# Converting Colors

YIQ(187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570)

Have a look what the booklet for YIQ(187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570) contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---|---|
| Hex | C4B1D8 |
| RGB | 196, 177, 216 |
| RGB Percent | 77%, 69%, 85% |
| CMY | 0.2313, 0.3059, 0.1530 |
| CMYK | 0.09, 0.18, 0.00, 0.15 |
| HSL | 269°, 33%, 77% |
| HSV | 269°, 18%, 85% |
| XYZ | 50.8837, 48.1367, 71.5692 |
| YIQ | 187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 |

# Conversions

Conversions Part 2

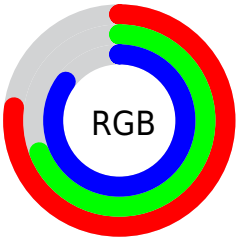
| Format | Color |
|---|---|
| RYB | 196, 177, 216 |
| Decimal | 12890584 |
| CIELab | 74.91, 14.13, -17.15 |
| CIELCh | 75, 22.224, 309.490 |
| Yxy | 48.1367, 0.2983, 0.2822 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4291080664 (0xFFC4B1D8) |
| YUV | 187.1270, 14.2344, 7.7816 |
| Hunter-Lab | 69.3806, 9.4956, -12.5938 |

# Details

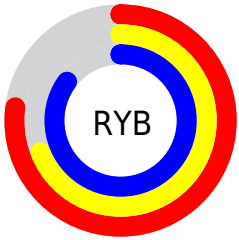
The YIQ color 187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex CCCCFF. A complement of this color would be 205.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570, and the grayscale version is 187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 241.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820, and 133.6000, -1.1490, 15.3230 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 170.9240, -1.7010, 25.3310, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 203.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830.

# Distribution

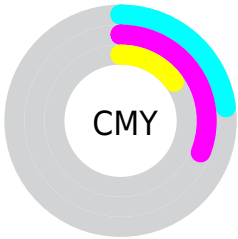



- Red (77%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (85%)




- Red (77%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (85%)

- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 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 187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

241.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820

187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

160.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460

133.6000, -1.1490, 15.3230

108.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000

83.6600, -1.3780, 13.9660

61.1330, -1.3320, 13.1320

38.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090

17.0190, -1.0110,

12.8210

2.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

170.9240, -1.7010, 25.3310

203.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

155.3080, -2.4820, 33.9820

218.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680

139.1050, -2.9880, 43.1560

235.1490, 0.5980, -10.8420

123.4890, -3.7690, 51.8070

246.0690, 3.5790, -15.3090

107.2860, -4.2750, 60.9810

91.0830, -4.7810, 70.1550

75.4670, -5.5620, 78.8060

59.2640, -6.0680, 87.9800

56.0190, -6.7560, 89.4360

249.3580, 10.1350, -12.9770

250.5540, 12.5190, -12.1290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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

184.0750, -21.7800, 9.2600

187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

188.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250

# Triad

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

187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

184.9310, 30.8110, -2.2210

175.8810, -36.8140, -15.6460

# Complementary

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

187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570



205.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570

# 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.

177.9830, -19.6660, -18.0500

187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

182.7180, 17.9290, -11.0550

# Square

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

187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

186.9520, 35.4860, 6.6700

180.2750, 0.0030, -16.5810

176.9760, -44.1510, -9.3270

# Rectangle

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

187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

187.8560, 27.3690, 16.1130

180.2750, 0.0030, -16.5810

176.2790, -32.1830, -16.9750

# Sweetspot

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

187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570



245.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

193.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690

122.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360

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.

187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570



213.4570, -1.8840, 23.1400

192.8080, 10.1290, 20.1850

99.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930

44.3110, -5.4230, 70.7770

11.1810, -1.2870, 17.8250

# Inverse Universe

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

190.9410, 16.8240, 14.4880



219.0500, 24.0670, 20.8910



200.1920, -10.1290, -20.1850

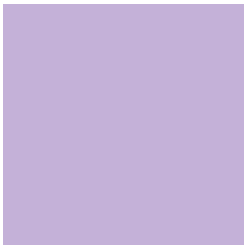
99.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980

61.1610, 73.6680, 63.6200

15.3650, 18.5660, 15.9580

# Previews

## White Background

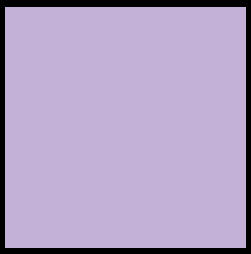


This preview shows how the YIQ color 187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 looks on a white background.

### 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



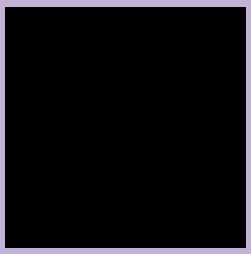
This preview shows how the YIQ color 187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 looks on a black background.

### Color Contrast Check

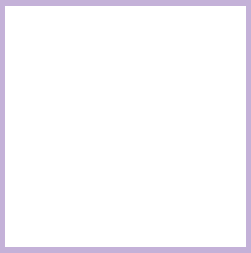
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

# YIQ 187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570.



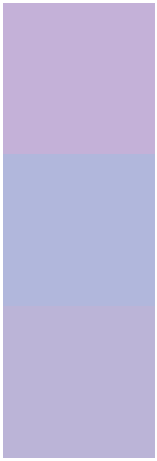
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 187.1270, -1.1950,

16.1570.

# 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



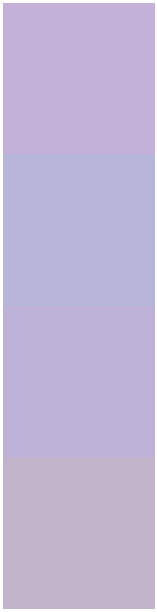
**Original Color**
187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

**Protanopia**
185.4240, -15.4530, 10.2350

**Deuteranopia**
186.0830, -7.0630, 12.3690

**Tritanopia**
186.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980

# Trichromacy



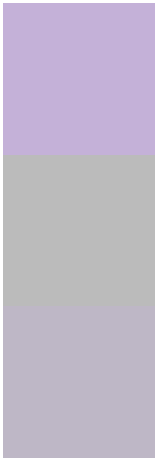
**Original Color**
187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

**Protanomaly**
186.2290, -10.4100, 12.4540

**Deuteranomaly**
186.3930, -5.0000, 13.5280

**Tritanomaly**
186.8080, 0.9610, 10.1210

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**
187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

**Achromatopsia**
187.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**
186.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 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(196, 177, 216) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(196, 177, 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(196, 177, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 177, 216) }
```

# Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 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(196, 177, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 177, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(196, 177, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 177, 216); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 177, 216); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 177, 216) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 187.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(196, 177, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(196,
177, 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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