

Converting Colors

YIQ(190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(190.9060, -2.4310,
5.5130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0BCCB
RGB	192, 188, 203
RGB Percent	75%, 74%, 80%
CMY	0.2470, 0.2627, 0.2039
CMYK	0.05, 0.07, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	256°, 13%, 77%
HSV	256°, 7%, 80%
XYZ	50.5012, 51.4844, 63.7723
YIQ	190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

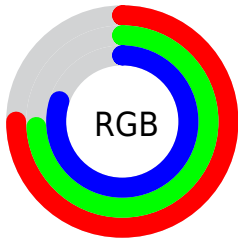
Format	Color
R _Y B	192, 188, 203
Decimal	12631243
CIE Lab	76.97, 4.23, -7.04
CIE LCh	77, 8.214, 301.014
Yxy	51.4844, 0.3047, 0.3106
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290821323 (0xFFC0BCCB)
YUV	190.9060, 5.9623, 0.9594
Hunter-Lab	71.7526, 0.0654, -2.4690

Details

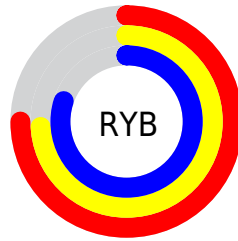
The YIQ color $190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $200.0940, 2.4310, -5.5130$, and the grayscale version is $191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $246.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690$, and $137.7920, -2.1100, 5.2020$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $174.6810, -5.8710, 12.7930$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $207.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670$.

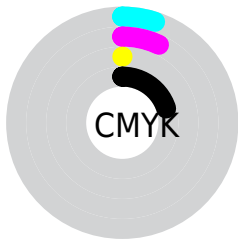
Distribution



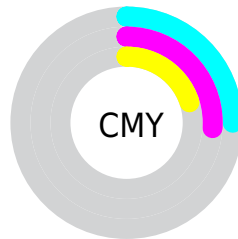
- Red (75%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130 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 190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 190.9060, -2.4310,
5.5130

■ 190.9060, -2.4310,
5.5130

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 163.9060, -2.4310,
5.5130

■ 246.4500, -1.1470,
4.2690

■ 137.7920, -2.1100,
5.2020

■ 112.3790, -2.3850,
4.6790

■ 87.6780, -1.7890,
4.8910

■ 64.2650, -2.0640,
4.3680

■ 42.2650, -2.0640,
4.3680

■ 22.1510, -1.7430,

4.0570

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 190.9060, -2.4310,
5.5130

■ 190.9060, -2.4310,
5.5130

■ 174.6810, -5.8710,
12.7930

■ 207.1310, 1.0090,
-1.7670

■ 157.8690, -9.0360,
20.5960

■ 223.9430, 4.1740,
-9.5700

■ 141.6440,
-12.4760, 27.8760

■ 240.1680, 7.6140,
-16.8500

■ 125.4190,
-15.9160, 35.1560

■ 248.1750, 14.9040,
-16.8080

■ 109.4930,
-18.7600, 42.6480

■ 249.0720, 16.6920,
-16.1720

■ 92.6810, -21.9250,
50.4510

■ 76.4560, -25.3650,
57.7310

■ 60.2310, -28.8050,
65.0110

■ 43.4190, -31.9700,
72.8140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190.2040, -9.2620, 2.6580



190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



191.4400, 4.8130, 6.3890

Triad

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



190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



190.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820



187.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190

Complementary

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



190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



200.0940, 2.4310, -5.5130

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.



188.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120



190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



190.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930

Square

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



190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



191.2360, 14.0750, 3.7310



189.0940, 2.4310, -5.5130



187.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200

Rectangle

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



190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



191.5930, 8.7560, 6.5160



189.0940, 2.4310, -5.5130



187.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050

Sweetspot

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



190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



250.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



196.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



125.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



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.



190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



236.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



192.9990, 1.7410, 6.9970



94.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



32.0800, -27.0620, 60.9540



7.3220, -6.2380, 13.9380

Inverse Universe

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



193.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



240.8150, 8.2510, 10.1630



198.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970



95.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



63.4280, 60.0950, 72.8230



14.5540, 13.6600, 16.7640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

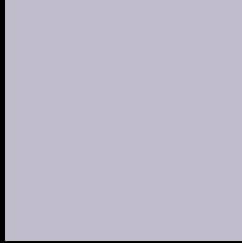
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

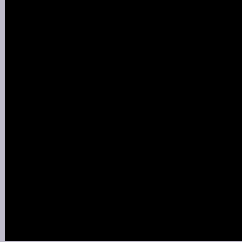
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130.

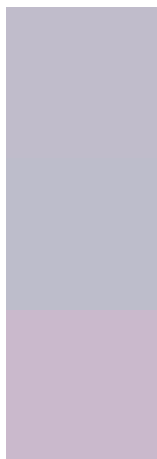


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 190.9060, -2.4310,

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

190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130

Protanopia

190.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540

Deuteranopia

192.2490, 4.0330, 9.5130



Tritanopia

190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130

Trichromacy



Original Color

190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130

Protanomaly

190.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

Deuteranomaly

191.6400, 1.3740, 8.1420

Tritanomaly

190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130

Monochromacy



Original Color

190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130

Achromatopsia

191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

190.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130 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(192, 188, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 188, 203)  
}
```

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(192, 188, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 188, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130 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(192, 188, 203) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 188, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 188, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 188, 203); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 188, 203); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 188, 203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 190.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 188, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
188, 203) }
```

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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