

# Converting Colors

YIQ(200.3220, -8.5200,  
-43.8480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480)</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(200.3220, -8.5200,  
-43.8480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5E787
RGB	165, 231, 135
RGB Percent	65%, 91%, 53%
CMY	0.3532, 0.0940, 0.4705
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.42, 0.09
HSL	101°, 67%, 72%
HSV	101°, 42%, 91%
XYZ	48.4631, 66.9102, 33.2862
YIQ	200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

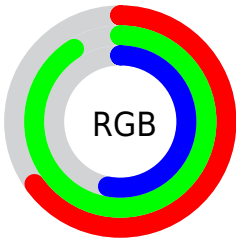
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	135, 231, 201
Decimal	10872711
CIELab	85.46, -37.87, 40.20
CIELCh	85, 55.229, 133.294
Yxy	66.9102, 0.3260, 0.4501
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289062791 (0xFFA5E787)
YUV	200.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774
Hunter-Lab	81.7986, -37.3921, 33.1323

# Details

The YIQ color **200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **165.6780, 8.5200, 43.8480**, and the grayscale version is **201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237.6090, 1.5180, -27.5220**, and **145.0770, -9.2080, -42.3920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192.9160, -10.6730, -54.3930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207.7280, -6.3670, -33.3030**.

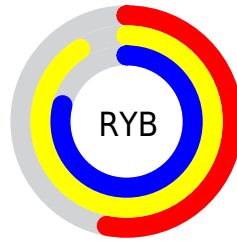
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (91%)

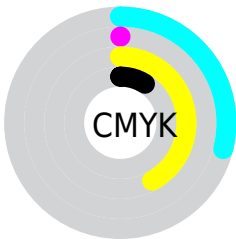
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (79%)

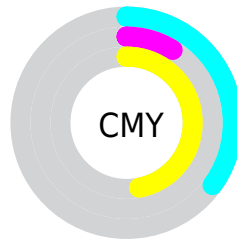


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480 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 200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 200.3220, -8.5200,  
-43.8480

 200.3220, -8.5200,  
-43.8480

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 172.5500, -9.1620,  
-43.2260


 237.6090, 1.5180,  
-27.5220


 145.0770, -9.2080,  
-42.3920


 249.5860, 9.4930,  
-12.3550

 118.6040, -9.2540,  
-41.5580

 253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

 92.4190, -10.1710,  
-41.4590

 65.7670, -11.2710,  
-43.5510

 42.2640, -19.8000,  
-37.6560

 28.7630, -13.4750,

-25.6270

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,  
-14.6440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 200.3220, -8.5200,  
-43.8480

■ 200.3220, -8.5200,  
-43.8480

■ 192.9160,  
-10.6730, -54.3930

■ 207.7280, -6.3670,  
-33.3030

■ 185.5100,  
-12.8260, -64.9380

■ 215.1340, -4.2140,  
-22.7580

■ 178.1040,  
-14.9790, -75.4830

■ 222.5400, -2.0610,  
-12.2130

■ 170.6980,  
-17.1320, -86.0280

■ 229.9460, 0.0920,  
-1.6680

■ 163.1780,  
-18.9640, -96.8840

■ 237.1670, 1.3280,  
8.9760

■ 157.1250,  
-20.6130, -105.5490

■ 240.9120, 6.6000,  
12.5520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



207.0690, 37.9690, -32.8390



200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480



187.3530, -71.6990, -49.7390

# Triad

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



200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480



171.5880, -125.8040, -32.8440



198.5100, 43.3230, 24.3390

# Complementary

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



200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480



165.6780, 8.5200, 43.8480

# Split Complementary

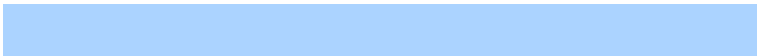
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



206.9000, 25.2100, 38.7300



200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480



204.0560, -37.9640, 5.2040

# Square

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



200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480



168.1890, -147.0300, -44.6460



215.3390, 13.4280, 31.9880



199.4950, 55.7060, 3.6580



# Rectangle

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



200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480



166.3190, -136.2530, -58.2450



215.3390, 13.4280, 31.9880



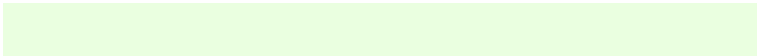
199.9750, 37.8200, 30.4600

# Sweetspot

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



200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480



245.1870, -2.5650, -14.0930



202.4460, 39.0660, -14.1660



122.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



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.



200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480



214.2100, -11.6810, -58.1530



193.4040, -32.1780, -44.6100



111.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280



121.8170, -15.8490, -81.7450



34.7210, -4.4890, -23.2810



# Inverse Universe

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



165.6780, 8.5200, 43.8480



168.4910, 11.0850, 57.9410



172.5960, 32.1780, 44.6100



106.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280



57.1830, 15.8490, 81.7450



16.2790, 4.4890, 23.2810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480 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 200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

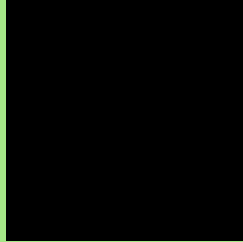
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**YIQ 200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480.



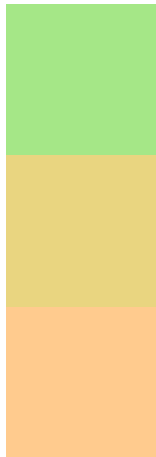
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.3220, -8.5200,

-43.8480.

# 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

200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480

### Protanopia

209.2900, 39.2050, -22.1950

### Deuteranopia

211.5940, 50.5730, -7.9470



## Tritanopia

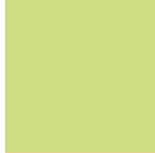
209.6900, -28.4260, -2.4580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480



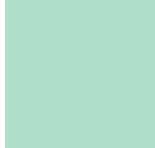
## Protanomaly

206.2660, 21.4170, -30.2230



## Deuteranomaly

207.2550, 29.1180, -21.1060



## Tritanomaly

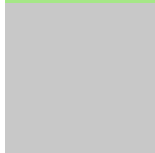
206.0260, -21.2250, -17.3290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480



## Achromatopsia

200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

199.8340, -3.0690, -15.9730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480 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(165, 231, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 231, 135)  
}
```

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(165, 231, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 231, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480 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(165, 231, 135) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 231, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(165, 231, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 231, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 231, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 231,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 200.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 231, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
231, 135) }
```

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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