

Converting Colors

YIQ(193.1030, -28.1510,
-1.9350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(193.1030, -28.1510,
-1.9350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5CADD
RGB	165, 202, 221
RGB Percent	65%, 79%, 87%
CMY	0.3530, 0.2078, 0.1335
CMYK	0.25, 0.09, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	200°, 45%, 76%
HSV	200°, 25%, 87%
XYZ	49.6840, 55.4644, 76.4712
YIQ	193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

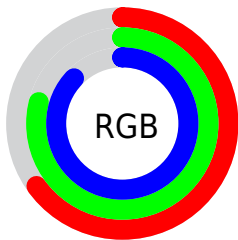
Format	Color
R_{YB}	165, 187, 221
Decimal	10865373
CIE _{Lab}	79.31, -8.04, -13.45
CIE _{LCh}	79, 15.670, 239.152
Y _{xy}	55.4644, 0.2736, 0.3054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289055453 (0xFFA5CADD)
YUV	193.1030, 13.7532, -24.6463
Hunter-Lab	74.4744, -11.2477, -8.7476

Details

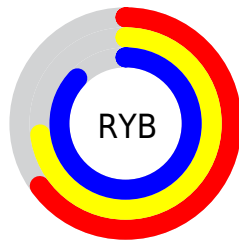
The YIQ color $193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99CCCC$. A complement of this color would be $192.8970, 28.1510, 1.9350$, and the grayscale version is $193.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $244.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080$, and $139.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $182.4160, -39.3380, -2.9380$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $203.7900, -16.9640, -0.9320$.

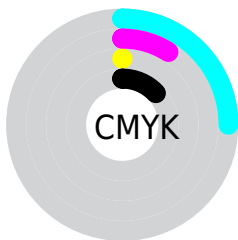
Distribution



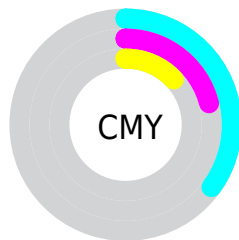
- Red (65%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350 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 193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 193.1030,
-28.1510, -1.9350

■ 193.1030,
-28.1510, -1.9350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 165.9890,
-27.8300, -2.2460

■ 244.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 139.2880,
-27.2340, -2.0340

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 113.2880,
-27.2340, -2.0340

■ 88.1740, -26.9130,
-2.3450

■ 64.7610, -27.1880,
-2.8680

■ 40.1520, -29.8470,
-4.2390

■ 22.6260, -22.3740,

-2.0060

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 193.1030,
-28.1510, -1.9350

■ 193.1030,
-28.1510, -1.9350

■ 182.4160,
-39.3380, -2.9380

■ 203.7900,
-16.9640, -0.9320

■ 171.1420,
-50.2500, -3.4180

■ 215.0640, -6.0520,
-0.4520

■ 160.4550,
-61.4370, -4.4210

■ 225.7510, 5.1350,
0.5510

■ 149.1810,
-72.3490, -4.9010

■ 237.0250, 16.0470,
1.0310

■ 138.1950,
-84.1320, -6.1160

■ 241.7320, 15.3140,
-2.2060

■ 126.9210,
-95.0440, -6.5960

■ 246.4280, 13.1140,
-6.3900

■ 116.2340,
-106.2310, -7.5990

■ 250.5370, 11.1890,
-10.0510

■ 110.8960,
-111.0910, -7.6270

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,
-10.5740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191.8160, -29.0210, -8.1970



193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350



195.6960, -19.3950, 4.5810

Triad

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



193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350



199.5020, 19.4380, 11.1660



194.6010, 5.1370, -10.5030

Complementary

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



193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350



192.8970, 28.1510, 1.9350

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.



195.9940, 17.3320, -5.7400



193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350



198.5040, 25.1240, 7.2360

Square

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



193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350



199.3960, 8.1130, 12.6650



197.8040, 23.9790, 0.4510



192.4190, -9.0300, -12.5660

Rectangle

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



193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350



197.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950



197.8040, 23.9790, 0.4510



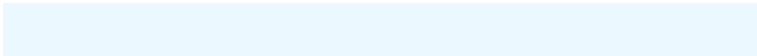
194.6940, 9.3090, -9.0190

Sweetspot

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



193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350



244.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790



200.0380, -21.4990, -23.3790



121.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



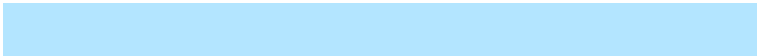
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350



217.0140, -38.1460, -2.5140



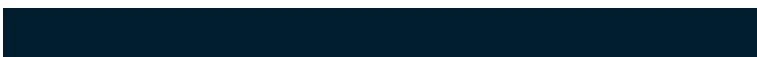
176.6670, -20.4510, 12.7090



104.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



87.2270, -87.1580, -6.3420



22.8540, -23.0160, -1.3840

Inverse Universe

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



185.9620, 21.4990, 23.3790



207.4240, 29.2460, 31.6620



209.3330, 20.4510, -12.7090



103.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



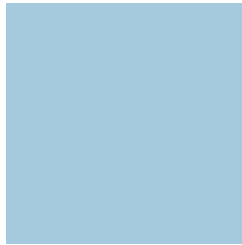
64.8370, 66.1930, 72.4410



17.1740, 17.7860, 19.0820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

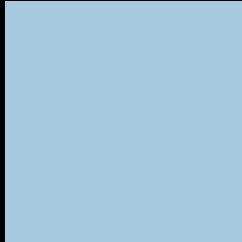
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

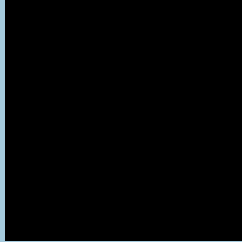
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350.

-1.9350.

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

193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350

Protanopia

196.7960, -7.9330, 6.1070

Deuteranopia

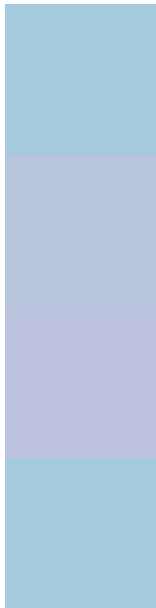
197.9370, -3.7160, 12.2840



Tritanopia

192.5760, -28.1050, -2.7690

Trichromacy



Original Color

193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350

Protanomaly

195.7950, -15.3600, 3.0400

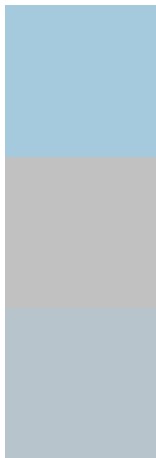
Deuteranomaly

196.2840, -12.2430, 7.1250

Tritanomaly

192.6900, -28.4260, -2.4580

Monochromacy



Original Color

193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350

Achromatopsia

193.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

192.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350 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(165, 202, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 202, 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(165, 202, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 202, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350 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(165, 202, 221) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 202, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 202, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 202, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 202, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 202,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 193.1030, -28.1510, -1.9350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 202, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
202, 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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