

Converting Colors

YIQ(195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800)
contains.

YIQ(195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(195.8810, 34.2480,
7.0800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9B6AA
RGB	233, 182, 170
RGB Percent	91%, 71%, 67%
CMY	0.0862, 0.2863, 0.3332
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.27, 0.09
HSL	11°, 59%, 79%
HSV	11°, 27%, 91%
XYZ	57.5965, 53.6793, 45.3741
YIQ	195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

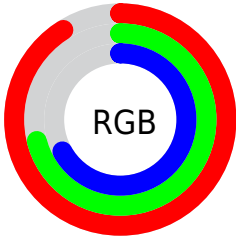
Format	Color
R _Y B	233, 185, 170
Decimal	15316650
CIE Lab	78.27, 16.76, 13.16
CIE LCh	78, 21.304, 38.133
Yxy	53.6793, 0.3677, 0.3427
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293506730 (0xFFE9B6AA)
YUV	195.8810, -12.7593, 32.5534
Hunter-Lab	73.2662, 12.1079, 14.5678

Details

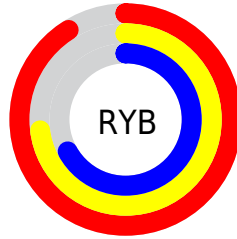
The YIQ color **195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **207.1190, -34.2480, -7.0800**, and the grayscale version is **196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390**, and **141.7990, 31.5430, 6.5430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182.1060, 46.8560, 9.8640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209.6560, 21.6400, 4.2960**.

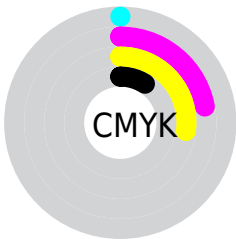
Distribution



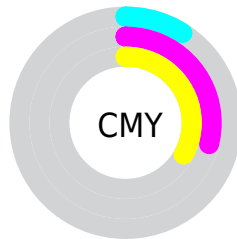
- Red (91%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800 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 195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

195.8810, 34.2480,
7.0800

195.8810, 34.2480,
7.0800

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

168.3970, 32.7350,
6.9670

241.6010, 14.3050,
-0.4390

141.7990, 31.5430,
6.5430

254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

116.2010, 30.3510,
6.1190

90.8310, 28.5170,
6.3170

66.9340, 26.7290,
5.6810

44.1510, 24.6200,
5.3560

21.9830, 25.0330,

3.3770

■ 6.2790, 12.5160,
4.4520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.8810, 34.2480,
7.0800

■ 195.8810, 34.2480,
7.0800

■ 182.1060, 46.8560,
9.8640

■ 209.6560, 21.6400,
4.2960

■ 168.2170, 59.7850,
12.3370

■ 223.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 154.4420, 72.3930,
15.1210

■ 237.3200, -3.8970,
-0.9610

■ 140.6670, 85.0010,
17.9050

■ 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 127.4790, 97.3340,
20.1660

■ 113.5900,
110.2630, 22.6390

■ 99.8150, 122.8710,
25.4230

■ 95.4950, 126.7680,
26.3840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197.1720, 29.2950, 14.2470



195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800



194.0450, 30.4900, -1.9100

Triad

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



195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800



187.5810, -18.4740, -17.6260



193.5480, -21.7340, 8.4260

Complementary

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



195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800



207.1190, -34.2480, -7.0800

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.



189.6660, -37.0460, -0.4220



195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800



185.6640, -34.7050, -15.3210

Square

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



195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800



189.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460



186.3460, -42.3170, -9.5250



196.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220

Rectangle

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



195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800



193.0500, 22.9260, -8.0020



186.3460, -42.3170, -9.5250



192.1450, -27.9690, 5.7830

Sweetspot

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



195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800



242.7410, 11.0950, 2.6710



194.6510, 21.1770, 29.2170



120.0610, 7.1980, 1.7100



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.



195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800



206.9100, 44.4720, 9.0160



214.0780, 25.7230, -9.1330



110.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



74.0770, 98.5260, 20.5900



22.0160, 29.4340, 6.2180

Inverse Universe

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



207.1190, -34.2480, -7.0800



221.6770, -44.7470, -9.5390



188.9220, -25.7230, 9.1330



112.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



106.9230, -98.5260, -20.5900



31.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800 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 195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

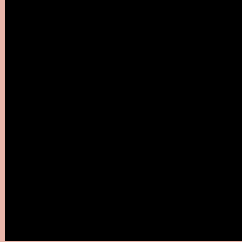
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 195.8810, 34.2480,

7.0800.

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

195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800

Protanopia

193.7530, 10.8210, -3.3790

Deuteranopia

195.4130, 26.6380, 1.8220



Tritanopia

197.5250, 29.7990, 16.1270

Trichromacy



Original Color

195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800

Protanomaly

194.4660, 19.1190, 0.4230

Deuteranomaly

195.4350, 29.5720, 3.7160

Tritanomaly

196.9010, 31.4960, 12.9040

Monochromacy



Original Color

195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800

Achromatopsia

196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

195.9260, 12.0120, 2.5720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800 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(233, 182, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 182, 170)  
}
```

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(233, 182, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 182, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800 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(233, 182, 170) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 182, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 182, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 182, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 182, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 182,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 195.8810, 34.2480, 7.0800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 182, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
182, 170) }
```

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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