

Converting Colors

YIQ(201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(201.0300, -8.7120,
3.7040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3C9D9
RGB	195, 201, 217
RGB Percent	76%, 79%, 85%
CMY	0.2353, 0.2117, 0.1491
CMYK	0.10, 0.07, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	224°, 22%, 81%
HSV	224°, 10%, 85%
XYZ	55.9155, 58.3856, 73.9600
YIQ	201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

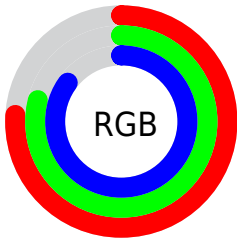
Format	Color
R_{YB}	195, 200, 217
Decimal	12831193
CIE Lab	80.95, 1.06, -8.65
CIE LCh	81, 8.714, 276.960
Yxy	58.3856, 0.2970, 0.3101
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291021273 (0xFFC3C9D9)
YUV	201.0300, 7.8732, -5.2883
Hunter-Lab	76.4105, -3.0960, -3.9012

Details

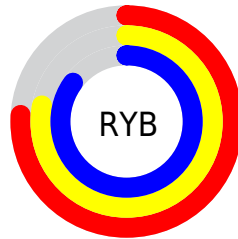
The YIQ color $201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $210.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040$, and the grayscale version is $201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $254.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360$, and $146.9160, -8.3910, 3.3930$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $185.0600, -17.4240, 7.4080$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

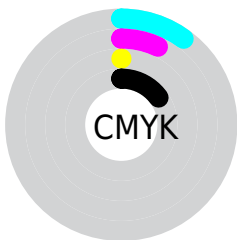
Distribution



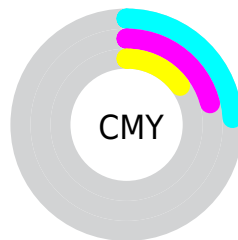
- Red (76%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040 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 201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 201.0300, -8.7120,
3.7040

■ 201.0300, -8.7120,
3.7040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 173.9160, -8.3910,
3.3930

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 146.9160, -8.3910,
3.3930

■ 121.2150, -7.7950,
3.6050

■ 96.8020, -8.0700,
3.0820

■ 72.6880, -7.7490,
2.7710

■ 49.9870, -7.1530,
2.9830

■ 28.8730, -6.8320,

2.6720

■ 4.1550, -7.5660,
4.9620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 201.0300, -8.7120,
3.7040

■ 201.0300, -8.7120,
3.7040

■ 185.0600,
-17.4240, 7.4080

■ 217.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 169.3890,
-25.5400, 11.3240

■ 232.6710, 8.1160,
-3.9160

■ 154.0060,
-34.5270, 14.5050

■ 246.5590, 14.1230,
-8.1570

■ 138.0360,
-43.2390, 18.2090

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,
-11.8180

■ 122.3650,
-51.3550, 22.1250

■ 106.3950,
-60.0670, 25.8290

■ 91.0120, -69.0540,
29.0100

■ 75.0420, -77.7660,
32.7140

■ 59.3710, -85.8820,
36.6300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840



201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040



201.9170, -0.9640, 6.4600

Triad

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



201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040



202.1220, 14.3960, 3.4200



198.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250

Complementary

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



201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040



210.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

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.



199.7840, 0.3680, -6.6720



201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040



201.4160, 13.3880, -0.3400

Square

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



201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040



202.9200, 12.1490, 5.5970



200.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160



198.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210

Rectangle

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



201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040



202.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110



200.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160



199.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230

Sweetspot

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



201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040



249.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



209.7380, -11.1860, -6.5300



123.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



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.



201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040



232.8170, -12.4260, 4.9340



199.0030, -4.0820, 7.9020



102.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



47.3110, -68.4580, 29.2220



12.8750, -18.3410, 7.5070

Inverse Universe

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



202.2620, 11.1860, 6.5300



234.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710



212.9970, 4.0820, -7.9020



102.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



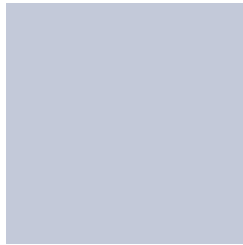
57.0850, 88.0210, 51.2930



15.2360, 23.2430, 13.7950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

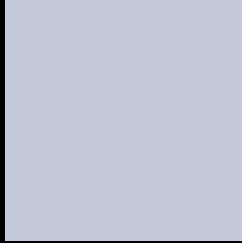
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

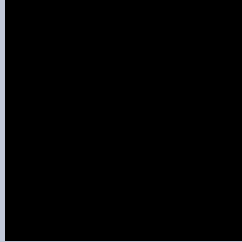
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

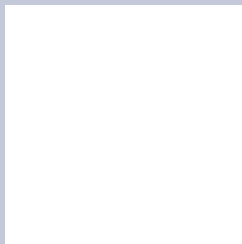
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040.



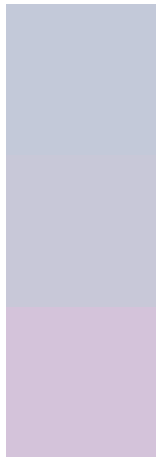
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 201.0300, -8.7120,

3.7040.

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

201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Protanopia

201.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760

Deuteranopia

202.7050, 2.7490, 10.7570



Tritanopia

201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Trichromacy



Original Color

201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Protanomaly

201.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

Deuteranomaly

202.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390

Tritanomaly

201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Monochromacy



Original Color

201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Achromatopsia

201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

201.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040 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, 201, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 201, 217)  
}
```

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, 201, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 201, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040 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, 201, 217) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 201, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 201, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 201, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 201, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 201,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 201.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 201, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
201, 217) }
```

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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