

# Converting Colors

YIQ(202.7300, -0.6810,  
-37.2330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330)</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(202.7300, -0.6810,  
-37.2330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3E38C
RGB	179, 227, 140
RGB Percent	70%, 89%, 55%
CMY	0.2982, 0.1097, 0.4509
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.38, 0.11
HSL	93°, 61%, 72%
HSV	93°, 38%, 89%
XYZ	50.7899, 66.4216, 34.9611
YIQ	202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

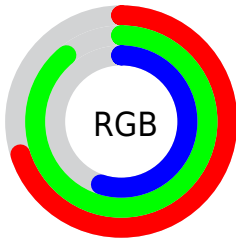
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	140, 227, 188
Decimal	11789196
CIELab	85.21, -30.51, 37.55
CIELCh	85, 48.383, 129.098
Yxy	66.4216, 0.3338, 0.4365
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289979276 (0xFFB3E38C)
YUV	202.7300, -30.9259, -20.8112
Hunter-Lab	81.4995, -31.3841, 31.6158

# Details

The YIQ color  $202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFF99$ . A complement of this color would be  $164.2700, 0.6810, 37.2330$ , and the grayscale version is  $203.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $242.3650, 8.2570, -22.9990$ , and  $147.7840, -0.7730, -35.5650$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $196.2210, -1.0460, -47.1420$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $208.9400, -0.9120, -27.5360$ .

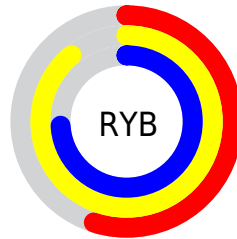
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (89%)

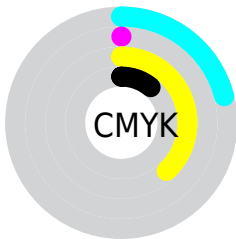
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (74%)

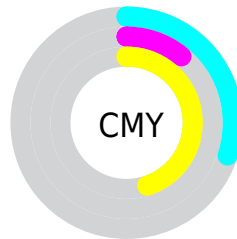


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330 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 202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 202.7300, -0.6810,  
-37.2330


 202.7300, -0.6810,  
-37.2330


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 174.9580, -1.3230,  
-36.6110


 242.3650, 8.2570,  
-22.9990


 147.7840, -0.7730,  
-35.5650


 251.3520, 10.2720,  
-9.9520

 121.7130, -2.0110,  
-35.1550

 254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

 96.1260, -1.7360,  
-34.6320

 70.7130, -2.0110,  
-35.1550

 47.3690, -6.7340,  
-32.1580

 27.5890, -12.9250,

-24.5810

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,  
-14.1210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 202.7300, -0.6810,  
-37.2330

■ 202.7300, -0.6810,  
-37.2330

■ 196.2210, -1.0460,  
-47.1420

■ 208.9400, -0.9120,  
-27.5360

■ 190.1250, -1.1360,  
-56.5280

■ 215.3350, -0.2260,  
-17.9380

■ 183.6160, -1.5010,  
-66.4370

■ 221.8440, 0.1390,  
-8.0290

■ 177.4060, -1.2700,  
-76.1340

■ 228.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 171.0110, -1.9560,  
-85.7320

■ 234.5630, 0.2730,  
11.5770

■ 164.8010, -1.7250,  
-95.4290

■ 238.2650, 7.1040,  
14.4320

■ 163.7470, -1.6330,  
-97.0970

■ 238.5640, 7.7000,  
14.6440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



208.4700, 38.5180, -26.2660



202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330



194.2310, -50.5640, -41.7960

# Triad

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



202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330



184.4560, -98.7090, -22.7810



202.3570, 39.3800, 24.2120

# Complementary

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



202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330



164.2700, 0.6810, 37.2330

# Split Complementary

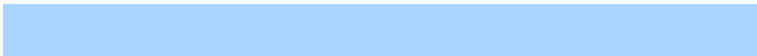
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



210.6500, 22.9180, 36.2140



202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330



204.3330, -40.3020, 3.5220

# Square

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



202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330



167.0150, -146.4800, -43.6000



214.6860, 4.9010, 26.8290



202.1510, 50.9830, 6.6550



# Rectangle

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



202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330



183.9890, -90.8650, -43.8010



214.6860, 4.9010, 26.8290



204.7680, 33.9690, 28.6650

# Sweetspot

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



202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330



247.3230, 0.0480, -11.8880



194.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600



123.0720, -0.5030, -7.4070



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

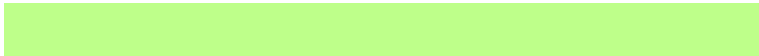


# Same Dimension

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



202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330



222.2270, -1.1830, -50.1670



191.5250, -25.2090, -44.2570



111.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160



128.9930, -1.5450, -76.6570



36.8140, -0.3170, -21.7970



# Inverse Universe

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



164.2700, 0.6810, 37.2330



170.7730, 1.1830, 50.1670



175.4750, 25.2090, 44.2570



106.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



50.0070, 1.5450, 76.6570



14.1860, 0.3170, 21.7970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330 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 202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330 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 202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 202.7300, -0.6810,

-37.2330.

# 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**

202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330

**Protanopia**

208.7890, 36.3620, -20.2300

**Deuteranopia**

211.6370, 49.0140, -7.2260



## Tritanopia

211.0610, -19.1650, 0.4110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330

## Protanomaly

206.2710, 23.0210, -26.2510

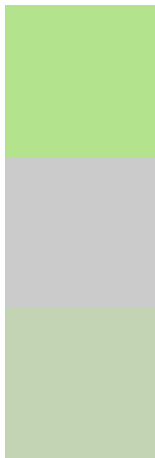
## Deuteranomaly

208.6190, 31.0890, -18.2790

## Tritanomaly

208.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330

## Achromatopsia

203.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

202.9700, -0.4560, -13.7680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330 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(179, 227, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 227, 140)  
}
```

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(179, 227, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 227, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330 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(179, 227, 140) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 227, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 227, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 227, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 227, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 227,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 202.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 227, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
227, 140) }
```

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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