

Converting Colors

YIQ(200.6040, -8.1130,
-12.6650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650)
contains.

YIQ(200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(200.6040, -8.1130,
-12.6650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B9D3BC
RGB	185, 211, 188
RGB Percent	73%, 83%, 74%
CMY	0.2746, 0.1725, 0.2628
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.11, 0.17
HSL	127°, 23%, 78%
HSV	127°, 12%, 83%
XYZ	52.3766, 60.5365, 56.4991
YIQ	200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

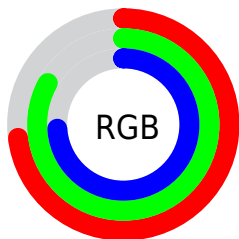
Format	Color
RYB	185, 208, 211
Decimal	12178364
CIELab	82.13, -13.05, 8.47
CIELCh	82, 15.556, 146.999
Yxy	60.5365, 0.3092, 0.3573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290368444 (0xFFB9D3BC)
YUV	200.6040, -6.2138, -13.6847
Hunter-Lab	77.8052, -15.9972, 11.4096

Details

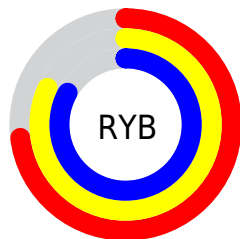
The YIQ color $200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99CCCC$. A complement of this color would be $195.3960, 8.1130, 12.6650$, and the grayscale version is $201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $249.5600, -4.8130, -6.3890$, and $146.4300, -7.5630, -11.6190$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $192.1590, -14.5300, -23.0260$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $209.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040$.

Distribution



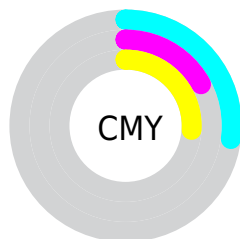
- Red (73%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650 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 200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 200.6040, -8.1130,
-12.6650

■ 200.6040, -8.1130,
-12.6650

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 173.0170, -7.8380,
-12.1420

■ 249.5600, -4.8130,
-6.3890

■ 146.4300, -7.5630,
-11.6190

■ 120.4300, -7.5630,
-11.6190

■ 95.8430, -7.2880,
-11.0960

■ 72.2560, -7.0130,
-10.5730

■ 49.3700, -7.3340,
-10.2620

■ 27.8970, -7.3800,

-9.4280

■ 8.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.6040, -8.1130,
-12.6650

■ 200.6040, -8.1130,
-12.6650

■ 192.1590,
-14.5300, -23.0260

■ 209.0490, -1.6960,
-2.3040

■ 183.8280,
-21.2680, -33.0760

■ 217.3800, 5.0420,
7.7460

■ 175.3830,
-27.6850, -43.4370

■ 225.8250, 11.4590,
18.1070

■ 166.9380,
-34.1020, -53.7980

■ 229.1720, 12.1000,
23.0120

■ 158.3080,
-41.4360, -64.0600

■ 149.8630,
-47.8530, -74.4210

■ 141.4180,
-54.2700, -84.7820

■ 133.0870,
-61.0080, -94.8320

■ 126.5930,
-65.7290, -102.8890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650



199.4870, -20.9050, -12.1130

Triad

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



200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650



203.3970, -19.9910, 4.3690



206.6180, 24.8030, 7.5470

Complementary

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



200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650



195.3960, 8.1130, 12.6650

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.



207.0290, 19.3920, 12.0000



200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650



205.5020, -6.9250, 9.8670

Square

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



200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650



200.6900, -28.4260, -2.4580



207.0970, 7.5170, 12.4530



205.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860

Rectangle

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



200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650



199.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630



207.0970, 7.5170, 12.4530



206.7860, 24.3900, 9.5260

Sweetspot

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



200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650



250.9840, -3.0710, -4.9190



207.1390, 6.5580, -8.7220



125.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



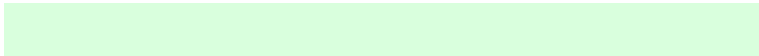
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650



239.7620, -11.7340, -18.6300



202.0860, -12.2860, -8.6220



100.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



100.7820, -52.2990, -81.9550



24.6370, -12.8800, -19.8880

Inverse Universe

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



195.3960, 8.1130, 12.6650



232.2380, 11.7340, 18.6300



193.9140, 12.2860, 8.6220



98.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



67.2180, 52.2990, 81.9550



16.3630, 12.8800, 19.8880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

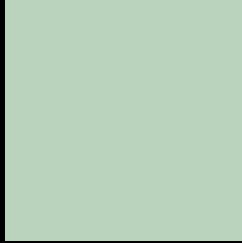
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

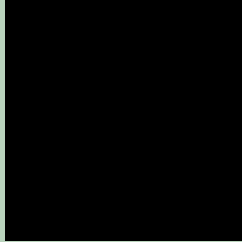
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650.



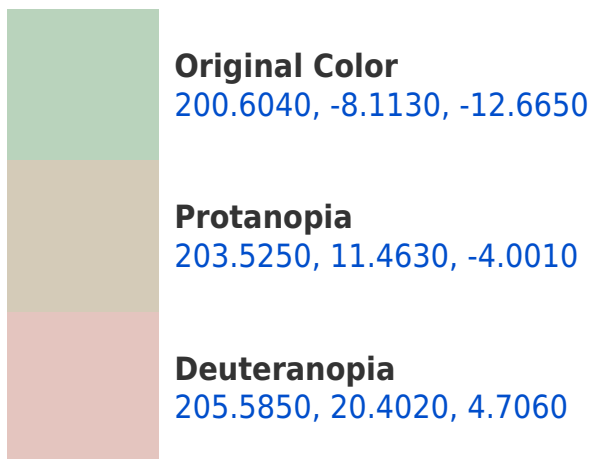
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.6040, -8.1130,

-12.6650.

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





Tritanopia

203.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960

Trichromacy



Original Color

200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650

Protanomaly

202.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

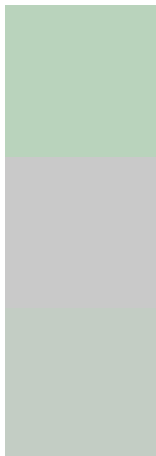
Deuteranomaly

203.6220, 9.8120, -1.6120

Tritanomaly

202.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060

Monochromacy



Original Color

200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650

Achromatopsia

201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

200.9840, -3.0710, -4.9190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650 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(185, 211, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 211, 188)  
}
```

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(185, 211, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 211, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650 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(185, 211, 188) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 211, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 211, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(185, 211, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 211, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 211,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 200.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 211, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185,  
211, 188) }
```

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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