

Converting Colors

YIQ(202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(202.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8CCC5
RGB	200, 204, 197
RGB Percent	78%, 80%, 77%
CMY	0.2157, 0.2000, 0.2274
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.03, 0.20
HSL	94°, 6%, 79%
HSV	94°, 3%, 80%
XYZ	55.4899, 59.4967, 61.3834
YIQ	202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

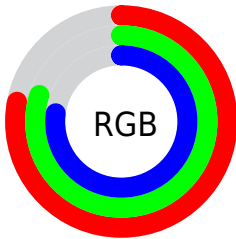
Format	Color
RYB	197, 204, 201
Decimal	13159621
CIELab	81.56, -2.64, 2.99
CIElCh	82, 3.995, 131.443
Yxy	59.4967, 0.3146, 0.3373
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291349701 (0xFFC8CCC5)
YUV	202.0060, -2.4680, -1.7593
Hunter-Lab	77.1341, -6.5725, 6.8108

Details

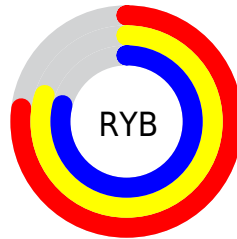
The YIQ color $202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $198.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250$, and the grayscale version is $202.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $254.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110$, and $148.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $196.1380, -0.8690, -11.7890$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $207.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390$.

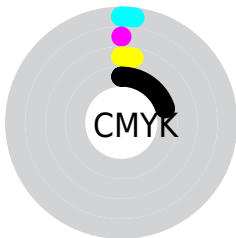
Distribution



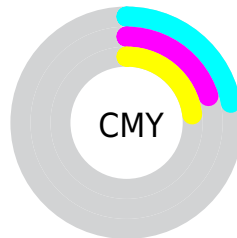
- Red (78%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250 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 202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 202.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 202.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 175.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 148.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 122.1200, -0.4580,
-2.7140

■ 97.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

■ 73.5330, -0.1830,
-2.1910

■ 51.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

■ 30.4190, 0.1380,

-2.5020

■ 5.2940, -1.0080,
-3.7600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 202.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 202.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 196.1380, -0.8690,
-11.7890

■ 207.8740, 0.5950,
5.7390

■ 190.4550, -0.6840,
-20.6520

■ 213.5570, 0.4100,
14.6020

■ 184.5870, -1.4160,
-29.4160

■ 219.0830, 2.1050,
22.4330

■ 178.6050, -1.8270,
-38.4910

■ 222.6710, 9.2570,
24.9770

■ 173.0360, -1.9630,
-47.0430

■ 225.0630, 14.0250,
26.6730

■ 167.1680, -2.6950,
-55.8070

■ 161.1860, -3.1060,
-64.8820

■ 155.6170, -3.2420,
-73.4340

■ 149.6350, -3.6530,
-82.5090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760



202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



201.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630

Triad

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



202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



202.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



203.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430

Complementary

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



202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



198.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250

Split Complementary

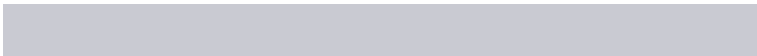
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



203.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



202.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

Square

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



202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



201.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



202.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



203.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870

Rectangle

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



202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



201.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420



202.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



203.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650

Sweetspot

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



202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



254.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



201.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



127.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



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.



202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



252.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



201.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



100.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



118.6710, -3.3340, -71.7660



27.0900, -0.9140, -16.4820

Inverse Universe

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



198.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



247.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820



199.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



98.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



47.3290, 3.3340, 71.7660



10.9100, 0.9140, 16.4820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250 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 202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

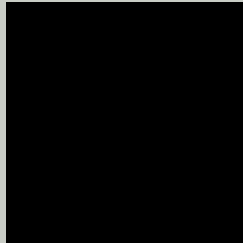
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

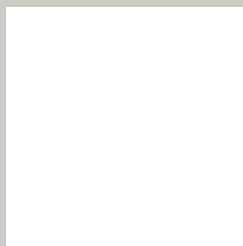
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 202.0060, -0.1370,

-3.0250.

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

202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250

Protanopia

203.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940

Deuteranopia

204.4150, 15.1290, 6.6570



Tritanopia

203.4220, -3.9440, 5.4000

Trichromacy



Original Color

202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250

Protanomaly

202.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

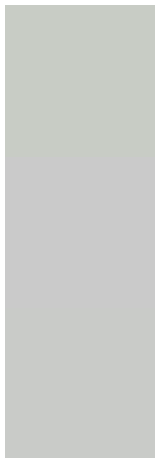
Deuteranomaly

203.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810

Tritanomaly

202.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Monochromacy



Original Color

202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250

Achromatopsia

202.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

202.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250 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(200, 204, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 204, 197)  
}
```

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(200, 204, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 204, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250 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(200, 204, 197) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 204, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 204, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 204, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 204, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 204,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 202.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 204, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
204, 197) }
```

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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