

Converting Colors

YIQ(196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(196.0240, -8.5750,
6.7290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0C2D9
RGB	192, 194, 217
RGB Percent	75%, 76%, 85%
CMY	0.2470, 0.2392, 0.1491
CMYK	0.12, 0.11, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	235°, 25%, 80%
HSV	235°, 12%, 85%
XYZ	53.5535, 54.7998, 73.3915
YIQ	196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

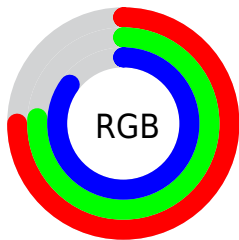
Format	Color
R_{YB}	192, 194, 217
Decimal	12632793
CIE _{Lab}	78.93, 3.81, -11.69
CIE _{LCh}	79, 12.297, 288.040
Yxy	54.7998, 0.2947, 0.3015
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290822873 (0xFFC0C2D9)
YUV	196.0240, 10.3412, -3.5290
Hunter-Lab	74.0269, -0.4143, -6.9622

Details

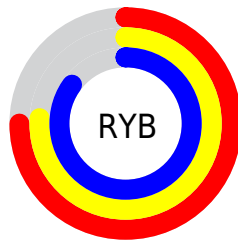
The YIQ color $196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $212.9760, 8.5750, -6.7290$, and the grayscale version is $196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $249.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310$, and $141.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $177.7060, -16.1870, 12.5250$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $214.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330$.

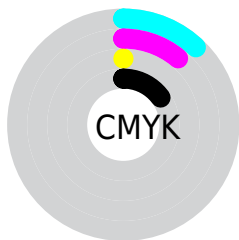
Distribution



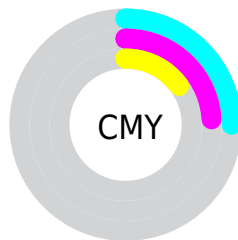
- Red (75%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (85%)



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



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290 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 196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 196.0240, -8.5750,
6.7290

■ 196.0240, -8.5750,
6.7290

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 168.9100, -8.2540,
6.4180

■ 250.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 141.9100, -8.2540,
6.4180

■ 116.7960, -7.9330,
6.1070

■ 91.7960, -7.9330,
6.1070

■ 68.5680, -7.2910,
5.4850

■ 46.1550, -7.5660,
4.9620

■ 25.0410, -7.2450,

4.6510

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.0240, -8.5750,
6.7290

■ 196.0240, -8.5750,
6.7290

■ 177.7060,
-16.1870, 12.5250

■ 214.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 159.6870,
-23.2030, 18.5330

■ 232.3610, 6.0530,
-5.0750

■ 141.3690,
-30.8150, 24.3290

■ 250.0810, 12.4730,
-11.2950

■ 123.0510,
-38.4270, 30.1250

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,
-11.8180

■ 105.0320,
-45.4430, 36.1330

■ 86.7140, -53.0550,
41.9290

■ 68.3960, -60.6670,
47.7250

■ 50.0780, -68.2790,
53.5210

■ 34.7170, -74.3320,
58.5960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690



196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290



197.1780, 2.7950, 9.9230

Triad

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



196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290



197.1180, 20.2190, 2.5150



191.9610, -13.4320, -9.8800

Complementary

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



196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290



212.9760, 8.5750, -6.7290

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.



192.9360, -3.1160, -9.6120



196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290



195.5040, 15.9560, -2.8280

Square

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



196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290



197.6820, 18.7510, 7.0950



194.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530



191.5350, -20.8600, -7.4200

Rectangle

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



196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290



197.8860, 9.4890, 9.7530



194.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530



191.8150, -10.0850, -9.9650

Sweetspot

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



196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290



248.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



209.2970, -14.2580, -5.9220



123.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



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.



196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290



224.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270



197.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950



100.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



27.9400, -59.3830, 46.4810



7.5920, -15.8660, 12.2140

Inverse Universe

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



199.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220



230.1060, 20.4930, 8.5650



211.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950



102.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



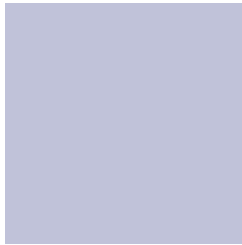
53.3230, 98.6140, 41.0300



14.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

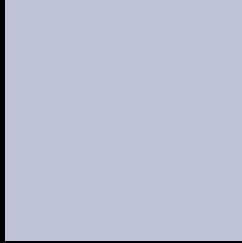
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

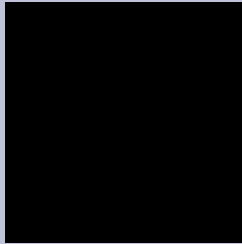
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 196.0240, -8.5750,

6.7290.

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

196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290

Protanopia

196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290

Deuteranopia

197.3780, -0.6440, 11.6760



Tritanopia

195.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280

Trichromacy



Original Color

196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290

Protanomaly

196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290

Deuteranomaly

196.7690, -3.3030, 10.3050

Tritanomaly

195.8560, -8.1620, 4.7500

Monochromacy



Original Color

196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290

Achromatopsia

196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

196.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290 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(192, 194, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 194, 217)  
}
```

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(192, 194, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 194, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290 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(192, 194, 217) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 194, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 194, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 194, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 194, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 194,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 196.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 194, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
194, 217) }
```

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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