

# Converting Colors

YIQ(200.9820, -16.7840,  
17.8400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400)</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(200.9820, -16.7840,  
17.8400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4C2FA
RGB	196, 194, 250
RGB Percent	77%, 76%, 98%
CMY	0.2313, 0.2392, 0.0197
CMYK	0.22, 0.22, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	242°, 85%, 87%
HSV	242°, 22%, 98%
XYZ	59.3101, 57.2208, 98.3382
YIQ	200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

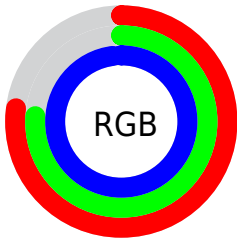
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 194, 250
Decimal	12894970
CIE Lab	80.30, 12.17, -27.28
CIE LCh	80, 29.872, 294.034
Yxy	57.2208, 0.2760, 0.2663
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291085050 (0xFFC4C2FA)
YUV	200.9820, 24.1659, -4.3692
Hunter-Lab	75.6444, 7.5779, -24.1263

# Details

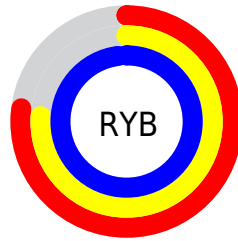
The YIQ color  $200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCCCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $243.0180, 16.7840, -17.8400$ , and the grayscale version is  $201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $251.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910$ , and  $146.3410, -16.4170, 16.6950$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $179.1310, -24.2130, 25.8270$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $222.8330, -9.3550, 9.8530$ .

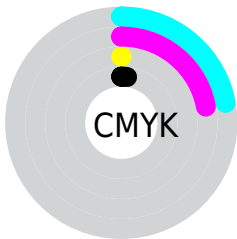
# Distribution



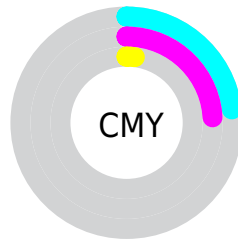
- Red (77%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400 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 200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 200.9820,  
-16.7840, 17.8400

■ 200.9820,  
-16.7840, 17.8400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 173.4550,  
-16.7380, 17.0060

■ 251.4670, 0.1830,  
2.1910

■ 146.3410,  
-16.4170, 16.6950

■ 120.8140,  
-16.3710, 15.8610

■ 95.7000, -16.0500,  
15.5500

■ 71.7600, -16.2790,  
14.1930

■ 48.8200, -16.5080,  
12.8360

■ 26.5700, -18.8000,

10.3200

■ 4.9020, -13.8030,  
13.3730

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

■ 200.9820,  
-16.7840, 17.8400

■ 200.9820,  
-16.7840, 17.8400

■ 179.1310,  
-24.2130, 25.8270

■ 222.8330, -9.3550,  
9.8530

■ 157.2800,  
-31.6420, 33.8140

■ 244.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 135.4290,  
-39.0710, 41.8010

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

■ 113.5780,  
-46.5000, 49.7880

■ 91.7270, -53.9290,  
57.7750

■ 69.5770, -61.9540,  
65.5500

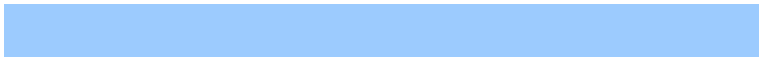
■ 47.7260, -69.3830,  
73.5370

■ 31.1910, -74.8860,  
79.6580

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



194.7610, -44.3830, 5.8970



200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400



203.8130, 11.7330, 24.1570

# Triad

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



200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400



200.4060, 45.7110, 3.0790



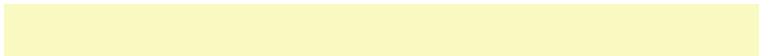
188.1590, -40.8930, -24.3250

# Complementary

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



200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400



243.0180, 16.7840, -17.8400

# 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.



191.8170, -13.5670, -23.9590



200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400



198.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010

# Square

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



200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400



202.1970, 45.3420, 15.2780



195.2240, 13.2080, -19.1120



185.4960, -60.6550, -18.5990



# Rectangle

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



200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400



203.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650



195.2240, 13.2080, -19.1120



189.2370, -32.3650, -24.6930

# Sweetspot

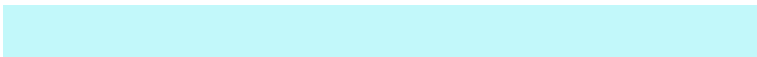
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400



239.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100



232.0820, -32.8260, -10.8260



118.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



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.



200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400



194.7630, -20.3610, 22.0950



209.3540, -0.0960, 23.7760



113.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



23.6390, -56.4970, 60.2630



7.5520, -18.3890, 19.3950



# Inverse Universe

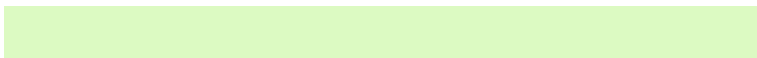
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



216.9000, 16.0420, 28.6660



214.2690, 19.6170, 35.4650



234.6460, 0.0960, -23.7760



117.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



77.2590, 54.2220, 96.6700

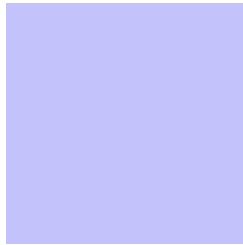


24.9650, 17.4170, 31.2810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

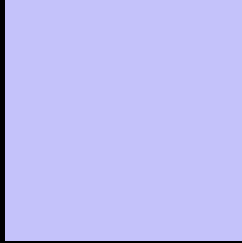
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

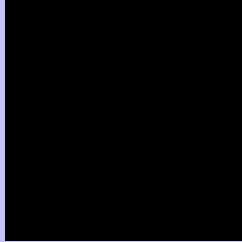
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400.



# 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

200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400

### Protanopia

199.6820, -24.8070, 14.5610

### Deuteranopia

200.3730, -19.4430, 16.4690



## **Tritanopia**

198.8340, -11.0960, 2.8560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400

## Protanomaly

200.1770, -21.8270, 15.6210

## Deuteranomaly

200.6720, -18.8470, 16.6810

## Tritanomaly

199.6260, -13.2060, 8.0580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400

## Achromatopsia

201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

200.6930, -6.1450, 6.7430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400 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, 194, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 194, 250)  
}
```

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, 194, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 194, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400 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, 194, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 194, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 194, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 194, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 194, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 194,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 200.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 194, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
194, 250) }
```

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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