

# Converting Colors

YIQ(190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(190.4540, -5.8290,  
34.0670)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEAAFF
RGB	206, 170, 255
RGB Percent	81%, 67%, 100%
CMY	0.1920, 0.3334, 0.0001
CMYK	0.19, 0.33, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	265°, 100%, 83%
HSV	265°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	57.8817, 49.0893, 101.0131
YIQ	190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

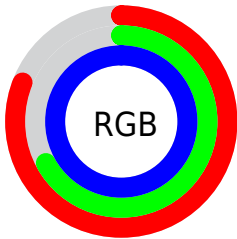
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	206, 170, 255
Decimal	13544191
CIE Lab	75.51, 29.38, -37.29
CIE LCh	76, 47.476, 308.237
Yxy	49.0893, 0.2783, 0.2360
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291734271 (0xFFCEAAFF)
YUV	190.4540, 31.8212, 13.6338
Hunter-Lab	70.0637, 24.8525, -36.4356

# Details

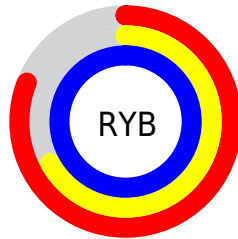
The YIQ color  $190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC99FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $234.5460, 5.8290, -34.0670$ , and the grayscale version is  $190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $237.9770, 7.9750, 15.1670$ , and  $136.1010, -6.3330, 32.1870$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $170.7070, -7.6190, 44.4850$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $209.6140, -3.7640, 24.1720$ .

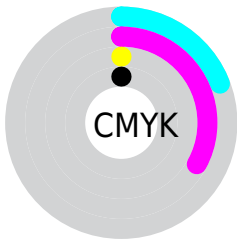
# Distribution



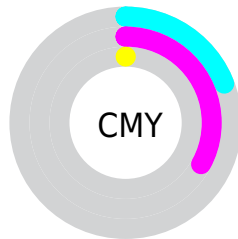
- Red (81%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670 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 190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



190.4540, -5.8290,  
34.0670

190.4540, -5.8290,  
34.0670

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

162.9270, -5.7830,  
33.2330

237.9770, 7.9750,  
15.1670

136.1010, -6.3330,  
32.1870

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

110.4600, -5.9660,  
31.0420

85.6340, -6.5160,  
29.9960

61.3950, -7.3410,  
28.4270

38.1560, -8.1660,  
26.8580

14.7320, -9.9080,

25.3880

■ 5.2440, -14.7660,  
14.3060

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,  
6.9410

■ 190.4540, -5.8290,  
34.0670

■ 190.4540, -5.8290,  
34.0670

■ 170.7070, -7.6190,  
44.4850

■ 209.6140, -3.7640,  
24.1720

■ 151.8460, -9.0880,  
54.5920

■ 229.0620, -2.5700,  
13.5420

■ 132.0990,  
-10.8780, 65.0100

■ 248.2220, -0.5050,  
3.6470

■ 112.9390,  
-12.9430, 74.9050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 94.0780, -14.4120,  
85.0120

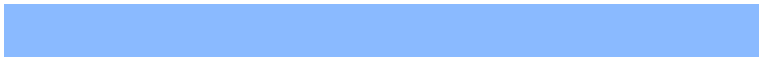
■ 74.3310, -16.2020,  
95.4300

■ 61.3620, -17.4870,  
102.2010

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



179.5140, -50.7570, 11.2830



190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670



190.7010, 36.0760, 40.0440

# Triad

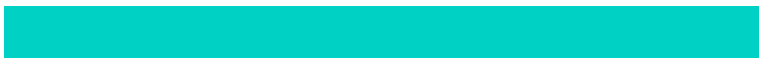
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670



184.6940, 62.0350, -6.4210



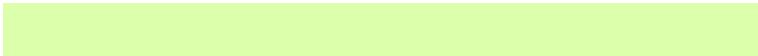
145.1410, -120.7120, -48.0400

# Complementary

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



190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670



234.5460, 5.8290, -34.0670

# 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.



166.9540, -48.2260, -40.1140



190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670



181.2250, 37.8300, -24.8100

# Square

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



190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670



184.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000



175.9690, 0.1440, -35.6640



148.7550, -133.6440, -33.9320



# Rectangle

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



190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670



186.5420, 49.4650, 34.1770



175.9690, 0.1440, -35.6640



153.2980, -96.2290, -45.7090

# Sweetspot

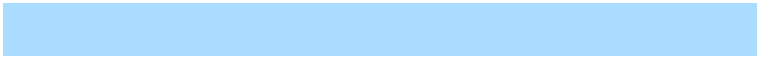
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670



235.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950



209.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850



115.9170, -0.9640, 6.4600



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.



190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670



177.4850, -7.1140, 40.8380



203.0120, 19.2030, 42.9710



117.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



45.9930, -13.0350, 76.5730



15.3690, -4.4520, 25.6280



# Inverse Universe

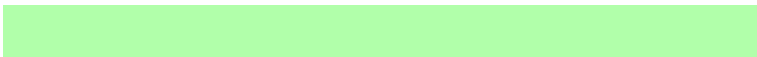
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



201.0010, 34.9310, 33.2590



190.2240, 41.8530, 39.9730



221.9880, -19.2030, -42.9710



119.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



69.6490, 78.5260, 74.7020

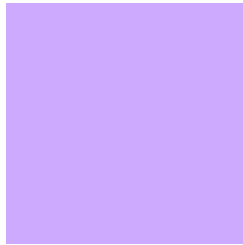


23.3540, 26.2670, 25.0750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

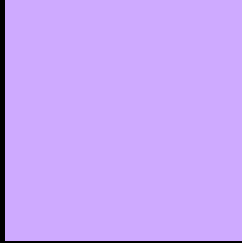
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

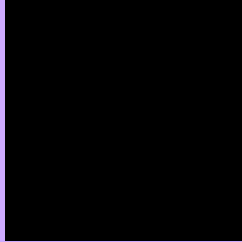
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**YIQ 190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 190.4540, -5.8290,

34.0670.

# 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

190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670

### Protanopia

186.4130, -34.1150, 18.0530

### Deuteranopia

186.6690, -31.9600, 17.5440



## Tritanopia

187.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670

## Protanomaly

187.9630, -23.8000, 23.8480

## Deuteranomaly

188.0340, -22.5620, 23.4380

## Tritanomaly

189.0240, 0.5930, 16.7930

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670

## Achromatopsia

190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

190.4210, -2.2030, 12.3970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670 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(206, 170, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 170, 255)  
}
```

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(206, 170, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 170, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670 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(206, 170, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 170, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 170, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 170, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 170, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 170,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 190.4540, -5.8290, 34.0670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 170, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
170, 255) }
```

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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