

Converting Colors

YIQ(200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(200.1750, 34.3810,
32.2130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDAAD9
RGB	253, 170, 217
RGB Percent	99%, 67%, 85%
CMY	0.0076, 0.3334, 0.1489
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.14, 0.01
HSL	326°, 96%, 83%
HSV	326°, 33%, 99%
XYZ	67.4250, 54.6410, 72.6561
YIQ	200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

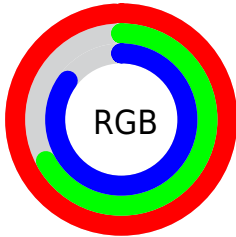
Format	Color
R_{YB}	253, 170, 217
Decimal	16624345
CIE _{Lab}	78.83, 37.16, -11.26
CIE _{LCh}	79, 38.829, 343.138
Yxy	54.6410, 0.3463, 0.2806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294814425 (0xFFFDAAD9)
YUV	200.1750, 8.2947, 46.3275
Hunter-Lab	73.9196, 33.4578, -6.5329

Details

The YIQ color $200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $FF99CC$. A complement of this color would be $222.8250, -34.3810, -32.2130$, and the grayscale version is $200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $237.9770, 7.9750, 15.1670$, and $145.4520, 32.0430, 30.5310$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $184.2460, 44.7870, 41.8670$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $216.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590$.

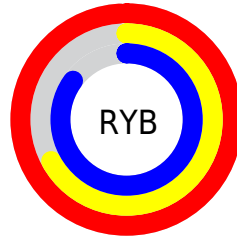
Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (67%)

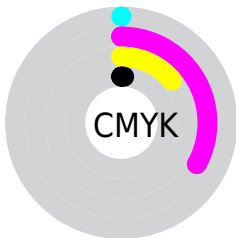
Blue (85%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (85%)

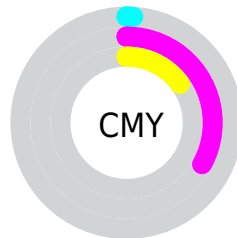


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130 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 200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

200.1750, 34.3810,
32.2130

200.1750, 34.3810,
32.2130

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

172.4630, 33.5100,
31.4780

237.9770, 7.9750,
15.1670

145.4520, 32.0430,
30.5310

118.8540, 30.8510,
30.1070

93.2560, 29.6590,
29.6830

67.6580, 28.4670,
29.2590

41.4130, 27.7790,
30.7150

23.2120, 23.7910,

25.8950

■ 14.6530, 17.6950,
15.2230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.1750, 34.3810,
32.2130

■ 200.1750, 34.3810,
32.2130

■ 184.2460, 44.7870,
41.8670

■ 216.1040, 23.9750,
22.5590

■ 167.7300, 55.4680,
52.0440

■ 232.6200, 13.2940,
12.3820

■ 151.8010, 65.8740,
61.6980

■ 248.5490, 2.8880,
2.7280

■ 135.8720, 76.2800,
71.3520

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 119.3560, 86.9610,
81.5290

■ 103.4270, 97.3670,
91.1830

■ 91.9490, 104.8850,
98.1090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199.7120, 2.0120, 29.6280



200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130



195.3810, 48.0000, 22.1760

Triad

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



200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130



191.3580, 27.3300, -21.7420



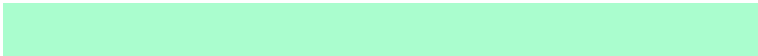
171.2820, -98.1590, -21.7350

Complementary

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



200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130



222.8250, -34.3810, -32.2130

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.



172.5700, -81.8350, -31.2350



200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130



186.9070, -5.3130, -30.3770

Square

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



200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130



194.4090, 49.6560, -7.8480



180.3340, -43.1840, -32.3680



182.5940, -72.0740, -4.3780

Rectangle

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



200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130



194.5200, 54.5580, 13.4540



180.3340, -43.1840, -32.3680



169.5330, -97.6080, -26.2160

Sweetspot

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



200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130



239.0710, 10.4060, 9.6540



190.2260, -5.1870, 33.4450



117.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910



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.



200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130



191.9850, 41.0280, 38.4040



195.5010, 47.5420, 19.4620



119.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



69.4210, 79.1680, 74.0800



23.2400, 26.5880, 24.7640

Inverse Universe

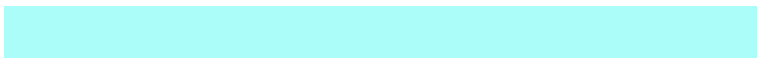
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130



191.9850, 41.0280, 38.4040



227.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510



119.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



69.4210, 79.1680, 74.0800



23.2400, 26.5880, 24.7640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

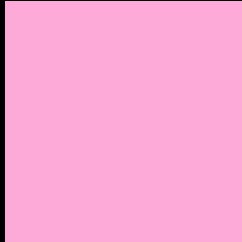
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130 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 200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.1750, 34.3810,

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

200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130

Protanopia

196.6520, -16.0950, 10.8570

Deuteranopia

197.4060, 2.1530, 10.5450



Tritanopia

198.9070, 40.5270, 19.9430

Trichromacy



Original Color

200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130



Protanomaly

197.8610, 2.6100, 18.7860



Deuteranomaly

198.4940, 13.8890, 18.1210



Tritanomaly

199.2860, 38.1420, 24.6220

Monochromacy



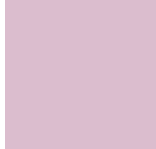
Original Color

200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130



Achromatopsia

200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

199.9080, 12.4230, 11.6470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130 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(253, 170, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 170, 217)  
}
```

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(253, 170, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 170, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130 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(253, 170, 217) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 170, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 170, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 170, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 170, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 170,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 200.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 170, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
170, 217) }
```

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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