

# Converting Colors

YIQ(195.0000, -9.1680,  
-10.0640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(195.0000, -9.1680,  
-10.0640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4CCBC
RGB	180, 204, 188
RGB Percent	71%, 80%, 74%
CMY	0.2942, 0.1999, 0.2628
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.08, 0.20
HSL	140°, 19%, 75%
HSV	140°, 12%, 80%
XYZ	49.4901, 56.5223, 55.8750
YIQ	195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

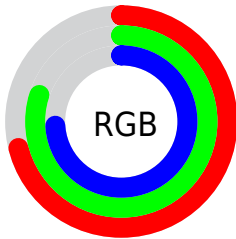
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	180, 198, 204
Decimal	11848892
CIE Lab	79.91, -11.16, 5.24
CIE LCh	80, 12.325, 154.835
Yxy	56.5223, 0.3057, 0.3491
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290038972 (0xFFB4CCBC)
YUV	195.0000, -3.4510, -13.1550
Hunter-Lab	75.1813, -14.0650, 8.5624

# Details

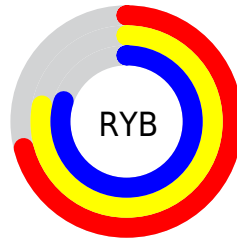
The YIQ color  $195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CCCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $189.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640$ , and the grayscale version is  $195.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $248.0650, -7.7930, -7.4490$ , and  $141.4130, -8.8930, -9.5410$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $187.4240, -16.5940, -18.6580$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $202.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700$ .

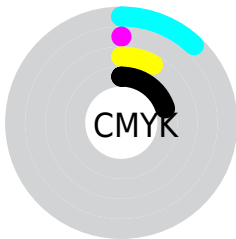
# Distribution



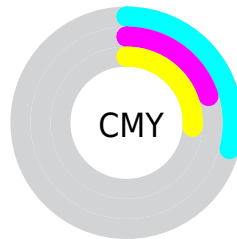
- Red (71%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 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 195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 195.0000, -9.1680,  
-10.0640

■ 195.0000, -9.1680,  
-10.0640

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 168.0000, -9.1680,  
-10.0640

■ 248.0650, -7.7930,  
-7.4490

■ 141.4130, -8.8930,  
-9.5410

■ 115.7120, -8.2970,  
-9.3290

■ 91.1250, -8.0220,  
-8.8060

■ 67.5380, -7.7470,  
-8.2830

■ 44.9510, -7.4720,  
-7.7600

■ 24.0650, -7.7930,

-7.4490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 195.0000, -9.1680,  
-10.0640

■ 195.0000, -9.1680,  
-10.0640

■ 187.4240,  
-16.5940, -18.6580

■ 202.5760, -1.7420,  
-1.4700

■ 179.6630,  
-24.9370, -27.1530

■ 210.3370, 6.6010,  
7.0250

■ 172.0870,  
-32.3630, -35.7470

■ 217.9130, 14.0270,  
15.6190

■ 164.3260,  
-40.7060, -44.2420

■ 223.5810, 18.1980,  
22.6300

■ 156.7500,  
-48.1320, -52.8360

■ 225.0630, 14.0250,  
26.6730

■ 149.1740,  
-55.5580, -61.4300

■ 141.4130,  
-63.9010, -69.9250

■ 133.8370,  
-71.3270, -78.5190

■ 127.5000,  
-77.9280, -85.5440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



196.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380



195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



194.2640, -18.6590, -8.7630

# Triad

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



195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



197.6320, -13.3430, 5.0330



199.5850, 20.4020, 4.7060

# Complementary

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



195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



189.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640

# 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.



200.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610



195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



199.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380

# Square

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



195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



196.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250



200.7010, 8.5720, 9.8520



199.0530, 18.8440, -0.1000



# Rectangle

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



195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



194.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100



200.7010, 8.5720, 9.8520



200.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620

# Sweetspot

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



195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



251.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



198.8720, 2.9360, -9.1600



125.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

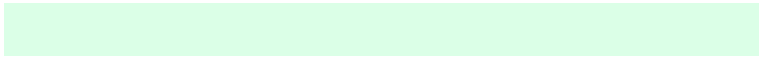


# Same Dimension

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



195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



241.5000, -13.7520, -15.0960



196.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320



98.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



103.7120, -63.3050, -69.7130



23.7880, -14.6230, -15.8310



# Inverse Universe

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



189.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640



232.5000, 13.7520, 15.0960



187.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320



95.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



62.1740, 63.6260, 69.4020

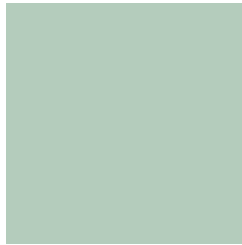


14.2120, 14.6230, 15.8310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

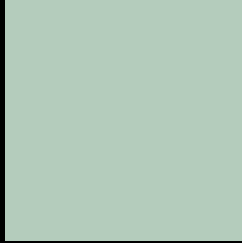
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

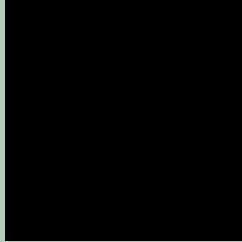
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

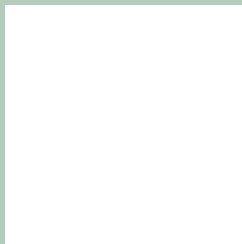
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 195.0000, -9.1680,

-10.0640.

# 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



<b>Original Color</b>
195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640
<b>Protanopia</b>
197.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470
<b>Deuteranopia</b>
199.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480



## Tritanopia

197.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

## Protanomaly

197.0940, 2.4310, -5.5130

## Deuteranomaly

198.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420

## Tritanomaly

196.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

## Achromatopsia

195.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

194.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 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(180, 204, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 204, 188)  
}
```

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(180, 204, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 204, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 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(180, 204, 188) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 204, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(180, 204, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 204, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 204, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 204,  
188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 195.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 204, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
204, 188) }
```

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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