

Converting Colors

YIQ(191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(191.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCBDD4
RGB	188, 189, 212
RGB Percent	74%, 74%, 83%
CMY	0.2627, 0.2588, 0.1687
CMYK	0.11, 0.11, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	238°, 22%, 78%
HSV	237°, 11%, 83%
XYZ	50.8196, 51.8400, 69.6066
YIQ	191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

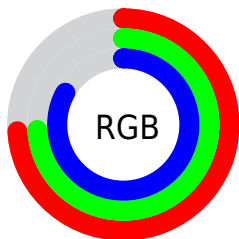
Format	Color
R _Y B	188, 189, 212
Decimal	12369364
CIE Lab	77.19, 4.16, -11.63
CIE LCh	77, 12.348, 289.692
Yxy	51.8400, 0.2950, 0.3009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290559444 (0xFFBCBDD4)
YUV	191.3230, 10.1938, -2.9143
Hunter-Lab	72.0000, -0.0098, -6.9192

Details

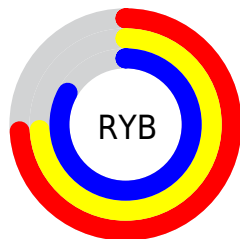
The YIQ color $191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $208.6770, 7.9790, -6.9410$, and the grayscale version is $191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $245.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980$, and $138.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $173.3040, -14.9950, 12.9490$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $209.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330$.

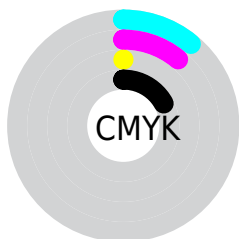
Distribution



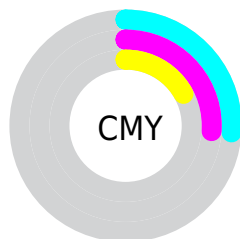
- Red (74%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410 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 191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 191.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 191.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 164.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 245.8410, -3.8060,
2.8980

■ 138.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 112.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 87.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 64.5680, -7.2910,
5.4850

■ 42.4540, -6.9700,
5.1740

■ 21.9270, -6.9240,

4.3400

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 191.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 191.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 173.3040,
-14.9950, 12.9490

■ 209.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 154.6980,
-21.7360, 19.4800

■ 227.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 136.3800,
-29.3480, 25.2760

■ 246.2660, 13.3900,
-11.3940

■ 118.3610,
-36.3640, 31.2840

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,
-13.3730

■ 99.7550, -43.1050,
37.8150

■ 81.7360, -50.1210,
43.8230

■ 63.7170, -57.1370,
49.8310

■ 44.8120, -64.4740,
56.1500

■ 29.4510, -70.5270,
61.2250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189.5990, -17.7440, 2.1920



191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410



192.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240

Triad

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



191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410



192.1180, 20.2190, 2.5150



187.0750, -13.7530, -9.5690

Complementary

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



191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410



208.6770, 7.9790, -6.9410

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.



188.0500, -3.4370, -9.3010



191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410



190.5040, 15.9560, -2.8280

Square

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



191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410



192.5680, 19.0720, 6.7840



189.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530



186.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090

Rectangle

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



191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410



193.1850, 10.0850, 9.9650



189.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530



187.5160, -10.6810, -10.1770

Sweetspot

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



191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410



248.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



204.7100, -13.9830, -5.3990



123.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



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.



191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410



224.2780, -12.1060, 10.1500



194.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



97.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



23.6030, -56.8160, 49.5200



6.0760, -14.3530, 12.3270

Inverse Universe

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



195.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990



229.9920, 20.8140, 8.2540



205.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960



99.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



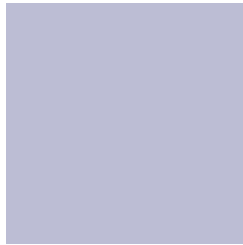
51.9270, 99.6690, 38.4290



13.0850, 24.9860, 9.7380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

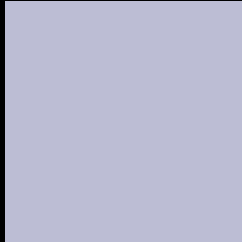
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

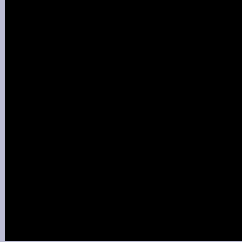
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 191.3230, -7.9790,

6.9410.

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

191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410

Protanopia

191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410

Deuteranopia

192.3780, -0.6440, 11.6760



Tritanopia

190.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Trichromacy



Original Color

191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410

Protanomaly

191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410

Deuteranomaly

191.7690, -3.3030, 10.3050

Tritanomaly

191.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620

Monochromacy



Original Color

191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410

Achromatopsia

191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

191.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410 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(188, 189, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 189, 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(188, 189, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 189, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410 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(188, 189, 212) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 189, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 189, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 189, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 189, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 189,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 191.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 189, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
189, 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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