

# Converting Colors

YIQ(195.1980, -80.1870,  
-17.0430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(195.1980, -80.1870,  
-17.0430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CE4FF
RGB	108, 228, 255
RGB Percent	42%, 89%, 100%
CMY	0.5767, 0.1057, 0.0003
CMYK	0.58, 0.11, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	191°, 100%, 71%
HSV	191°, 58%, 100%
XYZ	51.9694, 65.9129, 104.5181
YIQ	195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

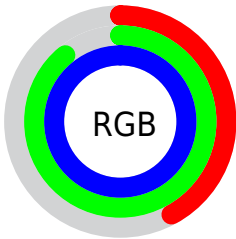
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	108, 174, 255
Decimal	7136511
CIE Lab	84.95, -26.28, -23.24
CIE LCh	85, 35.079, 221.483
Yxy	65.9129, 0.2337, 0.2964
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285326591 (0xFF6CE4FF)
YUV	195.1980, 29.4824, -76.4726
Hunter-Lab	81.1868, -27.8151, -19.4980

# Details

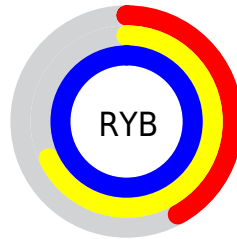
The YIQ color **195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **167.8020, 80.1870, 17.0430**, and the grayscale version is **195.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200**, and **132.2070, -93.5740, -22.2300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184.4890, -94.3080, -19.9400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **205.6080, -66.6620, -14.3580**.

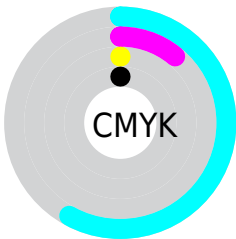
# Distribution



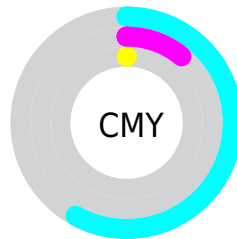
- Red (42%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430 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 195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



195.1980,  
-80.1870, -17.0430

195.1980,  
-80.1870, -17.0430

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

165.2900,  
-83.4420, -18.6260

229.5850,  
-50.6600, -18.0200

132.2070,  
-93.5740, -22.2300

238.8540,  
-32.1840, -11.4480

105.1960,  
-95.0410, -23.1770

247.8240,  
-14.3040, -5.0880

86.8560, -79.2240,  
-17.9760

69.3310, -64.3240,  
-12.6760

52.3930, -49.6990,  
-7.8990

36.1560, -35.6700,

-3.3340

■ 21.7940, -22.7870,  
-0.0270

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

■ 195.1980,  
-80.1870, -17.0430

■ 195.1980,  
-80.1870, -17.0430

■ 184.4890,  
-94.3080, -19.9400

■ 205.6080,  
-66.6620, -14.3580

■ 174.6660,  
-108.1080, -23.1480

■ 215.7300,  
-52.2660, -10.9380

■ 163.9570,  
-122.2290, -26.0450

■ 226.1400,  
-38.7410, -8.2530

■ 153.5470,  
-135.7540, -28.7300

■ 236.8490,  
-24.6200, -5.3560

■ 151.1660,  
-139.0550, -29.4790

■ 246.6720,  
-10.8200, -2.1480

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

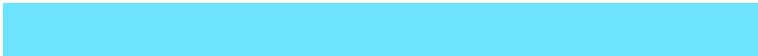
# Harmonies

## Analogous

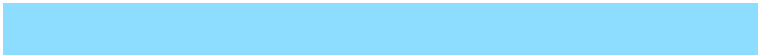
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



195.5180, -66.8890, -26.7690



195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430



200.6570, -59.1900, -6.5980

# Triad

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



195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430



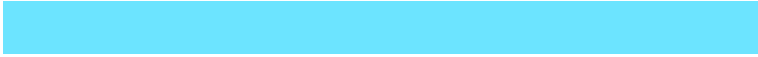
214.4510, 24.6160, 27.4640



209.0530, 26.8710, -18.9290

# Complementary

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



195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430



167.8020, 80.1870, 17.0430

# 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.



212.2070, 47.4090, -5.6710



195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430



209.4010, 36.0800, 17.9360

# Square

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



195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430



215.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240



208.9160, 44.3350, 5.9910



204.9830, -2.4710, -26.8150

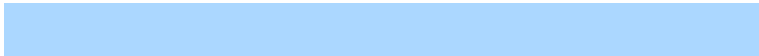


# Rectangle

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



195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430



206.4040, -39.0640, 3.1120



208.9160, 44.3350, 5.9910



210.4670, 34.5730, -15.3390

# Sweetspot

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



195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430



237.4470, -23.4280, -4.9320



197.0250, -48.1290, -69.4170



117.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970



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.



195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430



183.5920, -96.0960, -20.5760



153.5210, -60.6620, 20.0900



122.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



113.3460, -104.2110, -22.1870



37.8200, -34.8440, -7.2920



# Inverse Universe

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



165.6330, 49.0920, 68.4840



148.0400, 58.6720, 82.0960



209.4790, 60.6620, -20.0900



120.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



74.8930, 63.7600, 89.0080

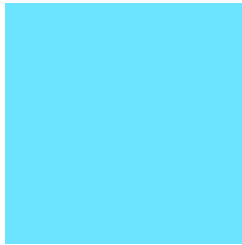


25.0640, 21.4520, 29.7400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

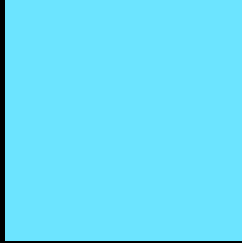
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

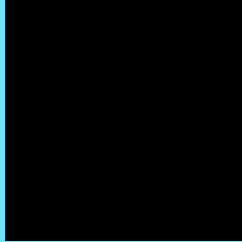
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430.



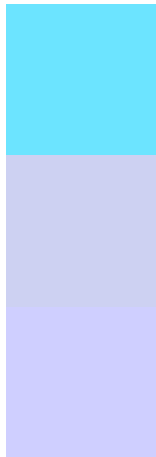
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430.

-17.0430.

# 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

195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430

### Protanopia

211.5660, -12.9770, 9.4150

### Deuteranopia

212.4720, -15.4080, 14.9280



## Tritanopia

194.0900, -80.0030, -20.3790

# Trichromacy



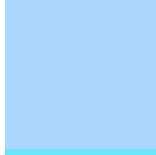
## Original Color

195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430



## Protanomaly

205.7800, -37.3670, -0.1110



## Deuteranomaly

206.4040, -39.0640, 3.1120



## Tritanomaly

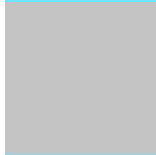
194.7310, -80.3700, -19.2340

# Monochromacy



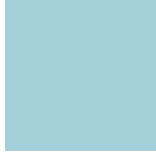
## Original Color

195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430



## Achromatopsia

195.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

194.9840, -29.4340, -6.2180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430 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(108, 228, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 228, 255)  
}
```

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(108, 228, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 228, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430 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(108, 228, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 228, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 228, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 228, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 228, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 228,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 195.1980, -80.1870, -17.0430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 228, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
228, 255) }
```

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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