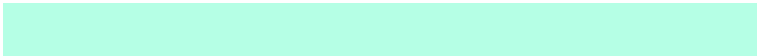


# Same Dimension

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



208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690



229.9100, -35.7580, -23.7740



205.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760



110.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880



118.4110, -86.7820, -57.2300



33.6990, -24.6180, -16.4100



# Inverse Universe

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



190.6110, 26.6810, 17.5690



206.0900, 35.7580, 23.7740



193.1410, 30.5800, 7.4760



107.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



60.5890, 86.7820, 57.2300

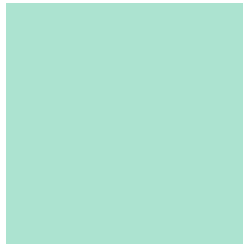


17.3010, 24.6180, 16.4100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

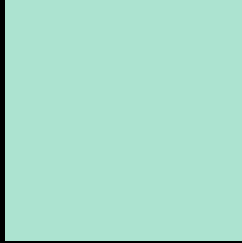
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

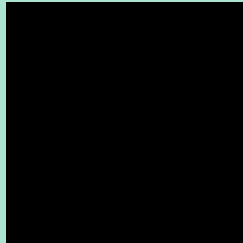
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

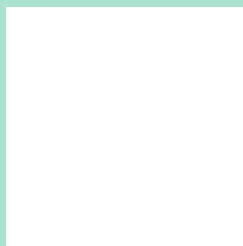
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690.



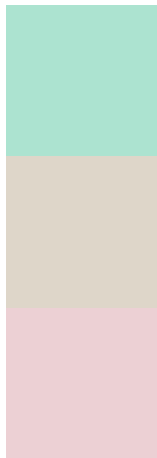
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690.

-17.5690.

# 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**

208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690

**Protanopia**

214.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470

**Deuteranopia**

216.8280, 15.4040, 7.1800



## Tritanopia

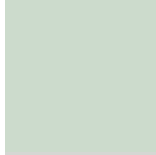
210.8960, -32.0020, -3.7300

# Trichromacy



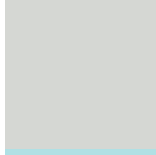
## Original Color

208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690



## Protanomaly

212.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



## Deuteranomaly

213.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



## Tritanomaly

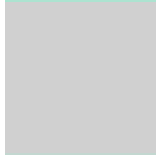
210.1040, -29.8920, -8.9320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690



## Achromatopsia

208.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

208.2220, -9.6730, -6.4170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690 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(172, 227, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 227, 208)  
}
```

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(172, 227, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 227, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690 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(172, 227, 208) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 227, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 227, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 227, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 227, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 227,  
208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 208.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 227, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
227, 208) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor