

# Converting Colors

YIQ(200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(200.6450, -6.1900,  
2.0500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4C9D3
RGB	196, 201, 211
RGB Percent	77%, 79%, 83%
CMY	0.2314, 0.2117, 0.1726
CMYK	0.07, 0.05, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	220°, 15%, 80%
HSV	220°, 7%, 83%
XYZ	55.4086, 58.2126, 69.9384
YIQ	200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

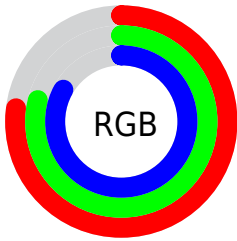
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 200, 211
Decimal	12896723
CIE Lab	80.86, 0.20, -5.57
CIE LCh	81, 5.572, 272.049
Yxy	58.2126, 0.3019, 0.3171
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291086803 (0xFFC4C9D3)
YUV	200.6450, 5.1050, -4.0737
Hunter-Lab	76.2972, -3.8897, -0.9406

# Details

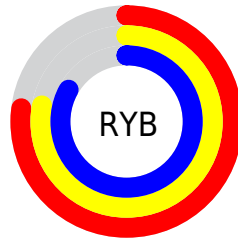
The YIQ color  $200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $206.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500$ , and the grayscale version is  $201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $254.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240$ , and  $146.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $186.1480, -14.8560, 4.9200$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $215.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200$ .

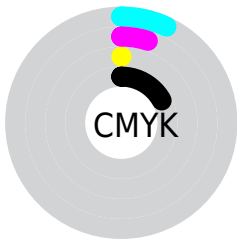
# Distribution



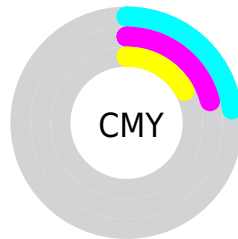
- Red (77%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500 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 200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 200.6450, -6.1900,  
2.0500

■ 200.6450, -6.1900,  
2.0500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 173.5310, -5.8690,  
1.7390

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 146.6450, -6.1900,  
2.0500

■ 120.8300, -5.2730,  
1.9510

■ 96.4170, -5.5480,  
1.4280

■ 72.4170, -5.5480,  
1.4280

■ 49.7160, -4.9520,  
1.6400

■ 28.7160, -4.9520,

1.6400

■ 4.1720, -6.2360,  
2.8840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 200.6450, -6.1900,  
2.0500

■ 200.6450, -6.1900,  
2.0500

■ 186.1480,  
-14.8560, 4.9200

■ 215.1420, 2.4760,  
-0.8200

■ 171.6510,  
-23.5220, 7.7900

■ 229.6390, 11.1420,  
-3.6900

■ 157.1540,  
-32.1880, 10.6600

■ 242.9400, 17.4240,  
-7.4080

■ 142.6570,  
-40.8540, 13.5300

■ 249.9840, 14.1240,  
-13.6840

■ 128.1600,  
-49.5200, 16.4000

■ 113.3640,  
-58.7820, 19.0580

■ 98.8670, -67.4480,  
21.9280

■ 84.3700, -76.1140,  
24.7980

■ 69.8730, -84.7800,  
27.6680

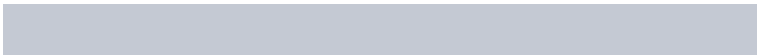
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



200.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670



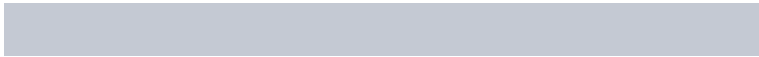
200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



201.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570

# Triad

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



200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



201.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350



199.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970

# Complementary

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



200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



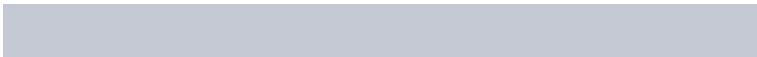
206.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500

# 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.



199.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



201.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550

# Square

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



200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



201.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



200.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500

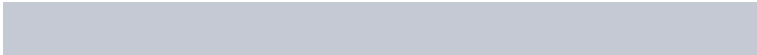


199.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130



# Rectangle

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



200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



201.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



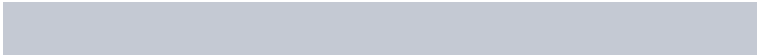
200.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500



199.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950

# Sweetspot

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



200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



251.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



205.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350



125.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

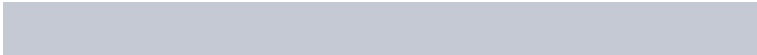


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

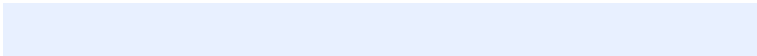


# Same Dimension

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



200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



239.3180, -9.5830, 2.9690



198.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890



97.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



52.0240, -69.3280, 22.9600



12.8920, -17.0110, 5.4290



# Inverse Universe

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



201.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350



239.7890, 11.1400, 7.3640



208.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890



97.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



56.6160, 82.1520, 53.0320

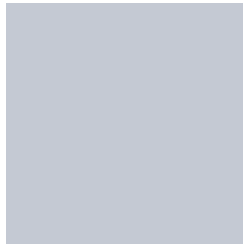


13.8550, 19.9420, 13.0460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

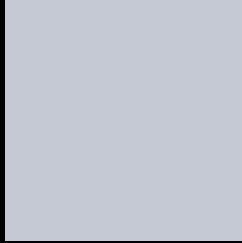
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

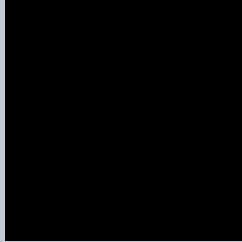
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

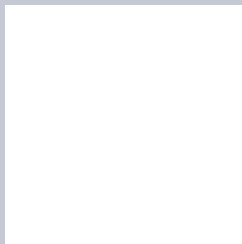
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500.



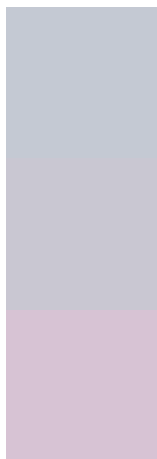
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.6450, -6.1900,

2.0500.

# 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

200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

### Protanopia

200.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450

### Deuteranopia

202.9180, 6.4630, 9.5270



## **Tritanopia**

200.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

## Protanomaly

200.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

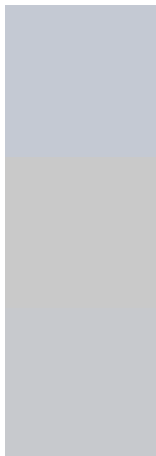
## Deuteranomaly

201.9990, 1.7410, 6.9970

## Tritanomaly

200.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

## Achromatopsia

201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

200.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500 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(196, 201, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 201, 211)  
}
```

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(196, 201, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 201, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500 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(196, 201, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 201, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 201, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 201, 211); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 201, 211); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 201, 211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 200.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 201, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
201, 211) }
```

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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