

Converting Colors

YIQ(186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(186.7730, -9.1260,
11.2100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B9B6D8
RGB	185, 182, 216
RGB Percent	73%, 71%, 85%
CMY	0.2745, 0.2863, 0.1530
CMYK	0.14, 0.16, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	245°, 30%, 78%
HSV	245°, 16%, 85%
XYZ	49.1296, 48.7276, 71.7709
YIQ	186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

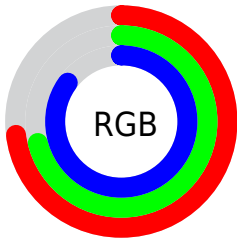
Format	Color
RYB	185, 182, 216
Decimal	12170968
CIELab	75.28, 7.82, -16.68
CIELCh	75, 18.417, 295.114
Yxy	48.7276, 0.2896, 0.2873
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290361048 (0xFFB9B6D8)
YUV	186.7730, 14.4089, -1.5549
Hunter-Lab	69.8052, 3.4711, -12.0960

Details

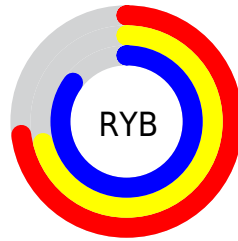
The YIQ color $186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $211.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100$, and the grayscale version is $187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $240.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230$, and $133.5450, -8.4840, 10.5880$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $167.8790, -14.9960, 18.4760$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $205.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440$.

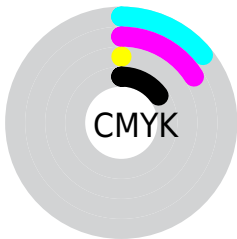
Distribution



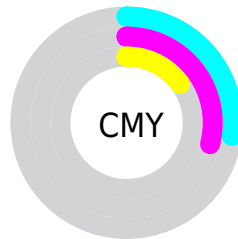
- Red (73%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100 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 186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 186.7730, -9.1260,
11.2100

■ 186.7730, -9.1260,
11.2100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 159.6590, -8.8050,
10.8990

■ 240.8350, -3.6690,
5.9230

■ 133.5450, -8.4840,
10.5880

■ 108.1320, -8.7590,
10.0650

■ 84.0180, -8.4380,
9.7540

■ 60.4910, -8.3920,
8.9200

■ 38.9640, -8.3460,
8.0860

■ 17.8500, -8.0250,

7.7750

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 186.7730, -9.1260,
11.2100

■ 186.7730, -9.1260,
11.2100

■ 167.8790,
-14.9960, 18.4760

■ 205.6670, -3.2560,
3.9440

■ 149.8710,
-20.5450, 25.4310

■ 223.6750, 2.2930,
-3.0110

■ 130.9770,
-26.4150, 32.6970

■ 242.5690, 8.1630,
-10.2770

■ 112.6700,
-32.5600, 39.4400

■ 250.5540, 12.5190,
-12.1290

■ 94.0750, -37.8340,
46.9180

■ 75.1810, -43.7040,
54.1840

■ 56.8740, -49.8490,
60.9270

■ 38.2790, -55.1230,
68.4050

■ 30.3050, -58.0120,
71.2040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184.0590, -24.8510, 4.3410



186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100



188.5640, 7.7000, 14.6440

Triad

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



186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100



186.7830, 28.4720, 1.6240



179.4650, -23.8390, -14.0070

Complementary

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



186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100



211.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100

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.



181.2510, -8.6170, -14.5450



186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100



185.1470, 21.2750, -5.6130

Square

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



186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100



187.8250, 28.6540, 9.3420



183.3300, 7.3380, -11.8460



179.0110, -34.0640, -10.4160

Rectangle

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



186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100



188.3540, 17.0990, 15.0110



183.3300, 7.3380, -11.8460



179.9770, -19.5290, -15.0250

Sweetspot

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



186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100



243.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



204.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390



121.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



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.



186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100



213.6680, -13.0240, 15.7760



191.8560, 1.0060, 14.8140



97.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



23.9790, -45.9510, 56.3610



6.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210

Inverse Universe

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



195.7000, 10.3130, 16.8490



226.3680, 14.4840, 23.8600



206.1440, -1.0060, -14.8140



100.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



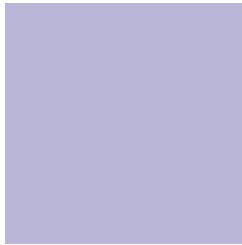
68.9130, 51.8400, 84.7680



17.4170, 12.7880, 21.5560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

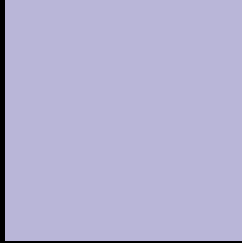
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

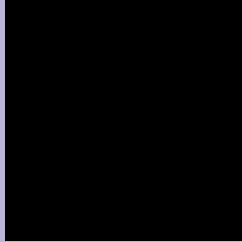
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 186.7730, -9.1260,

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

186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100

Protanopia

186.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030

Deuteranopia

187.0830, -7.0630, 12.3690



Tritanopia

185.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

Trichromacy



Original Color

186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100

Protanomaly

186.2780, -12.1060, 10.1500

Deuteranomaly

186.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570

Tritanomaly

186.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Monochromacy



Original Color

186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100

Achromatopsia

187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

186.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100 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(185, 182, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 182, 216)  
}
```

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(185, 182, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 182, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100 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(185, 182, 216) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 182, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 182, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(185, 182, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 182, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 182,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 186.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 182, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185,  
182, 216) }
```

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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