

Converting Colors

YIQ(200.5710, 19.5940,
-90.8220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(200.5710, 19.5940,
-90.8220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3FE18
RGB	163, 254, 24
RGB Percent	64%, 100%, 9%
CMY	0.3611, 0.0038, 0.9055
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.91, 0.00
HSL	84°, 99%, 55%
HSV	84°, 91%, 100%
XYZ	50.7048, 78.7506, 13.3957
YIQ	200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

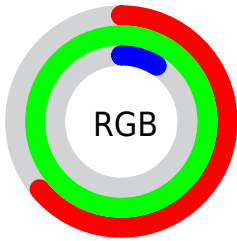
Format	Color
R _Y B	24, 254, 115
Decimal	10747416
CIE Lab	91.12, -56.21, 85.22
CIE LCh	91, 102.091, 123.410
Yxy	78.7506, 0.3549, 0.5513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288937496 (0xFFA3FE18)
YUV	200.5710, -87.0495, -32.9498
Hunter-Lab	88.7415, -53.3070, 53.1691

Details

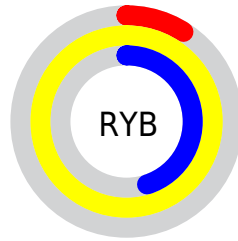
The YIQ color **200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF00**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **77.4290, -19.5940, 90.8220**, and the grayscale version is **201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.0610, 31.2790, -54.7770**, and **146.1370, 6.6170, -81.4070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **194.8450, 21.3380, -100.4060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206.4110, 17.5290, -80.9270**.

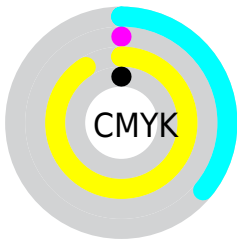
Distribution



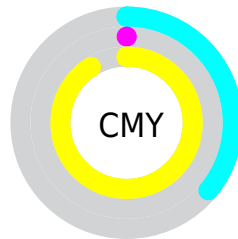
- Red (64%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (9%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220 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 200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 200.5710, 19.5940,
-90.8220

 200.5710, 19.5940,
-90.8220

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 171.8420, 17.3930,
-89.4790


 228.0610, 31.2790,
-54.7770

 146.1370, 6.6170,
-81.4070


 240.7500, 40.1250,
-38.8750


 119.8340, -5.3510,
-73.7590


 244.1700, 30.4950,
-29.5450

 92.3240, -21.1700,
-67.9060

 247.5900, 20.8650,
-20.2150

 68.0920, -31.9000,
-60.6680

 251.0100, 11.2350,
-10.8850

 52.8300, -24.7500,
-47.0700

 254.4300, 1.6050,

 38.1550, -17.8750,

-1.5550

-33.9950

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 4.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 200.5710, 19.5940,
-90.8220

■ 200.5710, 19.5940,
-90.8220

■ 194.8450, 21.3380,
-100.4060

■ 206.4110, 17.5290,
-80.9270

■ 212.3650, 15.1430,
-70.7210

■ 218.2050, 13.0780,
-60.8260

■ 224.1590, 10.6920,
-50.6200

■ 229.9990, 8.6270,
-40.7250

■ 235.9530, 6.2410,
-30.5190

■ 241.7930, 4.1760,
-20.6240

■ 247.6330, 2.1110,
-10.7290

■ 253.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



210.6680, 89.0050, -65.7070



200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220



165.1890, -113.7810, -91.0690

Triad

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



200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



172.6940, 47.1220, 60.1300

Complementary

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



200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220



77.4290, -19.5940, 90.8220

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.



192.7780, 29.1500, 55.4380



200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220



168.7760, -147.3050, -45.1690

Square

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



200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



217.3550, 7.3310, 26.8430



175.8380, 71.3380, 17.7220

Rectangle

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



200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220



172.9410, -135.6090, -69.9210



217.3550, 7.3310, 26.8430



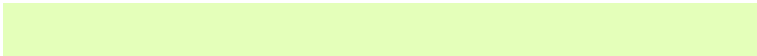
178.6900, 35.7500, 67.9900

Sweetspot

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



200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220



239.0610, 6.0570, -27.1830



144.4260, 112.8800, 2.7360



118.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550



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.



200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220



195.7310, 21.6590, -100.7170



167.0830, -47.1580, -114.5660



124.7240, 0.5970, -5.3150



146.5020, 16.0150, -75.5130



48.9300, 5.0480, -25.4160

Inverse Universe

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



77.4290, -19.5940, 90.8220



59.2690, -21.6590, 100.7170



110.9170, 47.1580, 114.5660



117.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



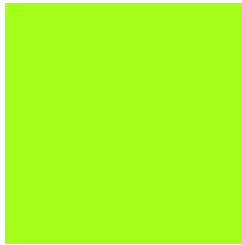
44.4980, -16.0150, 75.5130



14.7710, -5.6440, 25.2040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

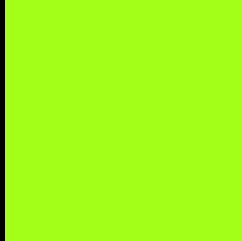
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

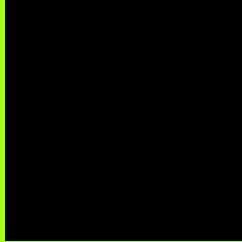
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220.



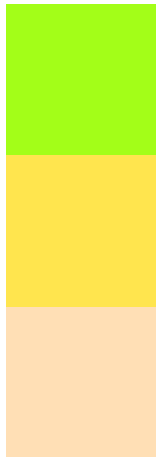
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.5710, 19.5940,

-90.8220.

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

200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220

Protanopia

219.5600, 63.9670, -41.4490

Deuteranopia

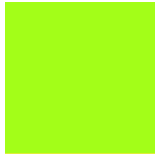
227.7800, 32.5540, -6.2780



Tritanopia

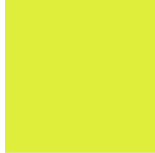
224.4120, -33.5150, -3.8430

Trichromacy



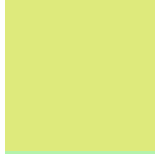
Original Color

200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220



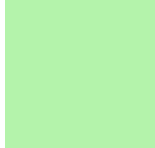
Protanomaly

212.6960, 48.2440, -59.3720



Deuteranomaly

217.8720, 28.1580, -36.7540



Tritanomaly

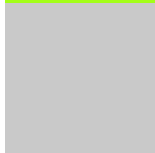
215.9550, -14.4360, -35.7480

Monochromacy



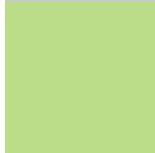
Original Color

200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220



Achromatopsia

201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

200.6710, 6.9750, -32.8090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220 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(163, 254, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 254, 24)  
}
```

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(163, 254, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 254, 24) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220 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(163, 254, 24) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 254, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 254, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 254, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 254, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 254,  
24) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 200.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 254, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
254, 24) }
```

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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