

Converting Colors

YIQ(200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(200.3830, 0.9600,
15.6480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3BEE2
RGB	211, 190, 226
RGB Percent	83%, 75%, 89%
CMY	0.1725, 0.2549, 0.1137
CMYK	0.07, 0.16, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	275°, 38%, 82%
HSV	275°, 16%, 89%
XYZ	59.0074, 56.1654, 79.6781
YIQ	200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

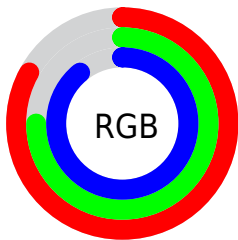
Format	Color
R _Y B	211, 190, 226
Decimal	13876962
CIE Lab	79.71, 14.01, -15.21
CIE LCh	80, 20.680, 312.631
Yxy	56.1654, 0.3028, 0.2882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292067042 (0xFFD3BEE2)
YUV	200.3830, 12.6292, 9.3111
Hunter-Lab	74.9436, 9.3922, -10.5751

Details

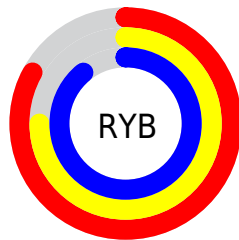
The YIQ color $200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $215.6170, -0.9600, -15.6480$, and the grayscale version is $200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $249.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070$, and $146.5570, 0.4100, 14.6020$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $184.1910, 1.9210, 25.7690$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $216.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270$.

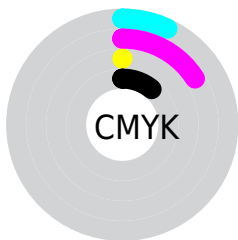
Distribution



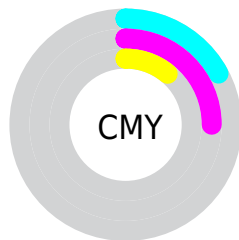
- Red (83%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480 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 200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 200.3830, 0.9600,
15.6480

■ 200.3830, 0.9600,
15.6480

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 172.9700, 0.6850,
15.1250

■ 249.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 146.5570, 0.4100,
14.6020

■ 120.4430, 0.7310,
14.2910

■ 95.9160, 0.7770,
13.4570

■ 71.6170, 0.1810,
13.2450

■ 49.0900, 0.2270,
12.4110

■ 28.1500, -0.0020,

11.0540

■ 7.5630, 0.2730,
11.5770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.3830, 0.9600,
15.6480

■ 200.3830, 0.9600,
15.6480

■ 184.1910, 1.9210,
25.7690

■ 216.5750, -0.0010,
5.5270

■ 168.2870, 2.0110,
35.1550

■ 232.4790, -0.0910,
-3.8590

■ 152.0950, 2.9720,
45.2760

■ 246.9100, -0.2270,
-12.4110

■ 136.1910, 3.0620,
54.6620

■ 249.9000, 5.7330,
-10.2910

■ 119.9990, 4.0230,
64.7830

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

■ 103.8070, 4.9840,
74.9040

■ 87.9030, 5.0740,
84.2900

■ 71.7110, 6.0350,
94.4110

■ 65.2320, 6.1260,
98.2700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090



200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480



201.0060, 18.1990, 17.1030

Triad

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



200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480



197.7350, 28.4270, -3.0690



190.3050, -35.0720, -14.1760

Complementary

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



200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480



215.6170, -0.9600, -15.6480

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.



191.3250, -20.6290, -17.1170



200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480



196.0490, 15.4990, -11.0690

Square

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



200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480



199.6420, 33.4230, 5.5110



193.4320, -1.8770, -15.5490



190.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440

Rectangle

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



200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480



200.9160, 27.1400, 14.7560



193.4320, -1.8770, -15.5490



190.5180, -31.3580, -15.4060

Sweetspot

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



200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480



245.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



202.9090, -15.6810, 3.3510



122.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



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.



200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480



220.8440, 1.2800, 20.8640



204.5260, 10.8630, 17.8950



104.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



50.8610, 4.8920, 76.5720



13.8440, 1.2800, 20.8640

Inverse Universe

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



202.4740, 16.6410, 12.2970



223.6320, 22.1880, 16.3960



211.4740, -10.8630, -17.8950



104.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



60.9460, 81.4630, 60.0150



16.6320, 22.1880, 16.3960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

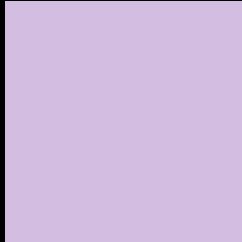
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

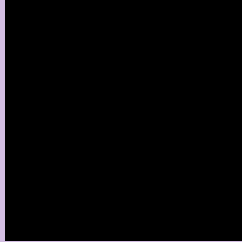
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.3830, 0.9600,

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

200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480

Protanopia

198.3810, -13.8940, 9.5140

Deuteranopia

199.9370, -3.7160, 12.2840



Tritanopia

199.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450

Trichromacy



Original Color

200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480

Protanomaly

199.1860, -8.8510, 11.7330

Deuteranomaly

200.2470, -1.6530, 13.4430

Tritanomaly

199.7050, 2.7490, 10.7570

Monochromacy



Original Color

200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480

Achromatopsia

200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

199.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480 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(211, 190, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 190, 226)  
}
```

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(211, 190, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 190, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480 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(211, 190, 226) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 190, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 190, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 190, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 190, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 190,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 200.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 190, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
190, 226) }
```

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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