

Converting Colors

YIQ(192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(192.3710, -7.9340,
11.6340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0BBDD
RGB	192, 187, 221
RGB Percent	75%, 73%, 87%
CMY	0.2470, 0.2667, 0.1334
CMYK	0.13, 0.15, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	249°, 33%, 80%
HSV	249°, 15%, 87%
XYZ	52.5594, 51.9670, 75.6568
YIQ	192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

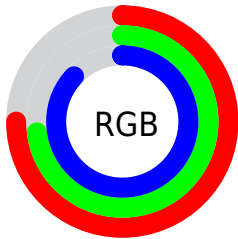
Format	Color
R_{YB}	192, 187, 221
Decimal	12631005
CIE _{Lab}	77.26, 8.41, -16.35
CIE _{LCh}	77, 18.386, 297.229
Yxy	51.9670, 0.2917, 0.2884
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290821085 (0xFFC0BDD)
YUV	192.3710, 14.1141, -0.3254
Hunter-Lab	72.0882, 3.9900, -11.7633

Details

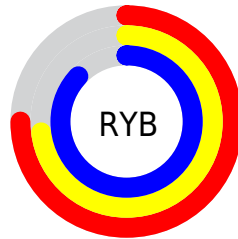
The YIQ color $192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $215.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340$, and the grayscale version is $192.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $246.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040$, and $138.8440, -7.8880, 10.8000$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $173.7760, -13.2080, 19.1120$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $210.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560$.

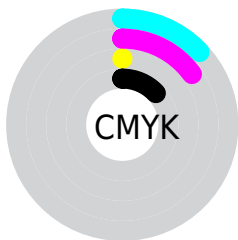
Distribution



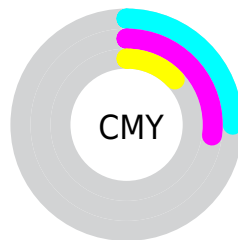
- Red (75%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340 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 192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 192.3710, -7.9340,
11.6340

■ 192.3710, -7.9340,
11.6340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 165.2570, -7.6130,
11.3230

■ 246.1620, -0.2760,
5.0040

■ 138.8440, -7.8880,
10.8000

■ 113.6160, -7.2460,
10.1780

■ 88.6160, -7.2460,
10.1780

■ 65.0890, -7.2000,
9.3440

■ 42.9750, -6.8790,
9.0330

■ 22.1490, -7.4290,

7.9870

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 192.3710, -7.9340,
11.6340

■ 192.3710, -7.9340,
11.6340

■ 173.7760,
-13.2080, 19.1120

■ 210.9660, -2.6600,
4.1560

■ 155.1810,
-18.4820, 26.5900

■ 229.5610, 2.6140,
-3.3220

■ 136.5860,
-23.7560, 34.0680

■ 248.1560, 7.8880,
-10.8000

■ 118.2900,
-28.4340, 41.7580

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,
-10.5740

■ 99.6950, -33.7080,
49.2360

■ 80.5130, -38.7070,
57.2370

■ 61.9180, -43.9810,
64.7150

■ 43.3230, -49.2550,
72.1930

■ 35.0610, -51.2730,
75.7270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189.6570, -23.6590, 4.7650



192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340



194.0480, 9.2130, 14.7570

Triad

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



192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340



192.3700, 28.1970, 1.1010



184.9810, -25.3520, -14.1200

Complementary

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



192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340



215.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340

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.



186.6530, -9.8090, -14.9690



192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340



190.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480

Square

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



192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340



193.5970, 29.2960, 8.7200



188.6180, 6.4670, -12.5810



184.5380, -34.1100, -9.5820

Rectangle

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



192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340



194.4250, 18.3370, 14.6010



188.6180, 6.4670, -12.5810



185.2050, -20.1710, -14.4030

Sweetspot

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



192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340



244.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670



207.8990, -18.8890, -4.5930



121.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



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.



192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340



216.3370, -10.5940, 15.7900



197.4540, 2.1980, 15.2380



100.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



27.4960, -40.0370, 59.3150



7.3370, -10.5940, 15.7900

Inverse Universe

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



200.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270



227.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810



210.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380



103.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



68.5990, 55.6000, 82.7040



18.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

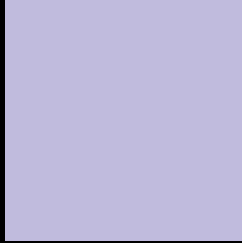
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

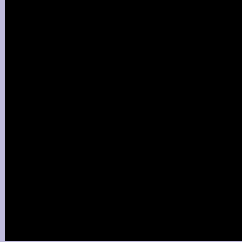
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 192.3710, -7.9340,

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

192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340

Protanopia

191.5660, -12.9770, 9.4150

Deuteranopia

192.6810, -5.8710, 12.7930



Tritanopia

191.4110, -5.4110, 4.4530

Trichromacy



Original Color

192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340

Protanomaly

191.8760, -10.9140, 10.5740

Deuteranomaly

192.3820, -6.4670, 12.5810

Tritanomaly

191.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540

Monochromacy



Original Color

192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340

Achromatopsia

192.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

192.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340 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, 187, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 187, 221)  
}
```

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, 187, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 187, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340 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, 187, 221) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 187, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 187, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 187, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 187, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 187,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 192.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 187, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
187, 221) }
```

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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