

# Converting Colors

YIQ(200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020)</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(200.8710, -12.5180,  
6.6020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C1C8E2
RGB	193, 200, 226
RGB Percent	76%, 78%, 89%
CMY	0.2431, 0.2157, 0.1138
CMYK	0.15, 0.11, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	227°, 36%, 82%
HSV	227°, 15%, 89%
XYZ	56.3723, 58.1374, 80.1892
YIQ	200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

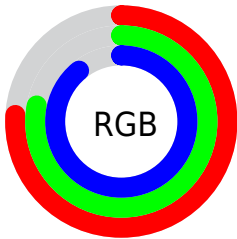
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	193, 199, 226
Decimal	12699874
CIE Lab	80.82, 2.79, -13.69
CIE LCh	81, 13.971, 281.506
Yxy	58.1374, 0.2895, 0.2986
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290889954 (0xFFC1C8E2)
YUV	200.8710, 12.3886, -6.9029
Hunter-Lab	76.2479, -1.4635, -8.9812

# Details

The YIQ color  $200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCCCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $218.1290, 12.5180, -6.6020$ , and the grayscale version is  $201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $253.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600$ , and  $146.7570, -12.1970, 6.2910$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $183.4280, -21.2760, 11.1400$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $218.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640$ .

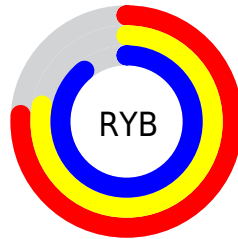
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (78%)

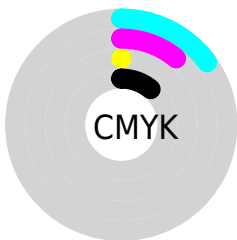
Blue (89%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (89%)

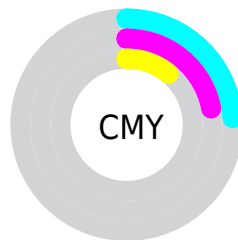


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020 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 200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 200.8710,  
-12.5180, 6.6020

■ 200.8710,  
-12.5180, 6.6020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 173.7570,  
-12.1970, 6.2910

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

■ 146.7570,  
-12.1970, 6.2910

■ 120.9420,  
-11.2800, 6.1920

■ 96.4150, -11.2340,  
5.3580

■ 72.4150, -11.2340,  
5.3580

■ 49.8880, -11.1880,  
4.5240

■ 28.7740, -10.8670,

4.2130

■ 4.2520, -9.2170,  
7.3510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 200.8710,  
-12.5180, 6.6020

■ 200.8710,  
-12.5180, 6.6020

■ 183.4280,  
-21.2760, 11.1400

■ 218.3140, -3.7600,  
2.0640

■ 166.2840,  
-29.4380, 15.8900

■ 235.4580, 4.4020,  
-2.6860

■ 149.4280,  
-38.4710, 19.9050

■ 250.5200, 9.8590,  
-7.9730

■ 132.2840,  
-46.6330, 24.6550

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190

■ 114.8410,  
-55.3910, 29.1930

■ 97.3980, -64.1490,  
33.7310

■ 80.2540, -72.3110,  
38.4810

■ 63.3980, -81.3440,  
42.4960

■ 53.9400, -85.7460,  
45.1820

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



198.6200, -22.2370, 1.0190



200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020



202.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200

# Triad

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



200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020



202.1400, 23.1530, 4.4090



196.9070, -13.3400, -11.5480

# Complementary

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



200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020



218.1290, 12.5180, -6.6020

# 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.



198.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320



200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020



201.1840, 19.8530, -1.8670

# Square

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



200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020



203.2200, 20.1720, 8.8760



199.5310, 11.3260, -7.0260



195.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010



# Rectangle

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



200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020



203.0540, 9.0760, 11.7320



199.5310, 11.3260, -7.0260



197.0600, -9.3970, -11.4210

# Sweetspot

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



200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020



247.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



215.3350, -17.4210, -9.1730



122.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



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.



200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020



220.1140, -17.5160, 9.0760



199.4530, -5.2290, 12.1710



103.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750



41.7830, -66.6710, 35.3850



11.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980



# Inverse Universe

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



203.6650, 17.4210, 9.1730



223.8940, 24.2060, 12.8620



219.5470, 5.2290, -12.1710



104.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



56.8420, 93.0190, 48.8190

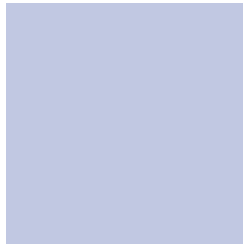


15.4920, 25.3980, 13.2860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

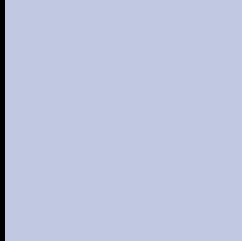
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

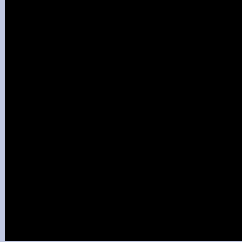
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.8710, -12.5180,



# 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

200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020

### Protanopia

201.3660, -9.5380, 7.6620

### Deuteranopia

202.2360, -3.1200, 12.4960



## Tritanopia

199.8340, -11.0960, 2.8560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020

## Protanomaly

201.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

## Deuteranomaly

201.9150, -6.6500, 10.3900

## Tritanomaly

200.4750, -11.4630, 4.0010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020

## Achromatopsia

201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

201.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020 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(193, 200, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 200, 226)  
}
```

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(193, 200, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 200, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020 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(193, 200, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 200, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 200, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 200, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 200, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 200,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 200.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 200, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
200, 226) }
```

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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