

# Converting Colors

YIQ(193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(193.1830, -31.1320,  
2.5320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A5C8E8
RGB	165, 200, 232
RGB Percent	65%, 78%, 91%
CMY	0.3530, 0.2156, 0.0903
CMYK	0.29, 0.14, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	209°, 59%, 78%
HSV	209°, 29%, 91%
XYZ	50.7315, 55.1371, 84.2844
YIQ	193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

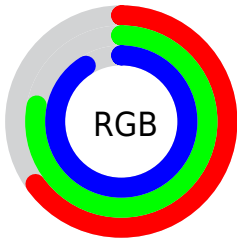
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	165, 188, 232
Decimal	10864872
CIE Lab	79.12, -4.41, -19.64
CIE LCh	79, 20.126, 257.330
Yxy	55.1371, 0.2668, 0.2900
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289054952 (0xFFA5C8E8)
YUV	193.1830, 19.1368, -24.7165
Hunter-Lab	74.2543, -7.9916, -15.3207

# Details

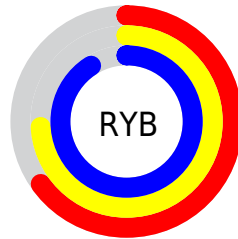
The YIQ color  $193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $203.8170, 31.1320, -2.5320$ , and the grayscale version is  $193.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $244.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080$ , and  $138.9550, -30.4900, 1.9100$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $179.8490, -41.8150, 3.4090$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $206.5170, -20.4490, 1.6550$ .

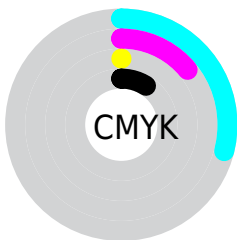
# Distribution



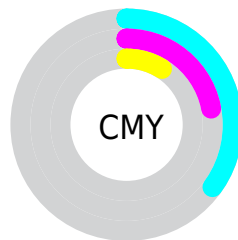
- Red (65%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320 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 193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 193.1830,  
-31.1320, 2.5320

■ 193.1830,  
-31.1320, 2.5320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 166.0690,  
-30.8110, 2.2210

■ 244.8340,  
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 138.9550,  
-30.4900, 1.9100

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

■ 112.9550,  
-30.4900, 1.9100

■ 88.4280, -30.4440,  
1.0760

■ 63.7160, -31.3150,  
0.3410

■ 38.4980, -36.6330,  
-2.4010

■ 22.9510, -24.6670,

1.0050

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,  
8.5950

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

■ 193.1830,  
-31.1320, 2.5320

■ 193.1830,  
-31.1320, 2.5320

■ 179.8490,  
-41.8150, 3.4090

■ 206.5170,  
-20.4490, 1.6550

■ 166.5150,  
-52.4980, 4.2860

■ 219.8510, -9.7660,  
0.7780

■ 152.8820,  
-63.7770, 4.9510

■ 233.4840, 1.5130,  
0.1130

■ 139.5480,  
-74.4600, 5.8280

■ 245.9210, 10.4080,  
-1.4000

■ 126.2140,  
-85.1430, 6.7050

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

■ 112.8800,  
-95.8260, 7.5820

■ 99.5460,  
-106.5090, 8.4590

■ 97.4750,  
-107.7470, 8.8690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



190.3080, -39.1540, -6.2740



193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320



196.7230, -14.8570, 10.4470

# Triad

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



193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320



198.8900, 30.0290, 11.9570



191.7630, -4.3070, -15.5630

# Complementary

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



193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320



203.8170, 31.1320, -2.5320

# 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.



193.9670, 12.7940, -11.6060



193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320



197.5170, 32.2770, 4.2530

# Square

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



193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320



199.8490, 20.0790, 16.0710



196.1260, 25.7680, -4.4400



189.4820, -22.5090, -16.0850



# Rectangle

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



193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320



198.5890, -2.6160, 14.3760



196.1260, 25.7680, -4.4400



192.8130, 1.4240, -14.8000

# Sweetspot

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



193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320



241.6660, -10.6830, 0.8770



207.8630, -28.3760, -25.4000



119.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

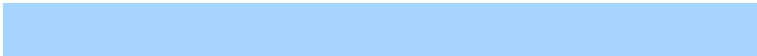


# Same Dimension

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



193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320



203.1480, -41.2190, 3.6210



173.8120, -22.0570, 19.7910



107.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



74.9970, -83.0340, 7.0300



21.6630, -23.7960, 1.7400



# Inverse Universe

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



189.0230, 28.6970, 25.0890



197.8550, 38.2780, 33.1740



223.1880, 22.0570, -19.7910



107.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



64.1230, 76.8310, 66.8710

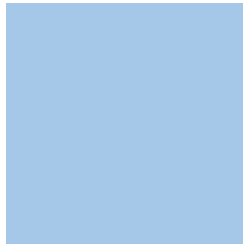


18.3270, 21.7290, 19.2090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

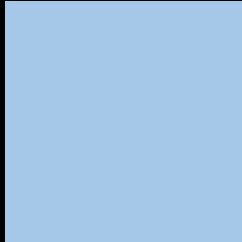
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

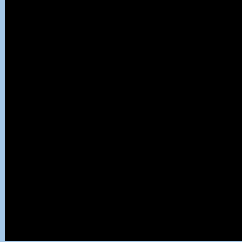
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

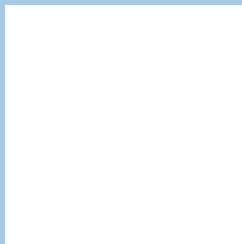
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 193.1830, -31.1320,



# 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

193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320

### Protanopia

196.3810, -13.8940, 9.5140

### Deuteranopia

197.3970, -10.8230, 14.4330



## Tritanopia

191.8640, -28.9760, -3.5040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320

## Protanomaly

194.9780, -20.1290, 6.8710

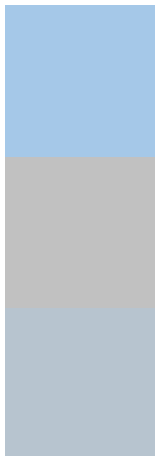
## Deuteranomaly

195.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210

## Tritanomaly

192.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320

## Achromatopsia

193.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

193.3670, -11.2790, 0.6650

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320 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, 200, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 200, 232)  
}
```

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, 200, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 200, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320 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, 200, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 200, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 200, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 200, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 200, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 200,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 193.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 200, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
200, 232) }
```

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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