

# Converting Colors

YIQ(200.6370, -56.4380,  
-12.4220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(200.6370, -56.4380,  
-12.4220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8BE0F2
RGB	139, 224, 242
RGB Percent	55%, 88%, 95%
CMY	0.4551, 0.1214, 0.0512
CMYK	0.43, 0.07, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	190°, 80%, 75%
HSV	190°, 43%, 95%
XYZ	53.3225, 65.2225, 93.7354
YIQ	200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

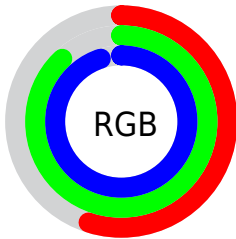
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	139, 186, 242
Decimal	9167090
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.60, -21.24, -16.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	85, 27.087, 218.369
Yxy	65.2225, 0.2512, 0.3072
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287357170 (0xFF8BE0F2)
YUV	200.6370, 20.3920, -54.0556
Hunter-Lab	80.7604, -23.4752, -12.2832

# Details

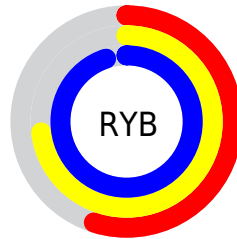
The YIQ color **200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **180.3630, 56.4380, 12.4220**, and the grayscale version is **200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237.6580, -34.5680, -12.2960**, and **144.6260, -57.9050, -13.3690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191.1130, -69.6420, -15.4180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210.1610, -43.2340, -9.4260**.

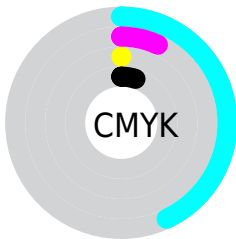
# Distribution



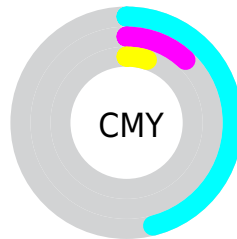
- Red (55%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220 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 200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 200.6370,  
-56.4380, -12.4220

■ 200.6370,  
-56.4380, -12.4220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 172.3380,  
-57.0340, -12.6340

■ 237.6580,  
-34.5680, -12.2960

■ 144.6260,  
-57.9050, -13.3690

■ 246.3290,  
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 116.4300,  
-60.2890, -14.2170

■ 83.5530, -73.9970,  
-19.0930

■ 66.2020, -59.6470,  
-14.8390

■ 49.3780, -45.3430,  
-9.7510

■ 33.2550, -31.6350,

-4.8750

■ 19.5940, -19.3480,  
-1.7800

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

■ 200.6370,  
-56.4380, -12.4220

■ 200.6370,  
-56.4380, -12.4220

■ 191.1130,  
-69.6420, -15.4180

■ 210.1610,  
-43.2340, -9.4260

■ 181.5890,  
-82.8460, -18.4140

■ 219.6850,  
-30.0300, -6.4300

■ 171.1790,  
-96.3710, -21.0990

■ 230.0950,  
-16.5050, -3.7450

■ 161.6550,  
-109.5750, -24.0950

■ 239.6190, -3.3010,  
-0.7490

■ 152.1310,  
-122.7790, -27.0910

■ 247.6480, 6.9230,  
1.1870

■ 144.9880,  
-132.6820, -29.3380

■ 249.9960, 5.8230,  
-0.9050

■ 252.3440, 4.7230,  
-2.9970

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

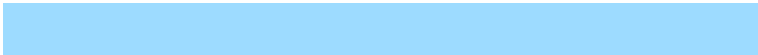
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



200.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720



200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220



204.5660, -48.5080, -1.9480

# Triad

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



200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220



215.5490, 21.2240, 22.8560



209.4750, 22.9270, -13.5290

# Complementary

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



200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220



180.3630, 56.4380, 12.4220

# 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.



211.7100, 38.7430, -2.8010



200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220



212.9060, 33.1000, 16.8760

# Square

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



200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220



214.1640, -2.6170, 19.9030



211.9310, 39.9790, 7.8430



206.0530, 0.5080, -20.2280



# Rectangle

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



200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220



208.2090, -34.0210, 5.3310



211.9310, 39.9790, 7.8430



210.2910, 29.4370, -10.3630

# Sweetspot

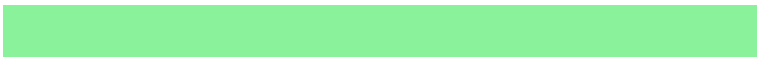
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220



241.6110, -18.0180, -3.8580



201.3990, -33.7820, -48.5820



119.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

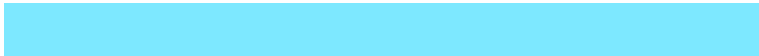


# Same Dimension

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



200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220



202.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310



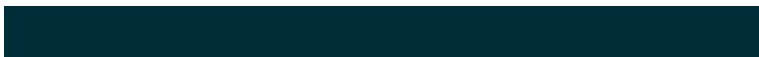
170.7000, -42.4130, 14.2510



115.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



110.2000, -100.8640, -22.2720



33.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420



# Inverse Universe

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



179.4870, 34.1030, 48.2710



176.0680, 43.1330, 60.8370



210.3000, 42.4130, -14.2510



112.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



72.3440, 60.8720, 86.2800

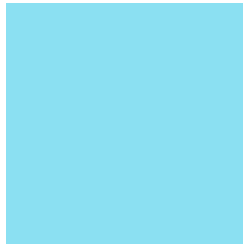


21.9880, 18.6100, 26.1780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

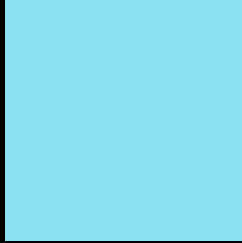
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220 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 200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220.



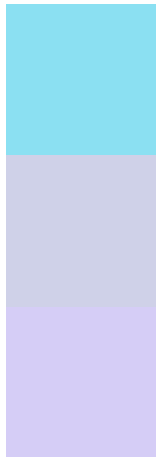
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220.

-12.4220.

# 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

200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220

### Protanopia

211.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290

### Deuteranopia

212.0660, -8.3930, 14.4470



## Tritanopia

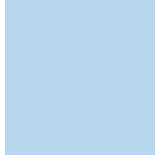
200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220

# Trichromacy



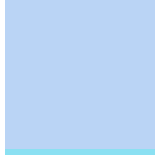
## Original Color

200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220



## Protanomaly

206.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580



## Deuteranomaly

207.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



## Tritanomaly

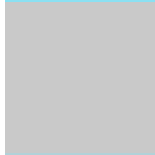
200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220

# Monochromacy



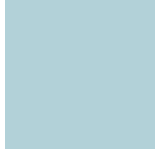
## Original Color

200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220



## Achromatopsia

201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

200.5290, -20.7230, -4.3950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220 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(139, 224, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 224, 242)  
}
```

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(139, 224, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 224, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220 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(139, 224, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 224, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 224, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 224, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 224, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 224,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 200.6370, -56.4380, -12.4220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 224, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
224, 242) }
```

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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