

# Converting Colors

YIQ(192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(192.7450, -3.8960,  
-6.4880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B9C6BA
RGB	185, 198, 186
RGB Percent	73%, 78%, 73%
CMY	0.2745, 0.2235, 0.2706
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.06, 0.22
HSL	125°, 10%, 75%
HSV	125°, 7%, 78%
XYZ	49.0633, 54.2488, 54.3387
YIQ	192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

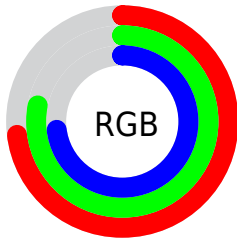
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">185, 197, 198</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12175034</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">78.61, -6.70, 4.47</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">79, 8.054, 146.247</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">54.2488, 0.3112, 0.3441</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290365114</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFB9C6BA</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">192.7450, -3.3253, -6.7924</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">73.6538, -9.9892, 7.8160</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **190.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880**, and the grayscale version is **193.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110**, and **139.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184.7130, -10.0380, -16.3260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500**.

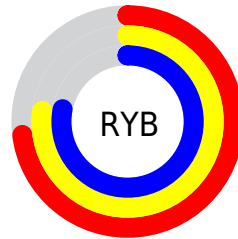
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (78%)

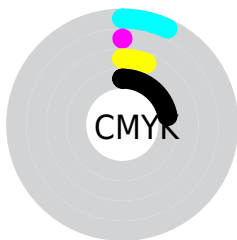
Blue (73%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (78%)

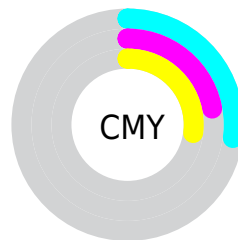


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880 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 192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 192.7450, -3.8960,  
-6.4880

■ 192.7450, -3.8960,  
-6.4880

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 165.7450, -3.8960,  
-6.4880

■ 249.3320, -4.1710,  
-7.0110

■ 139.1580, -3.6210,  
-5.9650

■ 114.1580, -3.6210,  
-5.9650

■ 89.1580, -3.6210,  
-5.9650

■ 65.5710, -3.3460,  
-5.4420

■ 43.9840, -3.0710,  
-4.9190

■ 22.9840, -3.0710,

-4.9190

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

192.7450, -3.8960,  
-6.4880

192.7450, -3.8960,  
-6.4880

184.7130,  
-10.0380, -16.3260

200.7770, 2.2460,  
3.3500

176.5670,  
-15.8590, -26.4750

208.9230, 8.0670,  
13.4990

168.8340,  
-21.4050, -36.1010

216.6560, 13.6130,  
23.1250

160.8020,  
-27.5470, -45.9390

221.5410, 15.6750,  
29.8110

152.7700,  
-33.6890, -55.7770

■ 144.6240,  
-39.5100, -65.9260

■ 136.5920,  
-45.6520, -75.7640

■ 128.8590,  
-51.1980, -85.3900

■ 120.8270,  
-57.3400, -95.2280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



193.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890



192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



192.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

# Triad

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



192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



193.9050, -9.8580, 2.4460



196.0510, 13.1580, 3.8300

# Complementary

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



192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



190.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

# 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.



196.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940



192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



195.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890

# Square

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



192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



193.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290



196.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



195.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050



# Rectangle

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



192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



192.0090, -13.3870, -5.1870



196.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



196.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630

# Sweetspot

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



192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



252.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



196.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550



126.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

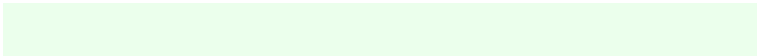


# Same Dimension

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



192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



246.8540, -5.8210, -10.1490



193.4290, -5.8220, -4.6220



95.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



97.1630, -48.9980, -81.2060



21.4740, -10.8630, -17.8950



# Inverse Universe

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



190.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



243.0320, 6.1420, 9.8380



189.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



93.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



65.9510, 48.6770, 81.5170



14.5260, 10.8630, 17.8950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880 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 192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

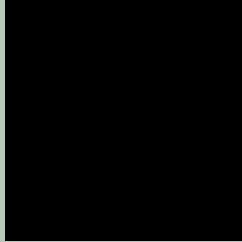
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

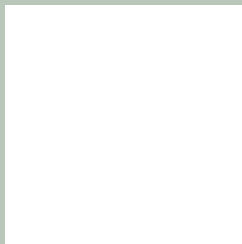
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 192.7450, -3.8960,

-6.4880.

# 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

192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880

### Protanopia

194.6540, 6.7860, -1.8380

### Deuteranopia

196.0730, 16.0920, 5.7240



## Tritanopia

194.3290, -8.1160, 3.9160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880

## Protanomaly

193.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100

## Deuteranomaly

195.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890

## Tritanomaly

193.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880

## Achromatopsia

193.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

192.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880 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(185, 198, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 198, 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(185, 198, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 198, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880 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(185, 198, 186) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 198, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 198, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(185, 198, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 198, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 198,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 192.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 198, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185,  
198, 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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