

# Converting Colors

YIQ(211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010)</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(211.6600, 15.8170,  
5.2010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E6CCCB
RGB	230, 204, 203
RGB Percent	90%, 80%, 80%
CMY	0.0980, 0.2000, 0.2039
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.12, 0.10
HSL	2°, 35%, 85%
HSV	2°, 12%, 90%
XYZ	65.0098, 64.3187, 65.4984
YIQ	211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

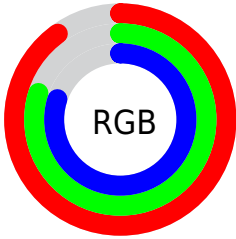
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 204, 203
Decimal	15125707
CIE Lab	84.13, 8.94, 3.81
CIE LCh	84, 9.715, 23.083
Yxy	64.3187, 0.3337, 0.3301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293315787 (0xFFE6CCCB)
YUV	211.6600, -4.2694, 16.0842
Hunter-Lab	80.1989, 4.3453, 7.7172

# Details

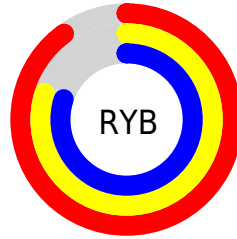
The YIQ color **211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **221.3400, -15.8170, -5.2010**, and the grayscale version is **212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**, and **157.0620, 14.6250, 4.7770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196.1240, 29.2500, 9.5540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **227.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480**.

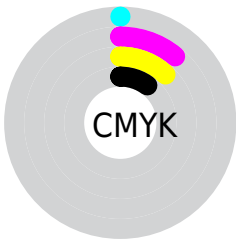
# Distribution



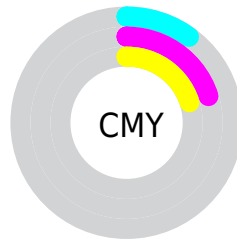
- Red (90%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010 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 211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



211.6600, 15.8170,  
5.2010

211.6600, 15.8170,  
5.2010

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

184.3610, 15.2210,  
4.9890

157.0620, 14.6250,  
4.7770

131.0620, 14.6250,  
4.7770

105.7630, 14.0290,  
4.5650

81.5780, 13.1120,  
4.6640

58.2790, 12.5160,  
4.4520

36.6810, 11.3240,

4.0280

■ 14.3500, 13.7540,  
4.0420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 211.6600, 15.8170,  
5.2010

■ 211.6600, 15.8170,  
5.2010

■ 196.1240, 29.2500,  
9.5540

■ 227.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 180.5880, 42.6830,  
13.9070

■ 242.7320,  
-11.0490, -3.5050

■ 164.4650, 56.3910,  
18.7830

■ 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 148.9290, 69.8240,  
23.1360

■ 133.3930, 83.2570,  
27.4890

■ 117.8570, 96.6900,  
31.8420

■ 102.3210,  
110.1230, 36.1950

■ 86.7850, 123.5560,  
40.5480

■ 73.4660, 134.8800,  
44.5760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



211.7890, 11.1400, 7.3640



211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010



211.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420

# Triad

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



211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010



207.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



209.0510, -13.2050, 2.5310

# Complementary

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



211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010



221.3400, -15.8170, -5.2010

# 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.



207.9640, -17.5140, -1.9780



211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010



206.9120, -11.7360, -7.5760

# Square

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



211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010



208.6490, 5.1820, -5.8100



206.8560, -17.3300, -5.3140



210.4650, -5.5030, 6.1210



# Rectangle

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



211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010



210.1880, 14.0300, -0.9620



206.8560, -17.3300, -5.3140



208.6270, -14.9470, 1.0610

# Sweetspot

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



211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010



247.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



214.0370, 7.7460, 13.8100



123.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

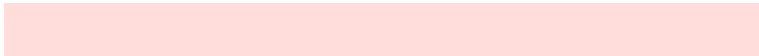


# Same Dimension

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



211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010



230.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860



219.2910, 12.2420, -1.5980



107.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210



57.0430, 105.0340, 34.8100



16.4230, 29.8460, 9.7660



# Inverse Universe

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



221.3400, -15.8170, -5.2010



243.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090



213.7090, -12.2420, 1.5980



110.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



121.3700, -104.7590, -34.2870

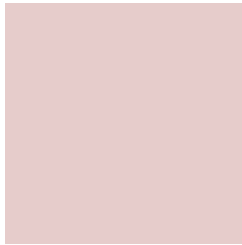


34.5770, -29.8460, -9.7660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010 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 211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

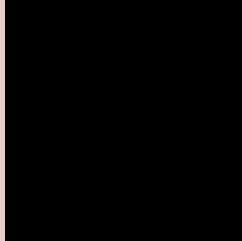
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010.



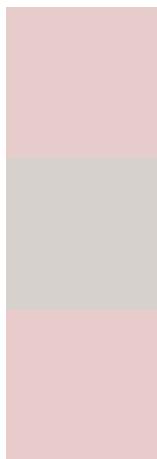
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 211.6600, 15.8170,



# 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

211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010

### Protanopia

210.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390

### Deuteranopia

211.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600



## Tritanopia

212.7940, 12.7440, 11.3360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010

## Protanomaly

210.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340

## Deuteranomaly

211.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480

## Tritanomaly

212.5120, 13.4780, 9.0460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010

## Achromatopsia

212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

211.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010 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(230, 204, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 204, 203)  
}
```

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(230, 204, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 204, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010 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(230, 204, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 204, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 204, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 204, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 204, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 204,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 211.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 204, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
204, 203) }
```

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