

Converting Colors

YIQ(185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(185.4300, -6.4220,
17.2740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<code>BEB0DE</code>
RGB	190, 176, 222
RGB Percent	75%, 69%, 87%
CMY	0.2548, 0.3098, 0.1295
CMYK	0.14, 0.21, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	258°, 41%, 78%
HSV	258°, 21%, 87%
XYZ	49.9461, 47.2707, 75.5880
YIQ	185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

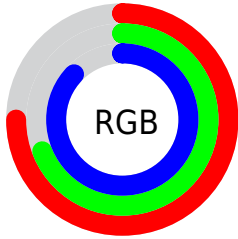
Format	Color
RYB	190, 176, 222
Decimal	12497118
CIELab	74.36, 13.99, -21.29
CIELCh	74, 25.476, 303.303
Yxy	47.2707, 0.2890, 0.2735
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290687198 (0xFFBEB0DE)
YUV	185.4300, 18.0290, 4.0079
Hunter-Lab	68.7537, 9.3523, -17.0560

Details

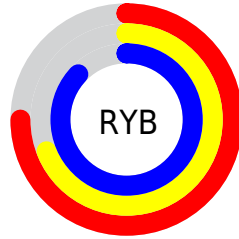
The YIQ color $185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $212.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740$, and the grayscale version is $185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $239.1070, 1.5570, 10.3330$, and $131.9030, -6.3760, 16.4400$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $168.0310, -9.3120, 25.6000$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $202.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480$.

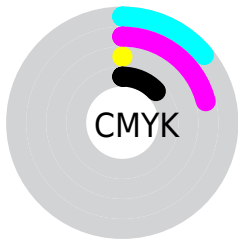
Distribution



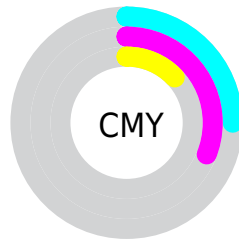
- Red (75%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740 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 185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 185.4300, -6.4220,
17.2740

■ 185.4300, -6.4220,
17.2740

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 158.3160, -6.1010,
16.9630

■ 239.1070, 1.5570,
10.3330

■ 131.9030, -6.3760,
16.4400

■ 107.2620, -6.0090,
15.2950

■ 82.8490, -6.2840,
14.7720

■ 59.3220, -6.2380,
13.9380

■ 37.3820, -6.4670,
12.5810

■ 15.3930, -5.0000,

13.5280

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 185.4300, -6.4220,
17.2740

■ 185.4300, -6.4220,
17.2740

■ 168.0310, -9.3120,
25.6000

■ 202.8290, -3.5320,
8.9480

■ 150.3330,
-12.7980, 33.7140

■ 220.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 132.3470,
-15.4130, 42.5630

■ 238.5130, 2.5690,
-8.0150

■ 114.6490,
-18.8990, 50.6770

■ 250.3410, 8.8050,
-10.8990

■ 97.2500, -21.7890,
59.0030

■ 251.2380, 10.5930,
-10.2630

■ 79.5520, -25.2750,
67.1170

■ 62.1530, -28.1650,
75.4430

■ 45.6400, -30.7340,
83.4580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181.3560, -29.9410, 8.4830



185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740



186.7440, 16.1810, 20.6370

Triad

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



185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740



183.5080, 36.4960, -0.6240



172.9190, -39.9770, -18.8970

Complementary

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



185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740



212.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740

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.



175.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510



185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740



181.5400, 24.3020, -10.9140

Square

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



185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740



185.3980, 40.1620, 10.0340



178.6730, 4.6340, -17.9100



172.5620, -51.8530, -12.9170

Rectangle

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



185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740



186.5620, 28.3770, 19.8730



178.6730, 4.6340, -17.9100



174.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010

Sweetspot

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



185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740



242.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



200.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



120.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



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.



185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740



204.2760, -8.6240, 24.1440



192.3070, 7.2860, 22.1500



103.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



36.2100, -24.3120, 66.1840



9.9570, -6.4680, 18.1080

Inverse Universe

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



193.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



215.2660, 23.6990, 27.5630



205.6930, -7.2860, -22.1500



105.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



66.5320, 65.7340, 75.2540



18.2280, 17.6940, 20.7500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

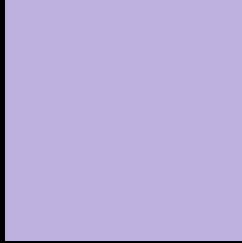
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740 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 185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 185.4300, -6.4220,

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

185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740

Protanopia

183.7380, -19.2130, 12.2990

Deuteranopia

184.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980



Tritanopia

183.7920, -2.1100, 5.2020

Trichromacy



Original Color

185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740

Protanomaly

184.2440, -14.7660, 14.3060

Deuteranomaly

184.9950, -9.6310, 14.8570

Tritanomaly

184.3560, -3.5780, 9.7820

Monochromacy



Original Color

185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740

Achromatopsia

185.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

185.3190, -2.1560, 6.0360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740 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(190, 176, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 176, 222)  
}
```

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(190, 176, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 176, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740 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(190, 176, 222) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 176, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 176, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 176, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 176, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 176,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 185.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 176, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
176, 222) }
```

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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