

Converting Colors

YIQ(188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850)
contains.

YIQ(188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(188.1220, -2.7990,
12.1850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1B5D4
RGB	193, 181, 212
RGB Percent	76%, 71%, 83%
CMY	0.2431, 0.2902, 0.1687
CMYK	0.09, 0.15, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	263°, 26%, 77%
HSV	263°, 15%, 83%
XYZ	50.4008, 49.1378, 69.1096
YIQ	188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

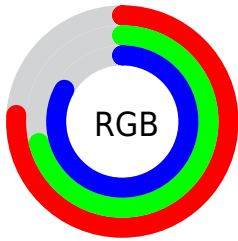
Format	Color
R _Y B	193, 181, 212
Decimal	12694996
CIE Lab	75.54, 10.15, -14.06
CIE LCh	76, 17.336, 305.825
Yxy	49.1378, 0.2989, 0.2914
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290885076 (0xFFC1B5D4)
YUV	188.1220, 11.7719, 4.2780
Hunter-Lab	70.0984, 5.6696, -9.3848

Details

The YIQ color $188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $204.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850$, and the grayscale version is $188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $242.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540$, and $134.5950, -2.7530, 11.3510$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $171.9080, -4.7720, 20.4120$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $204.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580$.

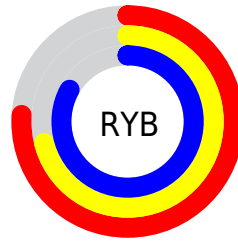
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (71%)

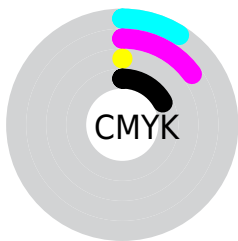
Blue (83%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (83%)

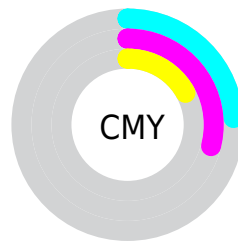


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850 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 188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 188.1220, -2.7990,
12.1850

■ 188.1220, -2.7990,
12.1850

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 161.0080, -2.4780,
11.8740

■ 242.9390, 1.9700,
8.3540

■ 134.5950, -2.7530,
11.3510

■ 109.4810, -2.4320,
11.0400

■ 85.0680, -2.7070,
10.5170

■ 61.6550, -2.9820,
9.9940

■ 40.1280, -2.9360,
9.1600

■ 19.3130, -2.0190,

9.0610

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.1220, -2.7990,
12.1850

■ 188.1220, -2.7990,
12.1850

■ 171.9080, -4.7720,
20.4120

■ 204.3360, -0.8260,
3.9580

■ 155.6940, -6.7450,
28.6390

■ 220.5500, 1.1470,
-4.2690

■ 138.8930, -8.4430,
37.3890

■ 237.3510, 2.8450,
-13.0190

■ 122.6790,
-10.4160, 45.6160

■ 247.1080, 7.8430,
-15.4930

■ 106.4650,
-12.3890, 53.8430

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,
-13.3730

■ 90.2510, -14.3620,
62.0700

■ 74.0370, -16.3350,
70.2970

■ 57.2360, -18.0330,
79.0470

■ 48.6860, -19.1800,
83.3160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185.4620, -18.6160, 6.9840



188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850



189.4890, 12.2850, 14.1490

Triad

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



188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850



186.9350, 24.9880, -1.3160



180.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650

Complementary

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



188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850



204.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850

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.



181.4400, -13.5230, -13.7390



188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850



185.3420, 16.2320, -7.8320

Square

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



188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850



188.5320, 27.9210, 6.1050



183.5790, 2.2030, -12.3970



180.7770, -33.2850, -8.0130

Rectangle

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



188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850



189.1540, 20.5380, 13.2580



183.5790, 2.2030, -12.3970



180.4760, -22.3720, -13.0600

Sweetspot

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



188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850



247.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580



195.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960



122.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



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.



188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850



219.6260, -4.0380, 18.1220



192.6070, 6.1410, 15.3650



98.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



39.2280, -15.5550, 67.1730



9.9850, -3.6710, 16.9770

Inverse Universe

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



192.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



225.9460, 18.4280, 18.4600



200.3930, -6.1410, -15.3650



100.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



63.0990, 68.2110, 68.9070



15.9350, 16.9610, 17.5130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850 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 188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

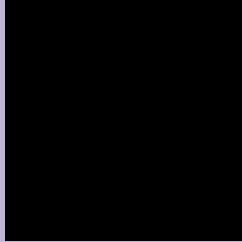
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 188.1220, -2.7990,

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

188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850

Protanopia

187.1100, -11.6930, 8.1710

Deuteranopia

187.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730



Tritanopia

187.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

Trichromacy



Original Color

188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850

Protanomaly

187.6050, -8.7130, 9.2310

Deuteranomaly

187.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730

Tritanomaly

187.3840, -0.7810, 8.6510

Monochromacy



Original Color

188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850

Achromatopsia

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

187.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850 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(193, 181, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 181, 212)  
}
```

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(193, 181, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 181, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850 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(193, 181, 212) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 181, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 181, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 181, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 181, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 181,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 188.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 181, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
181, 212) }
```

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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