

# Converting Colors

YIQ(195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(195.6860, -4.2670,  
16.7650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CABAE5
RGB	202, 186, 229
RGB Percent	79%, 73%, 90%
CMY	0.2078, 0.2706, 0.1020
CMYK	0.12, 0.19, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	262°, 45%, 81%
HSV	262°, 19%, 90%
XYZ	56.0602, 53.3303, 81.4585
YIQ	195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

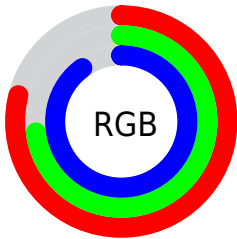
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 186, 229
Decimal	13286117
CIE Lab	78.07, 13.84, -19.37
CIE LCh	78, 23.810, 305.552
Yxy	53.3303, 0.2937, 0.2794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291476197 (0xFFCABAE5)
YUV	195.6860, 16.4238, 5.5374
Hunter-Lab	73.0276, 9.2285, -15.0155

# Details

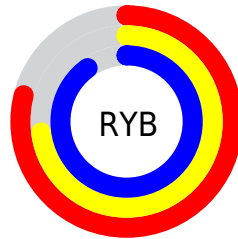
The YIQ color  $195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCCCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $219.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650$ , and the grayscale version is  $196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $247.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990$ , and  $142.0450, -3.9000, 15.6200$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $177.9990, -6.2860, 25.8260$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $213.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040$ .

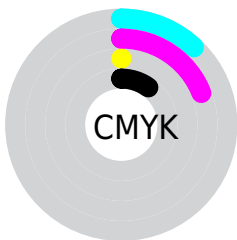
# Distribution



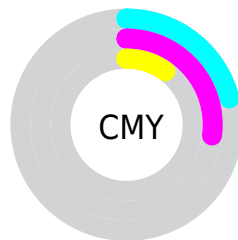
- Red (79%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650 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 195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 195.6860, -4.2670,  
16.7650

■ 195.6860, -4.2670,  
16.7650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 168.2730, -4.5420,  
16.2420

■ 247.3690, 3.5750,  
6.7990

■ 142.0450, -3.9000,  
15.6200

■ 116.6320, -4.1750,  
15.0970

■ 91.5180, -3.8540,  
14.7860

■ 67.6920, -4.4040,  
13.7400

■ 45.1650, -4.3580,  
12.9060

■ 24.3390, -4.9080,

11.8600

■ 3.3060, -9.3090,  
9.0190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 195.6860, -4.2670,  
16.7650

■ 195.6860, -4.2670,  
16.7650

■ 177.9990, -6.2860,  
25.8260

■ 213.3730, -2.2480,  
7.7040

■ 160.0130, -8.9010,  
34.6750

■ 231.3590, 0.3670,  
-1.1450

■ 142.3260,  
-10.9200, 43.7360

■ 249.0460, 2.3860,  
-10.2060

■ 124.6390,  
-12.9390, 52.7970

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

■ 107.2400,  
-15.8290, 61.1230

■ 89.5530, -17.8480,  
70.1840

■ 71.5670, -20.4630,  
79.0330

■ 53.8800, -22.4820,  
88.0940

■ 51.5210, -22.8490,  
89.2390

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



192.3240, -26.9150, 8.7090



195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650



197.1030, 16.5480, 19.4920

# Triad

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



195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650



194.1980, 34.4330, -1.7830



184.2290, -37.9140, -17.7380

# Complementary

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



195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650



219.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650

# 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.



186.2280, -18.9780, -19.5060



195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650



191.8710, 21.8720, -10.9280

# Square

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



195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650



195.6750, 37.8240, 8.3520



188.8300, 2.7540, -16.8780



183.7690, -48.0020, -11.1220



# Rectangle

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



195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650



197.2090, 27.8730, 17.9930



188.8300, 2.7540, -16.8780



184.3390, -32.4120, -18.3320

# Sweetspot

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



195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650



243.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250



206.7510, -21.2280, -0.7480



120.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



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.



195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650



209.3040, -5.8270, 23.0130



201.9650, 8.2490, 21.2170



105.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920



40.4390, -17.5270, 69.8730



11.4950, -5.0470, 19.8890



# Inverse Universe

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



201.9350, 16.9610, 17.5130



217.8590, 23.2870, 24.0150



213.0350, -8.2490, -21.2170



107.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



66.2890, 70.7320, 72.7800

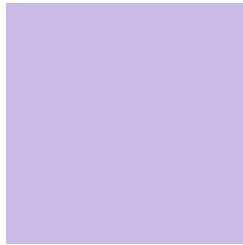


18.8970, 20.1240, 20.7640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

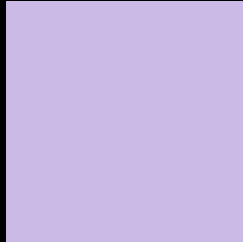
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

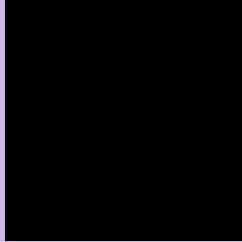
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 195.6860, -4.2670,



# 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

195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650

### Protanopia

193.6950, -17.6540, 11.5780

### Deuteranopia

195.2400, -8.9430, 13.4010



## Tritanopia

194.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650

## Protanomaly

194.5000, -12.6110, 13.7970

## Deuteranomaly

195.5500, -6.8800, 14.5600

## Tritanomaly

194.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650

## Achromatopsia

196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

195.6180, -1.5600, 6.2480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650 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(202, 186, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 186, 229)  
}
```

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(202, 186, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 186, 229) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650 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(202, 186, 229) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 186, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 186, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 186, 229); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 186, 229); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 186, 229) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 195.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 186, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
186, 229) }
```

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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