

# Converting Colors

YIQ(200.1260, -80.8250,  
-38.5290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(200.1260, -80.8250,  
-38.5290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63F7E0
RGB	99, 247, 224
RGB Percent	39%, 97%, 88%
CMY	0.6121, 0.0311, 0.1219
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.09, 0.03
HSL	171°, 90%, 68%
HSV	171°, 60%, 97%
XYZ	51.8592, 74.5846, 82.1291
YIQ	200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

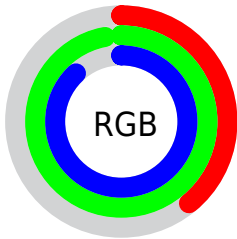
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	99, 179, 247
Decimal	6551520
CIELab	89.20, -44.87, -0.68
CIELCh	89, 44.876, 180.870
Yxy	74.5846, 0.2486, 0.3576
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284741600 (0xFF63F7E0)
YUV	200.1260, 11.7699, -88.6875
Hunter-Lab	86.3624, -43.9477, 4.0699

# Details

The YIQ color **200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **145.8740, 80.8250, 38.5290**, and the grayscale version is **200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227.1930, -55.4280, -19.7160**, and **130.7960, -106.4990, -46.8110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192.1950, -94.4410, -45.0730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208.0570, -67.2090, -31.9850**.

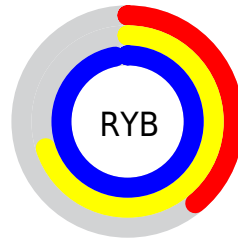
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (97%)

Blue (88%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (97%)

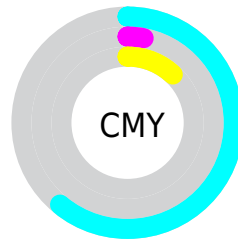


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290 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 200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



200.1260,  
-80.8250, -38.5290

200.1260,  
-80.8250, -38.5290

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

169.1470,  
-85.3180, -39.7020

227.1930,  
-55.4280, -19.7160

130.7960,  
-106.4990, -46.8110

236.4620,  
-36.9520, -13.1440

111.2820,  
-90.1320, -40.5640

245.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720

92.5830, -74.6820,  
-34.2180

74.4710, -59.5070,  
-28.3950

57.1740, -45.2490,  
-22.4730

40.5780, -31.5870,

-16.7630

■ 25.2700, -18.7960,  
-11.7880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 200.1260,  
-80.8250, -38.5290

■ 200.1260,  
-80.8250, -38.5290

■ 192.1950,  
-94.4410, -45.0730

■ 208.0570,  
-67.2090, -31.9850

■ 184.2640,  
-108.0570, -51.6170

■ 215.6890,  
-54.1890, -25.6530

■ 176.6320,  
-121.0770, -57.9490

■ 223.6200,  
-40.5730, -19.1090

■ 168.7010,  
-134.6930, -64.4930

■ 231.4370,  
-26.6360, -12.8760

239.0690,  
-13.6160, -6.5440

247.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

249.8480, 3.4840,  
2.9400

250.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



209.6200, -32.5460, -37.9380



200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290



189.0200, -118.5130, -38.3290

# Triad

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



200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290



223.1700, -2.7540, 16.8780



214.8540, 46.9050, -7.5510

# Complementary

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



200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290



145.8740, 80.8250, 38.5290

# 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.



211.4580, 39.9330, 8.6770



200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290



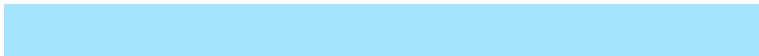
221.5410, 15.6750, 29.8110

# Square

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



200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290



212.2410, -46.2150, -4.9590



213.8980, 27.5510, 23.8310



221.0950, 44.2480, -19.9760



# Rectangle

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



200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290



192.0540, -106.6850, -32.4210



213.8980, 27.5510, 23.8310



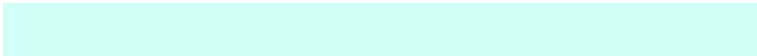
212.9450, 45.3910, -2.1370

# Sweetspot

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



200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290



240.4480, -25.1690, -11.9290



193.3510, -25.8000, -72.1040



118.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030



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.



200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290



196.6780, -100.3550, -48.0270



173.9850, -74.7330, -5.7490



118.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



127.0800, -101.5470, -48.4510



40.2190, -31.9540, -15.6180



# Inverse Universe

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



145.8740, 80.8250, 38.5290



129.3220, 100.3550, 48.0270



172.0150, 74.7330, 5.7490



113.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



58.9200, 101.5470, 48.4510

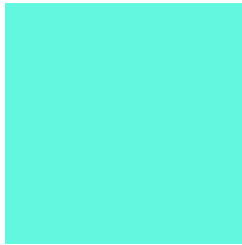


18.6670, 32.2750, 15.3070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

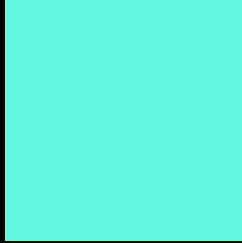
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

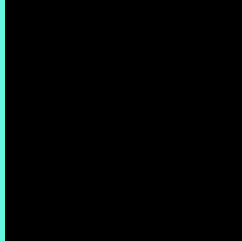
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290.



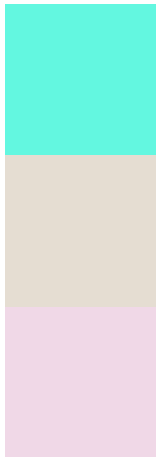
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290.

-38.5290.

# 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

200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290

### Protanopia

222.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250

### Deuteranopia

224.8860, 9.4890, 9.7530



## Tritanopia

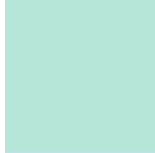
210.6360, -63.8650, -15.4890

# Trichromacy



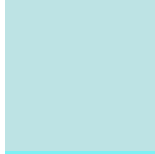
## Original Color

200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290



## Protanomaly

213.9380, -23.7930, -14.8410



## Deuteranomaly

215.7520, -22.9690, -7.7450



## Tritanomaly

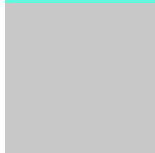
206.6580, -70.0990, -23.6590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290



## Achromatopsia

200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

199.9420, -29.6160, -13.9360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290 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(99, 247, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 247, 224)  
}
```

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(99, 247, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 247, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290 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(99, 247, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 247, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(99, 247, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 247, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 247, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 247,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 200.1260, -80.8250, -38.5290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 247, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 247,  
224) }
```

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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