

Converting Colors

YIQ(194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(194.3880, -6.6040,
9.5560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2BEDA
RGB	194, 190, 218
RGB Percent	76%, 75%, 85%
CMY	0.2392, 0.2549, 0.1451
CMYK	0.11, 0.13, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	249°, 27%, 80%
HSV	249°, 13%, 85%
XYZ	53.3163, 53.3578, 73.8103
YIQ	194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

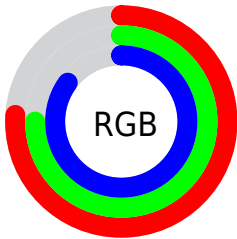
Format	Color
RYB	194, 190, 218
Decimal	12762842
CIELab	78.09, 6.82, -13.47
CIELCh	78, 15.101, 296.842
Yxy	53.3578, 0.2954, 0.2956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290952922 (0xFFC2BEDA)
YUV	194.3880, 11.6407, -0.3403
Hunter-Lab	73.0464, 2.4553, -8.7775

Details

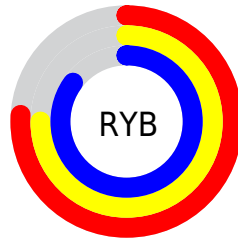
The YIQ color $194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be $213.6120, 6.6040, -9.5560$, and the grayscale version is $194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $248.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590$, and $140.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $175.7930, -11.8780, 17.0340$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $212.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780$.

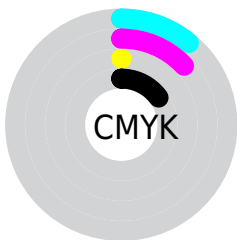
Distribution



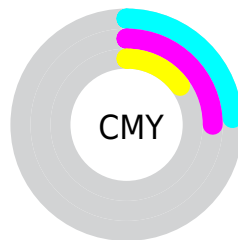
- Red (76%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560 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 194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 194.3880, -6.6040,
9.5560

■ 194.3880, -6.6040,
9.5560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 167.2740, -6.2830,
9.2450

■ 248.5210, 0.0910,
3.8590

■ 140.8610, -6.5580,
8.7220

■ 115.1600, -5.9620,
8.9340

■ 90.6330, -5.9160,
8.1000

■ 67.2200, -6.1910,
7.5770

■ 45.1060, -5.8700,
7.2660

■ 23.9920, -5.5490,

6.9550

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 194.3880, -6.6040,
9.5560

■ 194.3880, -6.6040,
9.5560

■ 175.7930,
-11.8780, 17.0340

■ 212.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 157.4970,
-16.5560, 24.7240

■ 231.2790, 3.3480,
-5.6120

■ 139.4890,
-22.1050, 31.6790

■ 249.2870, 8.8970,
-12.5670

■ 120.8940,
-27.3790, 39.1570

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,
-11.5070

■ 102.5980,
-32.0570, 46.8470

■ 84.0030, -37.3310,
54.3250

■ 65.4080, -42.6050,
61.8030

■ 47.6990, -47.5580,
68.9700

■ 34.1210, -51.5020,
74.3700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192.2830, -19.6700, 4.0580



194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560



195.7980, 6.9210, 12.2410

Triad

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



194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560



194.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850



188.1990, -20.0340, -11.3780

Complementary

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



194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560



213.6120, 6.6040, -9.5560

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.



189.9030, -7.5170, -12.4530



194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560



193.1080, 17.0110, -5.4290

Square

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



194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560



195.3190, 24.2070, 7.3350



191.3130, 6.0080, -9.7680



188.3000, -27.5080, -8.0840

Rectangle

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



194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560



195.9900, 15.1280, 12.1840



191.3130, 6.0080, -9.7680



188.8250, -16.0450, -12.0850

Sweetspot

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



194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560



246.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



207.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440



122.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



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.



194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560



222.8270, -9.2180, 12.8780



198.5740, 1.7400, 12.5240



100.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



27.1970, -40.6330, 59.1030



7.3370, -10.5940, 15.7900

Inverse Universe

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



201.1080, 8.9840, 13.4000



232.1240, 12.0550, 18.3190



209.4260, -1.7400, -12.5240



103.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



68.7130, 55.2790, 83.0150



18.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560 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 194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560 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 194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 194.3880, -6.6040,

9.5560.

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

194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560

Protanopia

194.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610

Deuteranopia

195.0080, -2.4780, 11.8740



Tritanopia

193.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

Trichromacy



Original Color

194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560

Protanomaly

194.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080

Deuteranomaly

194.9970, -3.9450, 10.9270

Tritanomaly

193.8780, -5.2280, 6.6440

Monochromacy



Original Color

194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560

Achromatopsia

194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

194.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560 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(194, 190, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 190, 218)  
}
```

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(194, 190, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 190, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560 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(194, 190, 218) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 190, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 190, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 190, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 190, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 190,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 194.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 190, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
190, 218) }
```

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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