

# Converting Colors

YIQ(201.6380, -5.4530,  
-16.8210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(201.6380, -5.4530,  
-16.8210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAD6B3
RGB	186, 214, 179
RGB Percent	73%, 84%, 70%
CMY	0.2707, 0.1607, 0.2980
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.16, 0.16
HSL	108°, 30%, 77%
HSV	108°, 16%, 84%
XYZ	52.4306, 61.7901, 51.8119
YIQ	201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

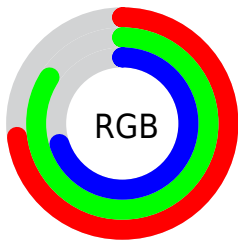
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	179, 214, 207
Decimal	12244659
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	82.80, -15.80, 14.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	83, 21.251, 138.050
Yxy	61.7901, 0.3158, 0.3722
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290434739 (0xFFBAD6B3)
YUV	201.6380, -11.1605, -13.7145
Hunter-Lab	78.6067, -18.5023, 15.9449

# Details

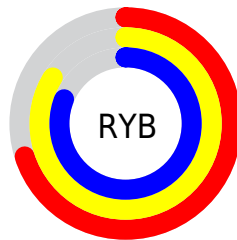
The YIQ color  $201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CC99$ . A complement of this color would be  $191.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210$ , and the grayscale version is  $202.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $248.8330, -1.3280, -8.9760$ , and  $147.4640, -4.9030, -15.7750$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $194.1610, -8.8440, -26.9560$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $209.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860$ .

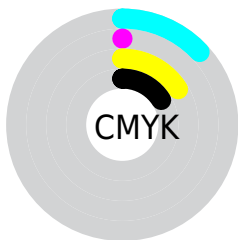
# Distribution



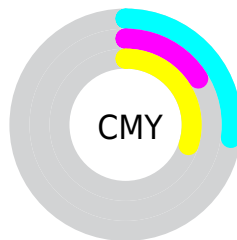
- Red (73%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210 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 201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 201.6380, -5.4530,  
-16.8210

■ 201.6380, -5.4530,  
-16.8210

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 174.0510, -5.1780,  
-16.2980

■ 248.8330, -1.3280,  
-8.9760

■ 147.4640, -4.9030,  
-15.7750

■ 121.5780, -5.2240,  
-15.4640

■ 96.9910, -4.9490,  
-14.9410

■ 72.5180, -4.9950,  
-14.1070

■ 50.0450, -5.0410,  
-13.2730

■ 28.3440, -4.4450,

-13.0610

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,  
-8.8910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 201.6380, -5.4530,  
-16.8210

■ 201.6380, -5.4530,  
-16.8210

■ 194.1610, -8.8440,  
-26.9560

■ 209.1150, -2.0620,  
-6.6860

■ 186.5700,  
-11.9140, -37.4020

■ 216.7060, 1.0080,  
3.7600

■ 179.0930,  
-15.3050, -47.5370

■ 224.1830, 4.3990,  
13.8950

■ 171.2030,  
-18.9710, -58.1950

■ 230.9330, 11.2750,  
21.4430

■ 163.7260,  
-22.3620, -68.3300

■ 156.2490,  
-25.7530, -78.4650

■ 148.6580,  
-28.8230, -88.9110

■ 141.1810,  
-32.2140, -99.0460

■ 138.4750,  
-33.2220, -102.8060

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



204.3260, 13.1610, -12.7510



201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210



199.1720, -24.5720, -17.2440

# Triad

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



201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210



203.2260, -32.6910, 3.2530



209.0860, 32.4130, 12.8050

# Complementary

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



201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210



191.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210

# 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.



210.1590, 22.1420, 17.2300



201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210



207.0650, -15.8200, 11.3800

# Square

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



201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210



199.6390, -41.5840, -6.2880



209.1770, 4.5360, 16.9200



207.8870, 34.1110, 4.0550



# Rectangle

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



201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210



198.6640, -34.7050, -15.3210



209.1770, 4.5360, 16.9200



209.4710, 29.8910, 14.4590

# Sweetspot

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



201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210



250.5280, -1.7870, -6.1630



205.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240



124.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

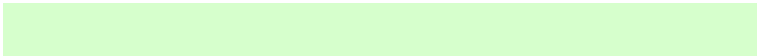


# Same Dimension

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



201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210



236.9270, -8.0650, -24.5530



200.7990, -13.1560, -14.8840



103.3540, -1.2370, -5.1170



110.5430, -26.7610, -82.2250



27.9320, -6.4610, -20.5810



# Inverse Universe

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



191.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210



222.0730, 8.0650, 24.5530



192.3150, 12.8350, 15.1950



99.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290



60.4570, 26.7610, 82.2250

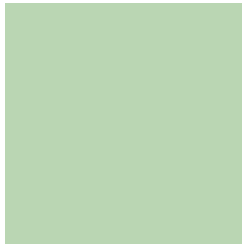


15.3670, 7.0570, 20.7930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210 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 201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

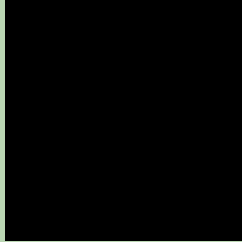
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

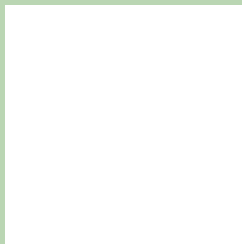
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210.



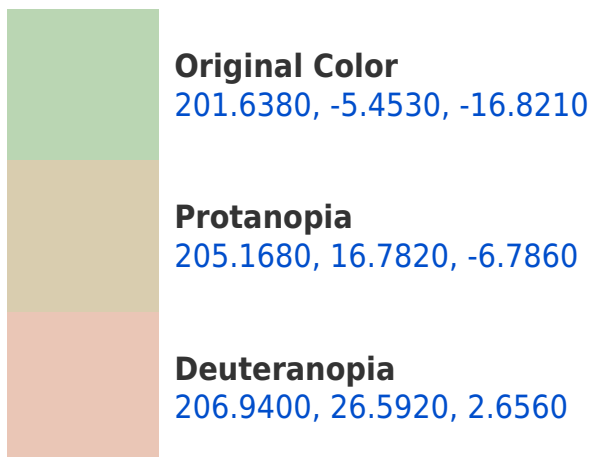
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 201.6380, -5.4530,

-16.8210.

# 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





## Tritanopia

205.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210

## Protanomaly

203.7540, 9.0800, -10.3760

## Deuteranomaly

205.2650, 15.1310, -4.3970

## Tritanomaly

203.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210

## Achromatopsia

202.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

201.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210 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(186, 214, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 214, 179)  
}
```

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(186, 214, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 214, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210 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(186, 214, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 214, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 214, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 214, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 214, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 214,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 201.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 214, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
214, 179) }
```

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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