

Converting Colors

YIQ(200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(200.3460, 28.7450,
13.2010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECB8BF
RGB	236, 184, 191
RGB Percent	93%, 72%, 75%
CMY	0.0744, 0.2785, 0.2509
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.19, 0.07
HSL	352°, 58%, 82%
HSV	352°, 22%, 93%
XYZ	61.1459, 55.8732, 56.8681
YIQ	200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

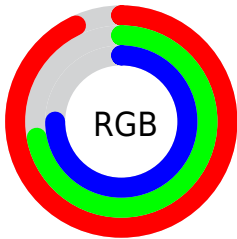
Format	Color
R _{YB}	236, 184, 191
Decimal	15513791
CIE _{Lab}	79.54, 19.81, 3.66
CIE _{LCh}	80, 20.150, 10.473
Yxy	55.8732, 0.3516, 0.3213
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293703871 (0xFFECB8BF)
YUV	200.3460, -4.6076, 31.2686
Hunter-Lab	74.7484, 15.2075, 7.2164

Details

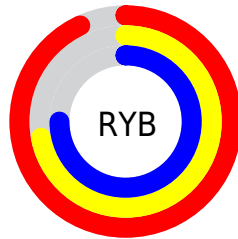
The YIQ color **200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **219.6540, -28.7450, -13.2010**, and the grayscale version is **200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570**, and **146.1500, 26.3610, 12.3530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183.9780, 41.7650, 19.5330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216.7140, 15.7250, 6.8690**.

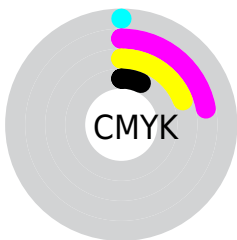
Distribution



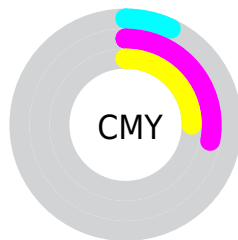
- Red (93%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (7%)





- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010 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 200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 200.3460, 28.7450,
13.2010


 200.3460, 28.7450,
13.2010


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 172.7480, 27.5530,
12.7770


 245.2830, 6.6930,
5.3570

 146.1500, 26.3610,
12.3530

 119.8510, 25.7650,
12.1410

 95.2530, 24.5730,
11.7170

 70.7690, 23.0600,
11.6040

 47.8720, 21.2720,
10.9680

 25.9750, 19.4840,

10.3320

■ 9.6820, 18.7510,
7.0950

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.3460, 28.7450,
13.2010

■ 200.3460, 28.7450,
13.2010

■ 183.9780, 41.7650,
19.5330

■ 216.7140, 15.7250,
6.8690

■ 168.0830, 54.8310,
25.0310

■ 232.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 151.7150, 67.8510,
31.3630

■ 248.9770,
-10.3610, -4.9610

■ 135.8200, 80.9170,
36.8610

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 119.4520, 93.9370,
43.1930

■ 103.0840,
106.9570, 49.5250

■ 87.1890, 120.0230,
55.0230

■ 74.2120, 130.3840,
59.9840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200.4080, 17.0070, 16.6790



200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010



198.9840, 32.4600, 6.4440

Triad

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



200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010



193.3290, -0.0890, -14.9130



193.1610, -34.0660, 0.6380

Complementary

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



200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010



219.6540, -28.7450, -13.2010

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.



190.9550, -39.6580, -8.1540



200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010



191.2220, -18.8410, -16.4810

Square

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



200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010



195.7610, 16.3700, -10.3340



189.7890, -33.5590, -14.0630



197.3310, -19.6250, 8.7510

Rectangle

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



200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010



198.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810



189.7890, -33.5590, -14.0630



192.1990, -37.2290, -2.6130

Sweetspot

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



200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010



242.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490



203.0840, 9.5320, 25.5000



120.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



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.



200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010



209.7600, 36.4470, 16.7910



210.1140, 26.0420, 1.6100



109.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



56.9690, 99.8510, 46.1470



16.9440, 29.9370, 13.6250

Inverse Universe

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



200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010



209.7600, 36.4470, 16.7910



209.8860, -26.0420, -1.6100



109.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



56.9690, 99.8510, 46.1470



16.9440, 29.9370, 13.6250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

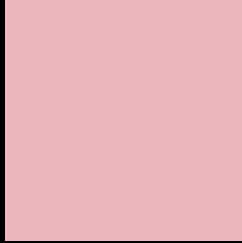
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

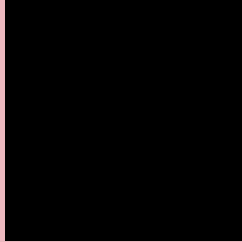
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.3460, 28.7450,

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

200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010

Protanopia

197.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

Deuteranopia

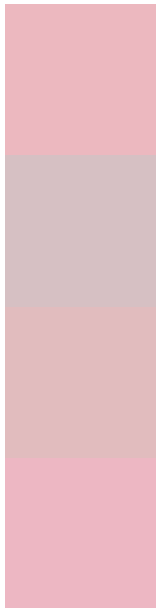
199.2580, 17.0090, 5.6250



Tritanopia

200.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020

Trichromacy



Original Color

200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010

Protanomaly

198.9200, 12.1490, 5.5970

Deuteranomaly

199.2910, 21.4100, 8.4660

Tritanomaly

200.5140, 28.3320, 15.1800

Monochromacy



Original Color

200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010

Achromatopsia

200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

200.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010 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(236, 184, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 184, 191)  
}
```

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(236, 184, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 184, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010 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(236, 184, 191) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 184, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 184, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 184, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 184, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 184,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 200.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 184, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
184, 191) }
```

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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