

# Converting Colors

YIQ(200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040)</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(200.8190, -6.7400,  
1.0040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C3CAD2
RGB	195, 202, 210
RGB Percent	76%, 79%, 82%
CMY	0.2353, 0.2078, 0.1765
CMYK	0.07, 0.04, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	212°, 14%, 79%
HSV	212°, 7%, 82%
XYZ	55.2579, 58.4969, 69.3459
YIQ	200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

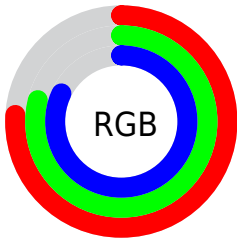
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	195, 200, 210
Decimal	12831442
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	81.01, -0.86, -4.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	81, 4.885, 259.882
Yxy	58.4969, 0.3018, 0.3195
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291021522 (0xFFC3CAD2)
YUV	200.8190, 4.5262, -5.1033
Hunter-Lab	76.4833, -4.8823, -0.2188

# Details

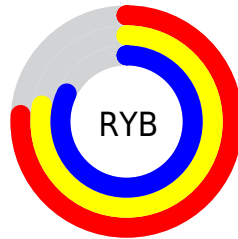
The YIQ color **200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **204.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040**, and the grayscale version is **201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360**, and **146.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188.0830, -16.2310, 2.3050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970**.

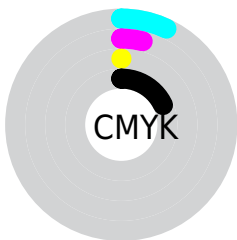
# Distribution



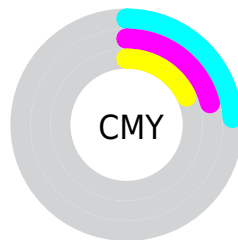
- Red (76%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040 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 200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 200.8190, -6.7400,  
1.0040

■ 200.8190, -6.7400,  
1.0040

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 173.7050, -6.4190,  
0.6930

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 146.8190, -6.7400,  
1.0040

■ 121.1180, -6.1440,  
1.2160

■ 96.0040, -5.8230,  
0.9050

■ 72.8900, -5.5020,  
0.5940

■ 49.8900, -5.5020,  
0.5940

■ 29.1890, -4.9060,

0.8060

■ 4.6450, -6.1900,  
2.0500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 200.8190, -6.7400,  
1.0040

■ 200.8190, -6.7400,  
1.0040

■ 188.0830,  
-16.2310, 2.3050

■ 213.5550, 2.7510,  
-0.2970

■ 175.3470,  
-25.7220, 3.6060

■ 226.2910, 12.2420,  
-1.5980

■ 162.0240,  
-34.9380, 5.4300

■ 238.7170, 19.6700,  
-4.0580

■ 149.2880,  
-44.4290, 6.7310

■ 245.1740, 16.6450,  
-9.8110

■ 136.5520,  
-53.9200, 8.0320

■ 249.8700, 14.4450,  
-13.9950

■ 123.8160,  
-63.4110, 9.3330

■ 111.0800,  
-72.9020, 10.6340

■ 98.3440, -82.3930,  
11.9350

■ 85.0210, -91.6090,  
13.7590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

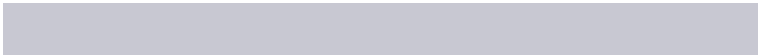
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



199.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890



200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



201.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

# Triad

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



200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



201.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



199.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

# Complementary

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



200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



204.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040

# 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.



200.9740, 2.8890, -2.7990



200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



201.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770

# Square

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



200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



202.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



201.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



199.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



# Rectangle

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



200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



202.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



201.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



200.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590

# Sweetspot

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



200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



251.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



204.7170, -6.6930, -5.3570



125.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

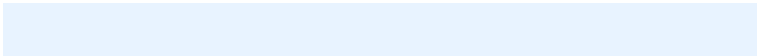


# Same Dimension

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



200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



241.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000



196.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



98.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



65.5250, -75.6530, 10.9310



15.8270, -18.3860, 2.8140



# Inverse Universe

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



200.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570



240.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970



208.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650



97.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



59.2380, 74.7690, 60.1850

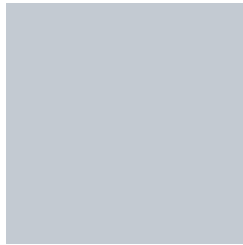


14.4250, 18.3370, 14.6010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

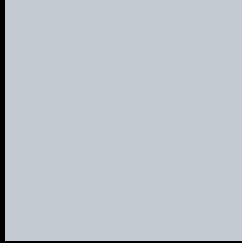
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

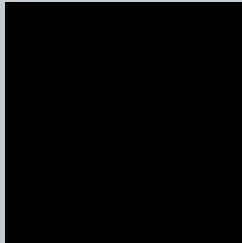
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

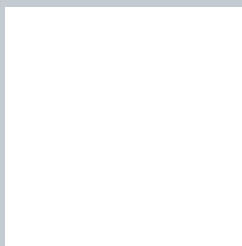
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040.



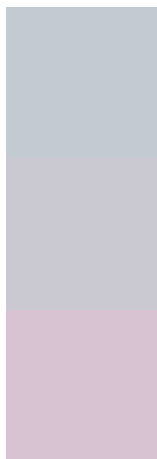
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.8190, -6.7400,



# 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

200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

### Protanopia

201.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

### Deuteranopia

203.1030, 7.3800, 9.4280



## Tritanopia

201.3290, -8.1160, 3.9160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

## Protanomaly

201.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

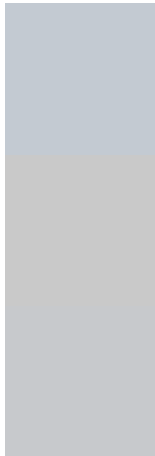
## Deuteranomaly

202.4720, 1.7870, 6.1630

## Tritanomaly

200.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

## Achromatopsia

201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

200.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040 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(195, 202, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 202, 210)  
}
```

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(195, 202, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 202, 210) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040 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(195, 202, 210) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 202, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 202, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 202, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 202, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 202,  
210) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 200.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 202, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
202, 210) }
```

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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