

# Converting Colors

YIQ(208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(208.6810, 2.1560,  
-6.0360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CFD4C4
RGB	207, 212, 196
RGB Percent	81%, 83%, 77%
CMY	0.1883, 0.1686, 0.2313
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.08, 0.17
HSL	79°, 16%, 80%
HSV	79°, 8%, 83%
XYZ	59.2390, 64.3384, 61.5241
YIQ	208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

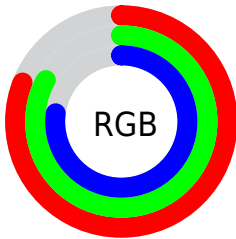
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	196, 212, 201
Decimal	13620420
CIE Lab	84.14, -4.55, 7.31
CIE LCh	84, 8.612, 121.879
Yxy	64.3384, 0.3200, 0.3476
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291810500 (0xFFCFD4C4)
YUV	208.6810, -6.2517, -1.4742
Hunter-Lab	80.2112, -8.5406, 10.6709

# Details

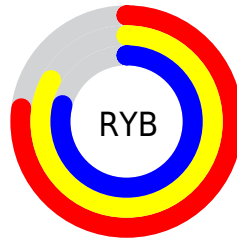
The YIQ color `208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `199.3190, -2.1560, 6.0360`, and the grayscale version is `209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `254.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220`, and `154.0940, 2.4310, -5.5130` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `204.1940, 4.7250, -14.0510`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `213.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790`.

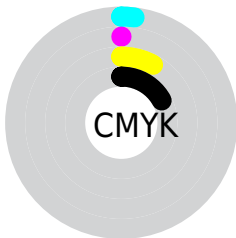
# Distribution



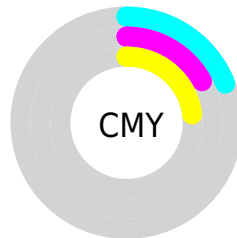
- Red (81%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360 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 208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 208.6810, 2.1560,  
-6.0360

■ 208.6810, 2.1560,  
-6.0360

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 180.7950, 1.8350,  
-5.7250

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 154.0940, 2.4310,  
-5.5130

■ 128.2080, 2.1100,  
-5.2020

■ 103.2080, 2.1100,  
-5.2020

■ 79.3220, 1.7890,  
-4.8910

■ 56.3220, 1.7890,  
-4.8910

■ 34.5500, 1.1470,

-4.2690

■ 13.2680, 1.8810,  
-6.5590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 208.6810, 2.1560,  
-6.0360

■ 208.6810, 2.1560,  
-6.0360

■ 204.1940, 4.7250,  
-14.0510

■ 213.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

■ 200.0060, 7.8900,  
-21.8540

■ 217.3560, -3.5780,  
9.7820

■ 195.4050, 10.7800,  
-30.1800

■ 221.3870, -4.8630,  
16.5530

■ 190.9180, 13.3490,  
-38.1950

■ 223.4800, -0.6910,  
18.0370

■ 186.7300, 16.5140,  
-45.9980

■ 225.2740, 2.8850,  
19.3090

■ 182.2430, 19.0830,  
-54.0130

■ 227.3670, 7.0570,  
20.7930

■ 178.0550, 22.2480,  
-61.8160

■ 229.1610, 10.6330,  
22.0650

■ 173.4540, 25.1380,  
-70.1420

■ 229.7590, 11.8250,  
22.4890

■ 168.9670, 27.7070,  
-78.1570

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



209.3830, 8.9870, -3.1810



208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360



207.8480, -5.6840, -7.1240

# Triad

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



208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360



208.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



211.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420

# Complementary

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



208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360



199.3190, -2.1560, 6.0360

# 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.



211.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350



208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360



209.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800

# Square

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



208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360



207.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440



211.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240



211.5350, 14.6710, 3.9430



# Rectangle

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



208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360



207.5100, -10.5440, -7.1520



211.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240



211.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

# Sweetspot

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



208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360



253.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



203.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



127.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

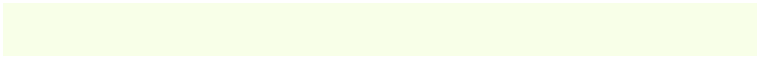


# Same Dimension

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



208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360



250.2850, 3.2110, -8.6370



206.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320



104.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570



135.3600, 22.7070, -64.6290



34.2110, 6.0550, -16.1290



# Inverse Universe

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



199.3190, -2.1560, 6.0360



236.7150, -3.2110, 8.6370



201.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



98.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690



35.6400, -22.7070, 64.6290

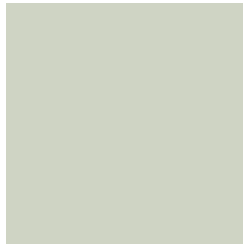


9.0880, -5.4590, 16.3410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360 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 208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

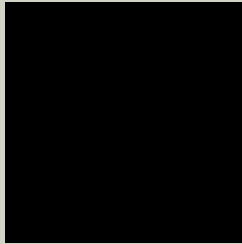
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

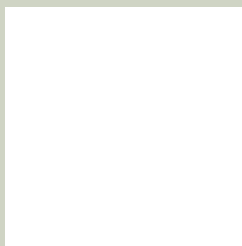
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360.

-6.0360.

# 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

208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360

### Protanopia

209.6820, 9.5830, -2.9690

### Deuteranopia

211.6990, 20.0810, 5.0170



## Tritanopia

210.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360

## Protanomaly

209.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290

## Deuteranomaly

210.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170

## Tritanomaly

209.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360

## Achromatopsia

209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

208.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360 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(207, 212, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 212, 196)  
}
```

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(207, 212, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 212, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360 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(207, 212, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 212, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(207, 212, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 212, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 212, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 212,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 208.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 212, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207,  
212, 196) }
```

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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