

Converting Colors

YIQ(190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(190.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BBC1BA
RGB	187, 193, 186
RGB Percent	73%, 76%, 73%
CMY	0.2667, 0.2431, 0.2706
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.04, 0.24
HSL	111°, 5%, 74%
HSV	111°, 4%, 76%
XYZ	48.4258, 52.2504, 53.9874
YIQ	190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

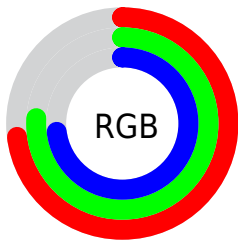
Format	Color
RYB	186, 193, 192
Decimal	12304826
CIELab	77.43, -3.37, 2.79
CIELCh	77, 4.375, 140.393
Yxy	52.2504, 0.3131, 0.3378
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290494906 (0xFFBBC1BA)
YUV	190.4080, -2.1731, -2.9888
Hunter-Lab	72.2844, -6.9146, 6.3169

Details

The YIQ color $190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $188.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490$, and the grayscale version is $190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $246.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490$, and $137.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $183.1590, -5.3620, -12.9620$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $197.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640$.

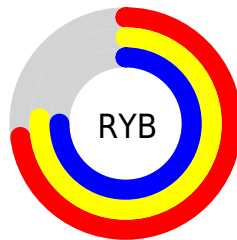
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (76%)

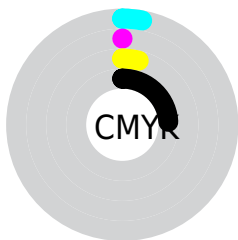
Blue (73%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (75%)

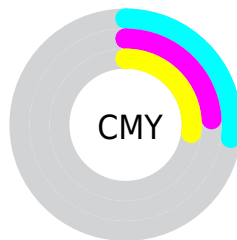


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490 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 190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 190.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 190.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 163.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 246.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 137.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 111.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 87.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 63.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 41.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 21.8210, -1.0540,

-2.9260

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

190.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

190.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

183.1590, -5.3620,
-12.9620

197.6570, 2.7040,
6.0640

176.0950, -8.4780,
-22.5740

204.7210, 5.8200,
15.6760

168.8460,
-12.5110, -32.0870

211.9700, 9.8530,
25.1890

161.8960,
-15.9480, -41.3880

218.0080, 15.8580,
32.0020

154.5330,
-19.6600, -51.2120

218.6060, 17.0500,
32.4260

■ 147.5830,
-23.0970, -60.5130

■ 140.3340,
-27.1300, -70.0260

■ 133.3840,
-30.5670, -79.3270

■ 126.0210,
-34.2790, -89.1510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



190.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760

Triad

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



190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



191.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



192.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320

Complementary

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



190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



188.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490

Split Complementary

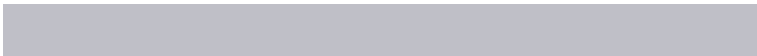
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



192.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



191.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Square

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



190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



190.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760



191.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



191.5340, 7.2440, 0.8760

Rectangle

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



190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



190.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



191.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



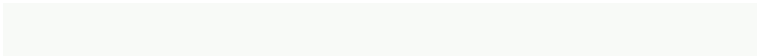
192.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430

Sweetspot

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



190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



249.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



191.6150, 2.5220, -1.6540



124.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



246.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180



190.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



95.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



101.3840, -30.5670, -79.3270



20.8660, -6.0950, -16.1990

Inverse Universe

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



188.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



243.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



188.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



93.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



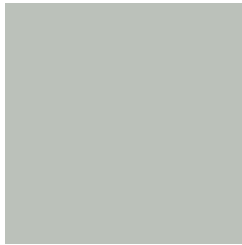
59.6160, 30.5670, 79.3270



12.1340, 6.0950, 16.1990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490 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 190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

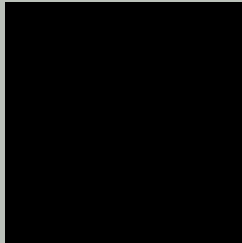
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 190.4080, -1.3290,

-3.4490.

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

190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490

Protanopia

191.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940

Deuteranopia

193.1160, 14.5330, 6.4450



Tritanopia

191.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

Trichromacy



Original Color

190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490

Protanomaly

190.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420

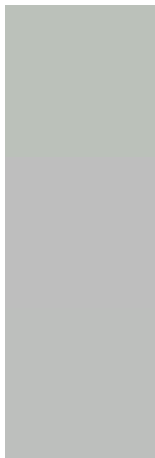
Deuteranomaly

192.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570

Tritanomaly

191.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Monochromacy



Original Color

190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490

Achromatopsia

190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

190.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490 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(187, 193, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 193, 186)  
}
```

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(187, 193, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 193, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490 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(187, 193, 186) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 193, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 193, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 193, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 193, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 193,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 190.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 193, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187,  
193, 186) }
```

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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