

Converting Colors

YIQ(200.2730, -50.3820,
-34.0780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(200.2730, -50.3820,
-34.0780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	83ECC6
RGB	131, 236, 198
RGB Percent	51%, 93%, 78%
CMY	0.4865, 0.0743, 0.2237
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.16, 0.07
HSL	158°, 73%, 72%
HSV	158°, 45%, 93%
XYZ	49.5454, 68.9112, 64.0897
YIQ	200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

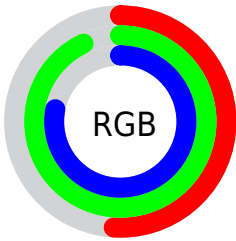
Format	Color
RYB	131, 195, 236
Decimal	8645830
CIELab	86.46, -39.24, 9.04
CIELCh	86, 40.266, 167.022
Yxy	68.9112, 0.2714, 0.3775
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286835910 (0xFF83ECC6)
YUV	200.2730, -1.1206, -60.7524
Hunter-Lab	83.0128, -38.7362, 12.3343

Details

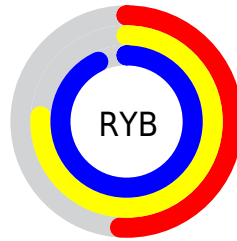
The YIQ color **200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **166.7270, 50.3820, 34.0780**, and the grayscale version is **200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235.2660, -39.3360, -13.9920**, and **143.9030, -52.2160, -33.8800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192.0710, -61.7970, -41.9650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208.4750, -38.9670, -26.1910**.

Distribution



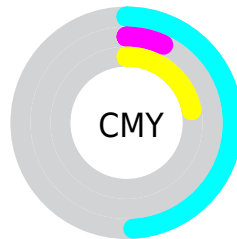
- Red (51%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780 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 200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 200.2730,
-50.3820, -34.0780

■ 200.2730,
-50.3820, -34.0780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 172.0880,
-51.2990, -33.9790

■ 234.9670,
-39.9320, -14.2040

■ 143.9030,
-52.2160, -33.8800

■ 243.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 114.6360,
-55.8380, -34.3180

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 84.6780, -64.8240,
-36.6640

■ 66.6800, -49.9700,
-30.5300

■ 50.0840, -36.3080,
-24.8200

■ 33.6020, -22.9670,

-18.7990

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.2730,
-50.3820, -34.0780

■ 200.2730,
-50.3820, -34.0780

■ 192.0710,
-61.7970, -41.9650

■ 208.4750,
-38.9670, -26.1910

■ 184.2820,
-72.9370, -49.3290

■ 216.2640,
-27.8270, -18.8270

■ 176.0800,
-84.3520, -57.2160

■ 224.4660,
-16.4120, -10.9400

■ 168.2910,
-95.4920, -64.5800

■ 232.2550, -5.2720,
-3.5760

■ 160.0890,
-106.9070, -72.4670

■ 240.4570, 6.1430,
4.3110

■ 155.7460,
-113.3710, -76.4670

■ 243.1630, 7.1510,
8.0710

■ 243.8470, 5.2250,
9.9370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207.1020, -10.3560, -32.5960



200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780



192.7480, -88.2080, -31.3760

Triad

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



200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780



213.3030, -22.4220, 9.8820



209.7650, 46.0780, 1.9340

Complementary

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



200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780



166.7270, 50.3820, 34.0780

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.



208.9450, 37.3640, 16.6920



200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780



220.0350, 11.2280, 27.8040

Square

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



200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780



202.4070, -61.4820, -9.1140



213.9780, 24.5700, 28.2980



214.5290, 49.1980, -10.5620

Rectangle

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



200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780



191.2340, -98.2040, -26.4280



213.9780, 24.5700, 28.2980



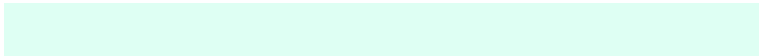
208.5570, 43.9680, 7.1360

Sweetspot

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



200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780



243.7650, -15.8160, -10.7280



203.9970, -6.2270, -46.8590



120.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400



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.



200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780



209.0490, -64.7310, -43.8590



196.3870, -58.7300, -14.9380



113.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760



119.3570, -86.6900, -58.8980



35.5740, -25.7640, -17.6680

Inverse Universe

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



166.7270, 50.3820, 34.0780



165.9510, 64.7310, 43.8590



170.6130, 58.7300, 14.9380



109.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



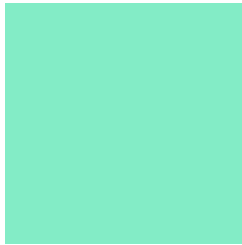
61.6430, 86.6900, 58.8980



18.3120, 26.0850, 17.3570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

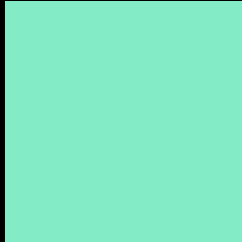
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

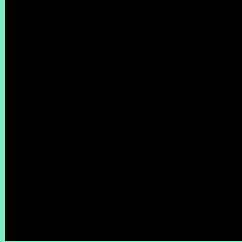
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780.



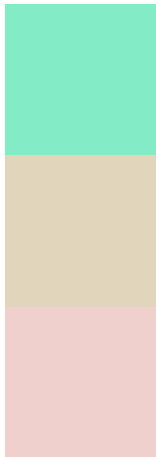
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780.

-34.0780.

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

200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780

Protanopia

214.2110, 15.2230, -6.0650

Deuteranopia

217.1120, 20.3560, 5.5400



Tritanopia

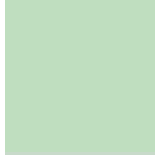
205.7510, -56.7590, -12.1110

Trichromacy



Original Color

200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780



Protanomaly

209.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



Deuteranomaly

210.7940, -5.5920, -8.7920



Tritanomaly

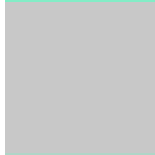
203.9650, -54.7860, -20.3380

Monochromacy



Original Color

200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780



Achromatopsia

200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

200.0420, -18.1540, -12.4100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780 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(131, 236, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 236, 198)  
}
```

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(131, 236, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 236, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780 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(131, 236, 198) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 236, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 236, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 236, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 236, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 236,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 200.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 236, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
236, 198) }
```

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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